CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

CSO Economic Trends

ARTICLES

UK balance of payments in the first quarter 1977

Regional accounts - preliminary estimates for 1975

Interests, profits and dividends in the balance of payments

No 284
June 1977
HMSO £1.95 net

A publication of the Government Statistical Service

Release dates of economic statistics to be published in July 1977

This list is published by the Government Statistical Service as a guide to the dates of publication of major economic series in July. The dates are those which Departments, or other organisations concerned, are aiming at, and would normally expect to meet. Exceptionally, there may be a delay resulting from unavoidable statistical problems of collection and compilation. Further enquiries about individual series should be addressed to the source named.

Publication date	Series	Method of release	Source
July 1977			
Mon 4	CBI Monthly Trends Inquiry (June)	PN	CBI
	Hire purchase and other instalment credit business (May)	PN	D of Trade
	Retail sales (May – final)	PN	D of Trade
	Capital issues and redemptions (during the month of June)	PN	Bank of England
	UK official reserves (June)	PN	HM Treasury
Tues 5	Housing starts and completions (May)	PN	D of the Environment
	House renovation grants approved (May)	PN	D of the Environment
Wed 6	London clearing banks' monthly statement (mid-June)	PN	Ctte LCB
	UK banks' eligible liabilities, reserve assets, reserve ratios and special deposits (mid-June)	PN	Bank of England
Fri 8	Personal income, expenditure and saving (1st qtr); gross domestic product (1st qtr – revised)	PN	CSO
Mon 11	Central government financial transactions (including borrowing requirement) (June)	PN	HM Treasury
	Wholesale prices index numbers (June – provisional)	PN	D of Industry
	Appropriation account of industrial and commercial companies (1st qtr)	PN	CSO
Tues 12	Provisional figures of vehicle production (June)	PN	D of Industry
Wed 13	Building societies receipts and loans (June)	PN	BSA
Thurs 14	UK banks' assets and liabilities and the money stock (mid-June)	PN	Bank of England
	London dollar and sterling certificates of deposit (mid-June)	PN	Bank of England
	Balance of payments current account and overseas trade figures (June)	PN	D of Trade/CSO
Fri 15	Usable steel production (June)	PN	BSC/BISPA
	Retail prices index (June)	PN	D of Employment
Mon 18	Index of industrial production (May)	PN	CSO
	Retail sales (June – provisional)	PN	D of Trade
	Construction – new orders (May)	PN	D of the Environment
Wed 20	Basic rates of wages and normal weekly hours (June)	PN	D of Employment
	Monthly index of average earnings (May)	PN	D of Employment
Thurs 21	Consumers' expenditure (2nd qtr – 1st preliminary estimate)	PN	CSO
	Financial accounts of industrial and commercial companies and personal sectors (1st qtr)	PN	CSO
	Net acquisition of financial assets – analysis by sector (1st qtr)	PN	CSO
Fri 22	Sales and orders in the engineering industries (April)	T and I	D of Industry
	New vehicle registrations (June)	PN	D of Transport
Sun 24	National Savings monthly progress report (June)	PN	National Savings Ctte
Mon 25	Bricks and cement production (June)	PN	D of the Environment
Tues 26	Unemployment (July – provisional)	PN	D of Employment
	Unfilled vacancies (July – provisional)	PN	D of Employment
Thurs 28	Unemployment (June – final)	Gazette	D of Employment
	Employment in production industries (May)	Gazette	D of Employment
	Overtime and short-time working in manufacturing industries (May)	Gazette	D of Employment
	Stoppages of work due to industrial disputes (June)	Gazette	D of Employment
	Quarterly estimates of employees in employment (March)	Gazette	D of Employment
	Car and commercial vehicle production (June – final)	PN	D of Industry
	Energy Trends	PN	D of Energy
	CBI Industrial Trends Survey (July)	PN	CBI

PN=*Press Notice* T and I=*Trade and Industry*

CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

Economic Trends

No 284
June 1977

London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office

© Crown copyright 1977

First published 1977

Government Statistical Service

A service of statistical information and advice is provided to Government by specialist staffs employed in the statistics divisions of individual Departments. Statistics are made generally available through their publications and further information and advice on them can be obtained from the Department concerned.

The sources of the series published in this volume and further information about them are shown in the index. Current telephone numbers of these sources as well as general information about *Economic Trends* can be obtained from the Central Statistical Office, Great George Street, London SW1P 3AQ. Telephone 01-233 8246

Enquiries about orders and subscriptions should be made to the publisher, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH. Telephone 01-928 6977.

ISBN 0 11 724972 6
ISSN 0013—0400

Introduction

Economic Trends is prepared monthly by the Central Statistical Office in collaboration with the statistics divisions of Government Departments and the Bank of England.

It contains three regular sections of tables and charts illustrating trends in the UK economy:

- 'Latest developments' presents the most up-to-date statistical information available during the month, together with a calendar of current economic events. It is important to note that data included in this section may not be wholly consistent with other series shown in the publication which have gone to press earlier.
- The main section shows the movement of the key economic indicators over about the last 5 years. The indicators appear in tabular form on left hand pages with corresponding charts on facing right hand pages. Colour has been used to aid interpretation in some of the charts, for example by creating a background grid on those charts drawn to a logarithmic scale. Index numbers in some tables and charts are given on a common base date for convenience of comparison.
- A further chart shows the movements of 4 composite indices over 19 years against a reference chronology of business cycles. The indices group together indicators which lead, coincide with and lag behind the business cycle and a short note describes their most recent movements. The February, May, August and November issues carry further graphs showing separately movements in all of the 18 indicators which make up the composite indices.

In addition, quarterly articles on national accounts appear in the January, April, July and October issues and on balance of payments in the March, June, September and December issues. Occasional articles comment on and analyse economic statistics and introduce new series, new analyses and new methodology. The regular 'Round-up' feature contains notes on relevant articles appearing in other government publications, news of developments in economic statistics and brief synopses of any new publications.

Notes on tables

1. This issue contains information available to the CSO on 17 June in respect of the main tables and charts. The 'Latest developments' section may contain later information.

2. Statistics relate mainly to the United Kingdom; where figures are for Great Britain only, this is shown on the table.

3. Rounding may lead to inconsistencies between the sum of constituent parts and the total in some tables.

4. A line drawn across a column between two consecutive figures indicates that the figures above and below the line have been compiled on different bases and are not strictly comparable. In each case a footnote explains the difference.

Changes to series

The series, orders received by contractors, on the tables on pages 18 and 30 have been revised by (*a*) removing orders obtained by some firms including those producing oil drilling platforms, reclassified to 'Structural steel fabrication' from 'Construction' (*b*) revising deflators used to obtain 1970 price figures and (*c*) revising seasonal adjustment factors

Symbols used:

.. not available or not meaningful
– nil or less than half the final digit shown
§ series for which measures of variability are given on page 68
† indicates that the data have been revised since last issue; the period marked is the earliest in the table to have been revised

Contents

		Page
Introduction		1
Latest developments in the economy		3
Tables and charts		
Gross domestic product at factor cost and national disposable income revalued at 1970 market prices		6
Expenditure on the gross domestic product		8
Personal disposable income and consumption		10
Real consumers' expenditure—component categories		10
Retail sales, new registrations of cars and hire purchase debt		12
Shares of income and expenditure		14
Estimates, *per capita*, income, product and spending		14
Gross domestic fixed capital formation by sector and by type of asset		16
Indicators of fixed investment by manufacturing industry		18
Department of Industry inquiry into investment intentions: manufacturing industry		18
Indicators of fixed investment in dwellings		20
Stock changes		22
Stock ratios		22
Inland energy consumption		24
Index of industrial production		26
Index numbers of output		28
Engineering and construction: output and orders		30
Motor vehicle production and steel production and consumption		32
Output per person employed		34
National employment and unemployment		36
Regional unemployment rates		38
Wage rates and earnings		40
Prices		42
Visible trade		44
Balance of payments: current account		46
Analysis of total currency flow and official financing		48
Money stock		50
Domestic credit expansion and money stock		52
General government receipts and expenditure		54
Financial transactions of the public sector		54
Sector financial accounts		56
Appropriation account of industrial and commercial companies		58
Sources and uses of capital funds of industrial and commercial companies		60
Selected liquid assets of industrial and commercial companies		60
Bank lending to UK residents		62
Banks' reserve ratio		62
Interest rates, security prices and yields		64
Cyclical indicators for the UK economy		66
Measures of variability of selected economic series		68
Articles		
UK balance of payments in the first quarter 1977	Central Statistical Office	71
Regional accounts - preliminary estimates for 1975	Central Statistical Office	96
Interest, profits and dividends in the balance of payments	Central Statistical Office	101
Round-up: What's new in economic statistics		111
Index of Sources		112
Other		
Release dates of economic statistics to be published in July		*inside front cover*
Articles published in recent *Economic Trends*		*inside back cover*

Latest developments in the economy[1]

Data available at 22 June 1977

Output

Gross domestic product increased by about ½ per cent between the fourth quarter of 1976 and the first quarter of 1977. There is evidence that the upturn in economic activity towards the end of 1976 has continued into 1977; in the fourth and first quarters, taken together, the average estimate of GDP was some 1½ per cent higher than in the previous two quarters. There was only a small increase in consumers' expenditure and the volume of exports rose by about 3½ per cent compared with a 2 per cent rise in the volume of imports. There was a substantial increase in stockbuilding.

For the three months ending April, the index of industrial production for all industries was almost the same as for the previous three months. It is assessed, however, that the underlying level of output was rising slowly. Figures for the manufacturing industries indicate a small increase of about ½ per cent over the two periods.

Steel production in May was 5 per cent higher than in April but 17 per cent less than in May 1976. The low level of demand generally and the Port Talbot strike continued to be the main factors limiting output. Car production in May was less than in April but during the three months ending May was 7 per cent higher than in the preceding three months.

Housebuilding

In the three months ending April, housing starts in Great Britain were 3 per cent down on the previous three months and 32 per cent lower than a year earlier. Total completions were 1 per cent up on the previous three months but 8 per cent lower than a year earlier.

Consumers' expenditure

Latest estimates suggest that there was a fall of about 2½ per cent in the first quarter following small rises in the previous two quarters. There were large falls in consumption of alcoholic drinks, tobacco products, and radio and electrical goods. Later indicators of personal spending suggest that there has been no recovery in subsequent months. The volume of retail sales for April and May was even lower than in the first quarter. New car registrations in May were at the same level as in April.

Capital expenditure

The volume of fixed investment fell by 4 per cent in the first quarter following smaller falls in each of the preceding two quarters. Comparing the latest half-year with the preceding six-month period, fixed investment fell by 5 per cent; deliveries of oil platforms during the summer last year have exaggerated the fall. Over the same six-monthly periods, manufacturing investment increased by 1 per cent but there was a fall of 2½ per cent in distribution. Investment in new dwellings fell by 6½ per cent during the same period because of a sharp fall in the first quarter.

Investment intentions

The latest Department of Industry survey now indicates that the volume of investment by manufacturing industry during 1977 is expected to be between 6 and 10 per cent higher than in 1976. This is somewhat less than the rise suggested by the previous survey but there could be strong growth during 1978. The volume of investment in the distributive and service industries (excluding shipping) is likely to be some 3 to 5 per cent higher in 1977 than in 1976.

Stocks

There was a sharp rise in stockbuilding in the first quarter. Manufacturers', wholesalers' and retailers' stocks rose by £300 million at 1970 prices in the first quarter compared with £80 million in the previous quarter. Within the first quarter total, manufacturers' stocks rose by £210 million, wholesalers' stocks by £50 million and retailers' stocks by £80 million. A rise of £50 million in manufacturers' stocks of materials and fuel follows 2 years of heavy destocking.

Companies

Gross trading profits of companies before deducting stock appreciation rose by less than 1 per cent in the first quarter. After deducting stock appreciation, there was a rise of 11 per cent between the fourth and first quarters.

The Department of Industry's survey of large companies shows a rise in their liquidity of £431 million during the first quarter. This more than offsets the fall of £230 million in the fourth quarter of 1976.

Earnings and wage rates

The index of average earnings (old series) was slightly less in April than in March (when the index may have been exaggerated by special factors such as bonus payments). It was 10·9 per cent higher than in April 1976.

The index of basic weekly wage rates (not seasonally adjusted) rose by 0·4 per cent in May and was 7·1 per cent higher than a year earlier. The index takes account of changes only in nationally negotiated rates; the lower year-on-year increases for recent months reflect the fact that there have been no changes in such rates for engineering workers since February 1976.

Unemployment and vacancies

The number of registered unemployed in the United Kingdom (excluding school-leavers) increased by 37,000 in June to 1,353,000.

The number of vacancies notified to employment offices fell by 3,400 in June to 157,800.

Prices (not seasonally adjusted)

The index of retail prices for May was 181·7 (January 1974 = 100). This represents an increase of 0·8 per cent on April and of 17·1 per cent on May 1976.

[1] All data are seasonally adjusted unless otherwise stated. In most cases estimates are provisional and subject to revision.

Wholesale price index numbers for May suggest that the prices of home sales of manufactured products increased by $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent in May. The rate of inflation measured over a 12 month period was $20\frac{3}{4}$ per cent, the same as in April. The prices of materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry fell by $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in May. There were again no major movements in prices of materials other than foodstuffs. There were further gas price rises but some foodstuff prices were lower, in particular for tea and coffee beans.

Trade and balance of payments

In the three months ending May, the visible trade deficit was £615 million compared with £940 million in the previous three months. The balance of trade in oil improved by £126 million, with roughly equal contributions from higher exports and lower imports. The volume of exports rose by $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent between the two periods while the volume of imports was the same. The terms of trade index fell very slightly.

In May, the current account was estimated to have been in deficit by £24 million.

Money stock

During the four weeks ending 18 May, the money stock increased more slowly than in the previous month. The sterling component of the broader version of money stock (M_3) rose by $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent making a rise of some 3 per cent during the latest three months. The narrower version (M_1) rose by only $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. The reduction from the previous sharp rise was largely in interest-bearing deposits. Domestic credit expansion at £390 million was less than half that of the previous month; in the later period there were large sales of government debt to the public and some decline in bank borrowing by the rest of the public sector. The recovery in bank lending to the private sector appears to have been maintained.

Economic events

May

25 The Secretary of State for Social Services announced that pensions and other benefits are to rise in November, in a package costing £1·5 million. Retirement pensions will go up by an average 14·4 per cent, by £2·20 to £17·50 for a single person, and by £3·50 to £28 for a married couple.

26 The prospectus for the Government's variable interest bond was issued. The issue of the stock will be £400 million at a rate of interest $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent above the Treasury Bill rate.

30 Mr Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, forecast a balance of payments surplus of £3 billion by 1980, because of North Sea oil.

31 The Employment Secretary spoke of the alternative to a third round of pay policy – the Government would have to increase taxes. He emphasised the conditionality of the cut in income tax proposed in the Budget.

June

1 The General and Municipal Workers' Union and the Iron and Steel Trades' Confederation both voted in favour of a new pay agreement at their conferences. The latest quarterly review of the National Institute for Economic and Social Research said that a 10 per cent ceiling on earnings in the next round was 'imperative'.

At a meeting of NEDC, the Chancellor referred to the IMF's optimism about the UK's economic prospects if the official target for reducing inflation was met.

The Conference on International Economic Co-operation, which had been going on for 18 months in Paris, ended without a satisfactory agreement between the industrialised and less-developed nations.

The Department of Industry's survey of investment intentions forecast an upsurge in investment next year, but said that short-term prospects may not come up to expectations.

2 The CBI produced a policy document entitled 'The future of pay determination' which proposed a new forum for discussion of national economic problems.

9 An OECD report 'Towards full employment and price stability' said that the industrialised world should aim at an average growth rate of 5·5 per cent annually over the period to 1980.

10 The building societies cut the mortgage rate for the second time in two months from 11·25 per cent to 10·5 per cent, from 1 July.

14 In the Committee Stage debate on the Finance Bill, the Government sustained four defeats on personal tax allowances when two Labour MPs joined the opposition in voting against Budget proposals.

Details of the sale of a 17 per cent interest in British Petroleum (out of the Government's holding of 68 per cent) were announced. The sale would realise about £564 million.

15 The Chief Secretary to the Treasury said that the Government would proceed with the Finance Bill and with its economic strategy despite the defeats in Committee.

The *Bank of England's Quarterly Bulletin* said that interest rates would have to rise again if no agreement on pay restraint was reached.

17 The retail price index went up by 0·8 per cent in May (annual rate 17·1 per cent) the smallest monthly increase since July 1976.

20 Mr Charles Williams, Managing Director of Baring Bros (the bankers) is to be the next chairman of the Price Commission.

21 The Chancellor met the TUC for the first formal talks on the next year of pay policy.

Selected monthly indicators[1]

	Seasonally adjusted						Unadjusted		Seasonally adjusted			
	1971 =100	Thousands	1970 =100	Thousands		Jan. 1970 =100	1970 =100	Jan. 1974 =100	£ million			
	Volume of retail sales (GB)[2,3] §	New registrations of cars (GB) §	Index of industrial production[4] §	Unemployment[5] §	Vacancies[6] §	Average earnings (all employees) (GB) §	Wholesale prices of materials and fuel[7]	General index of retail prices (all items)	Balance of payments current account: Exports (f.o.b.) §	Balance of payments current account: Imports (f.o.b.) §	Balance of payments current account: Current balance	Money stock sterling M_3
1975 *J*	105·4	93·8	100·2†	963·4	134·7	230·9	233·2	138·5	1,615	1,987		35,500
A	105·1	97·4	98·7	997·1	134·8	233·9	241·4	139·3	1,559	1,948	−579†	36,030
S	105·6	117·9	100·6	1,034·1	128·8	237·1	243·2	140·5	1,634	1,840		36,080
O	105·2	88·5	101·0	1,090·8	117·5	239·3	252·2	142·5	1,782	1,982		36,410
N	104·9	86·0	101·3	1,131·9	111·7	241·1	256·7	144·2	1,706	1,937	−221	36,240
D	106·6	92·1	100·1	1,170·7	111·4	248·1	259·5	146·0	1,828	2,023		36,110
1976 *J*	110·2	105·3	101·2	1,203·5	112·6	248·3	261·5	147·9	1,837	2,050		36,310†
F	106·6	101·0	102·6	1,225·8	115·7	250·0	263·9	149·8	1,832	2,061	−121	36,570
M	105·4	101·9	101·9	1,231·6	121·8	254·4	274·2	150·6	1,942	2,038		36,700
A	108·8	116·4	102·3	1,241·8	122·5	255·0	286·3	153·5	2,003	2,254		37,200
M	106·8	109·7	104·4	1,253·3	120·0	259·6	292·0	155·2	2,068	2,414	−401	37,440
J	107·3	91·0	100·4	1,261·1	115·7	261·2	299·6	156·0	2,138	2,460		37,770
J	108·8	90·6	101·4	1,288·9	118·6	263·1	302·0	156·3	2,028	2,532		38,370
A	108·9	115·0	100·6	1,308·8	126·2	267·2	304·0	158·5	2,152	2,435	−543	38,930
S	108·9	86·5	102·4	1,318·7	125·9	266·1	314·4	160·6	2,220	2,581		39,530
O	108·1	108·8	102·8	1,307·9	124·5	269·0	327·7	163·5	2,306	2,624		40,900
N	109·2	119·2	103·5	.. [8]	.. [8]	272·2	331·8	165·8	2,320	2,775	−411	40,490
D	108·3	110·5	103·3	1,325·7[9]	.. [8]	277·1	330·2	168·0	2,448	2,662		40,390
1977 *J*	106·7	92·6	103·4	1,338·2	.. [8]	278·1	337·8	172·4	2,479†	3,017†		39,660
F	105·7	117·6	103·5	1,331·4	150·5	278·7	339·5	174·1	2,431	2,625	−327	39,260
M	103·1	102·1	103·1	1,321·1	157·3	283·9	347·2	175·8	2,499	2,741		39,330
A	103·4†	107·5	103·2	1,322·6	158·5	282·8[10]	349·8[10]†	180·3	2,635	2,764	+ 91	40,260
M	103·5[10]	107·9		1,315·9	161·2		348·1[10]	181·7	2,616	2,860	− 24	40,490
J				1,352·8[10]	157·8[10]							
	Percentage change, latest three months on previous three months											
1976 *N*	*+0·4*	*+ 6·0*	*+2·1†*	..	..	*+ 2·0*	*+ 7·5*	*+ 4·1*	*+ 8·4*	*+ 7·5*	..	*+ 4·3*
D	*−0·4*	*+15·9*	*+1·7*	..	..	*+ 2·8*	*+ 7·5*	*+ 4·6*	*+10·5*	*+ 6·8*	..	*+ 3·5†*
1977 *J*	*-0·5*	*+ 3·9*	*+1·4*	..	..	*+ 3·1*	*+ 5·7*	*+ 4·9*	*+ 8·5†*	*+10·7†*	..	*+ 1·7*
F	*−1·6*	*+ 2·0*	*+0·4*	..	..	*+ 3·3*	*+ 3·5†*	*+ 5·0*	*+ 7·6*	*+ 4·1*	..	*− 0·6*
M	*−3·2*	*− 7·7*	*+0·6*	..	..	*+ 2·7*	*+ 3·5*	*+ 5·0*	*+ 4·8*	*+ 4·0*	..	*− 2·2*
A	*−3·8†*	*+ 1·5*	*−0·2*	..	..	*+ 2·2*[10]	*+ 3·7*[10]	*+ 4·7*	*+ 4·5*	*− 3·8*	..	*− 1·4*
M	*−3·0*[10]	*− 1·0*		*− 0·9*	..		*+ 3·7*[10]	*+ 4·5*	*+ 5·2*	*+ 0·7*	..	*+ 0·7*
J				—[10]	..							
	Percentage change, latest three months on corresponding period of previous year											
1976 *N*	*+3·3*	*+ 7·6*	*+1·9†*	..	..	*+12·5*	*+29·5*	*+14·7*	*+33·7*	*+38·6*	..	*+10·4†*
D	*+2·7*	*+27·0*	*+2·4*	..	..	*+12·3*	*+28·8*	*+14·9*	*+33·1*	*+35·7*	..	*+11·1*
1977 *J*	*+0·8*	*+13·7*	*+2·5*	..	..	*+12·2*	*+28·6†*	*+15·5*	*+34·9†*	*+40·7†*	..	*+10·9*
F	*−0·8†*	*+ 7·5*	*+2·0*	*+11·0*	..	*+11·7*	*+28·4*	*+16·0*	*+34·0*	*+35·4*	..	*+ 9·5*
M	*−2·2*	*+ 1·3*	*+1·3*	*+ 9·0*	..	*+11·7*	*+28·1*	*+16·5*	*+32·2*	*+36·3*	..	*+ 7·9*
A	*−5·0*	*+ 2·5*	*+0·9*	*+ 7·5*	*+29·5*	*+11·3*[10]	*+25·7*[10]	*+16·8*	*+31·1*	*+28·0*	..	*+ 7·6*
M	*−3·1*[10]	*− 3·2*		*+ 6·3*	*+30·9*		*+22·6*[10]	*+17·1*	*+28·9*	*+24·7*	..	*+ 7·9*
J				*+ 6·3*[10]	*+33·3*[10]							

[1] Data given may not be wholly consistent with that shown elsewhere in the publication.
[2] This index is given to one decimal place but this does not imply that it can be regarded as accurate to the last digit shown.
[3] See footnote [2] on page 12. [4] All industries covered. [5] Unemployed excluding school-leavers.
[6] Vacancies notified to employment offices. [7] Purchased by manufacturing industry.
[8] Figure not available due to industrial action.
[9] Owing to industrial action by some Department of Employment staff the provisional estimate is based on returns or estimates received from only just over half the country. [10] Provisional.

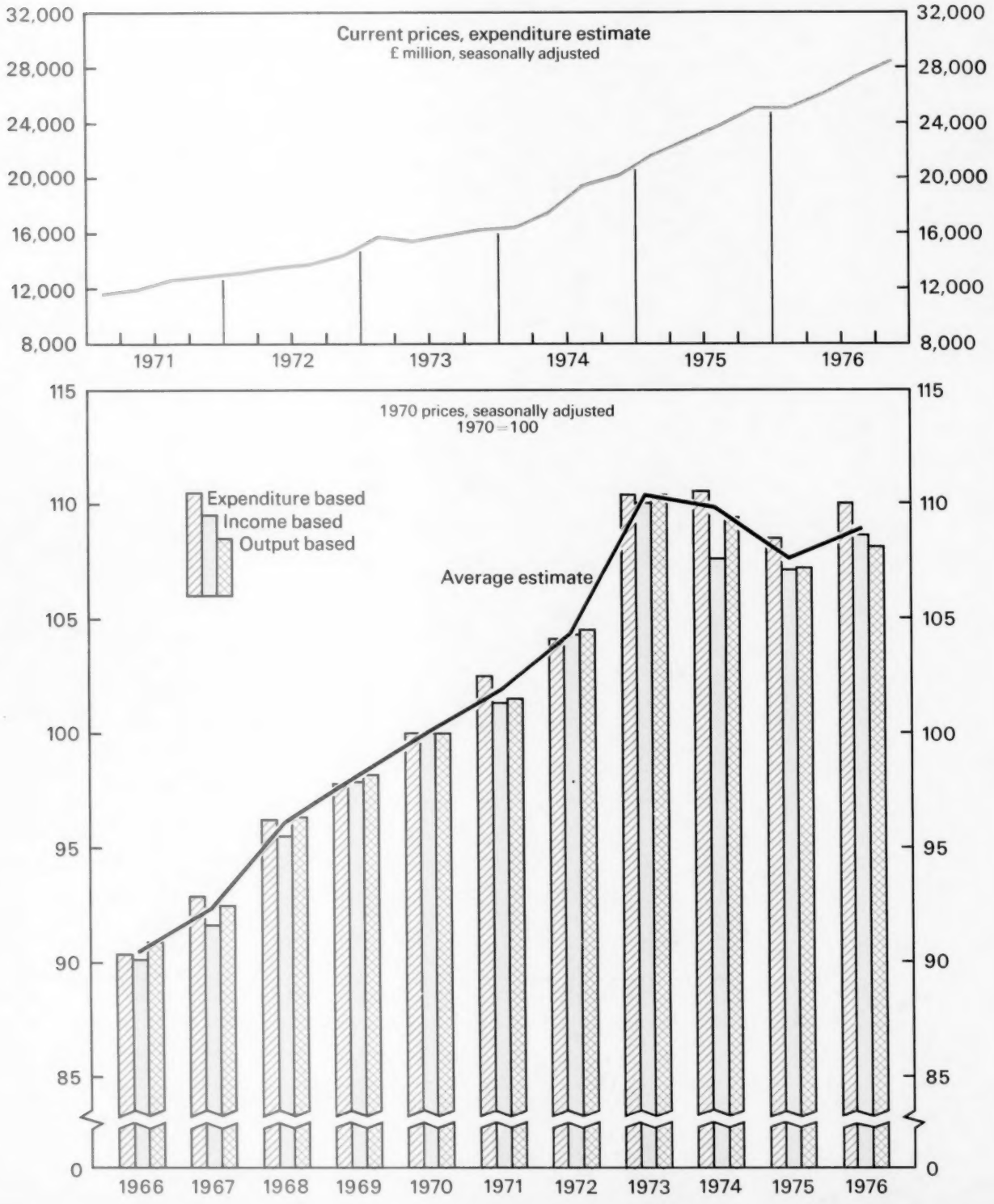
Tables and charts

Gross domestic product at factor cost[1] and national disposable income revalued at 1970 market prices[2]

Seasonally adjusted

	Gross domestic product at factor cost									National disposable income
	At current prices				At 1970 factor cost					At 1970 market prices
	£ million		1970=100		£ million	1970=100				1970=100
	Based on:		Based on:		Based on:	Based on:				
	expenditure data	income data	expenditure data	income data	expenditure data	expenditure data §	income data[3] §	output data §	Average estimate §	Average estimate
1966	33,105	32,969	76·1	75·6	39 297	90·4	90·1	90·9	90·5	90·2
1967	34,925	34,584	80·3	79·4	40,347	92·9	91·7	92·5	92·4	92·0
1968	37,457	37,243	86·1	85·5	41,835	96·2	95·5	96·3	96·0	94·9
1969	39,483	39,598	90·8	90·9	42,541	97·8	97·9	98·2	98·0	97·3
1970	43,489	43,580	100·0	100·0	43,489	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1971	49,174	48,690	113·1	111·7	44,588	102·5	101·3	101·5	101·8	102·2
1972	55,039	55,270	126·6	126·8	45,282	104·1	104·3	104·5	104·3	105·3
1973	63,439	63,375	145·9	145·4	47,997	110·4	110·0	110·4	110·3	110·1
1974	73,521	73,038	169·1	167·6	48,062	110·5	109·6	109·4	109·8	104·9
1975	93,120	92,150	214·1	211·5	47,186	108·5	107·1	107·2	107·6	104·7
1976	107 767	106,568	247·8	244·5	47,850	110·0	108·6	108·1	108·9	106·2
1971 *3*	12,662	12,485	116·5	114·6	11,310	104·0	102·3	102·0	102·8	103·6
4	12,921	12,772	118·8	117·2	11,327	104·2	102·8	102·5	103·2	
1972 *1*	13,218	12,810	121·6	117·6	11,145	102·5	99·2	101·2	101·0	104·3
2	13,531	13,661	124.5	125.4	11,324	104·2	105·0	104·6	104·6	
3	13,813	14,115	127·0	129·6	11,256	103·5	105·6	105·1	104·7	106·4
4	14,477	14.684	133·2	134·8	11 557	106·3	107·6	106·9	106·9	
1973 *1*	15,785	15,227	145·2	139·8	12,209	112·3	108·1	110·5	110·3	110·7
2	15,393	15,680	141·6	143·9	11,949	109·9	111·7	109·7	110·4	
3	15,875	16,039	146·0	147·2	11,932	109·7	110·7	110·7	110·4	109·5
4	16,386	16,429	150·7	150·8	11,907	109·5	109·6	110·7	109·9	
1974 *1*	16,512	15,810	151·9	145·1	11,684	107·5	102·8	107·5	105·9	103·2
2	17,530	17,372	161·2	159·4	12,084	111·1	110·1	110·0	110·4	
3	19,362	19,385	178·1	177·9	12,227	112·5	112·5	110·9	112·0	106·5
4	20,117	20,471	185·0	187·9	12,067	111·0	112·8	109·2	111·0	
1975 *1*	21,644	21,279	199·1	195·3	12,012	110·5	108·4	109·4	109·4	104·8
2	22,722	22,431	209·0	205·9	11,763	108·2	106·6	106·9	107·2	
3	23,662	23,666	217·6	217·2	11,607	106·8	106·6	106·2	106·5	104·5
4	25,092	24,774	230·8	227·4	11,804	108·6	107·0	106·5	107·4	
1976 *1*	25,903	25,386	238·2	233·0	12,069	111·0	108·6	108·1	109·2	106·2
2	26,152	26,332	240·5	241·7	11,782	108·4	108·9	107·7	108·3	
3	27,257	27,041	250·7	248·2	11,880	109·3	108·2	107·6	108·4	106·2
4	28,455	27,809	261·7	255·2	12,119	111·5	108·7	109·0	109·7	
1977 *1*								109·5		
2										
	Percentage change, period on corresponding period of previous year									
1975 *3*	*+22·2*	*+22·1*	*+22·2*	*+22·1*	*−5·1*	*−5·1*	*−5·3*	*−4·2*	*−4·9*	*−1·9*
4	*+24·7*	*+21·0*	*+24·7*	*+21·0*	*−2·2*	*−2·2*	*−5·2*	*−2·5*	*−3·2*	
1976 *1*	*+19·7*	*+19·3*	*+19·7*	*+19·3*	*+0·5*	*+0·5*	*+0·2*	*−1·2*	*−0·2*	*+1·3*
2	*+15·1*	*+17·4*	*+15·1*	*+17·4*	*+0·2*	*+0·2*	*+2·2*	*+0·8*	*+1·0*	
3	*+15·2*	*+14·3*	*+15·2*	*+14·3*	*+2·4*	*+2·3*	*+1·5*	*+1·3*	*+1·8*	*+1·6*
4	*+13·4*	*+12·3*	*+13·4*	*+12·3*	*+2·7*	*+2·7*	*+1·6*	*+2·3*	*+2·1*	
1977 *1*								*+1·3*		
2										

[1] These estimates are given to one decimal place but this does not imply that they can be regarded as accurate to the last digit shown.
[2] Introduced in an article on page xxviii *Economic Trends* January 1975.
[3] Income data deflated by the price index implied by estimates based on expenditure data.


Current prices, expenditure estimate
£ million, seasonally adjusted
32,000
28,000
24,000
20,000
16,000
12,000
8,000
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975
1976
1970 prices, seasonally adjusted
1970=100
Expenditure based
Income based
Output based
Average estimate
115
110
105
100
95
90
85
0
1966
1967
1968
1969
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975
1976

Expenditure on the gross domestic product

Seasonally adjusted

£ million, 1970 prices

	Gross domestic product at factor cost (expenditure based)	Final expenditure on goods and services at market prices							
		Total	Consumers' expenditure§	General government consumption	Gross fixed investment§	Stock building§	Exports of goods and services§	Imports of goods and services§	Adjustment to factor cost
1965	38,531	53,973	28,705	8,357	7,900	616	8,395	8,644	6,798
1966	39,297	55,088	29,255	8,595	8,097	420	8,721	8,873	6,918
1967	40,347	56,964	29,876	9,075	8,780	368	8,865	9,502	7,115
1968	41,835	59,330	30,627	9,103	9,182	504	9,914	10,217	7,278
1969	42,541	60,352	30,826	8,960	9,216	468	10,882	10,559	7,252
1970	43,489	62,123	31,644	9,095	9,453	442	11,489	11,101	7,533
1971	44,588	64,035	32,505	9,344	9,682	99	12,313	11,630	7,817
1972	45,282	66,684	34,440	9,725	9,862	39	12,618	12,986	8,416
1973	47,997	71,625	36,003	10,123	10,283	1,127	14,089	14,657	8,971
1974	48,062	71,798	35,590	10,328	10,124	602	15,154	14,855	8,881
1975	47.186	69,893	35,234	10,797	9,991	−680	14,551	13,896	8,811
1976	47,850	71,496	35,290	11,101	9,562	− 8	15,551	14,589	9,057
1971 *3*	11,310	16,169	8,203	2,347	2,433	11	3,152	2,874	1,985
4	11,327	16,302	8,300	2,364	2,443	39	3,133	2,945	2,030
1972 *1*	11,145	16,321	8,406	2,410	2,434	− 15	3,086	3,123	2,053
2	11,324	16,692	8,574	2,418	2,468	24	3,208	3,244	2,124
3	11,256	16,445	8,672	2,426	2,453	8	2,886	3,115	2,074
4	11,557	17,226	8,788	2,471	2,507	22	3,438	3,504	2,165
1973 *1*	12,209	17,998	9,083	2,500	2,616	418	3,381	3,544	2,245
2	11,949	17,754	8,895	2,521	2,517	336	3,485	3,587	2,218
3	11,932	17,896	9,035	2,536	2,562	176	3,587	3,714	2,250
4	11,907	17,977	8,990	2,566	2,588	197	3,636	3,812	2,258
1974 *1*	11,684	17,638	8,854	2,606	2,603	−105	3,680	3,684	2,270
2	12,084	17,997	8,813	2,547	2,447	321	3,869	3,783	2,130
3	12,227	18,190	8,952	2,564	2,484	330	3,860	3,740	2,223
4	12,067	17,973	8,971	2,611	2,590	56	3,745	3,648	2,258
1975 *1*	12,012	17,781	8,988	2,649	2,534	−125	3,735	3,509	2,260
2	11,763	17,306	8,833	2,676	2,474	−267	3,590	3,374	2,169
3	11,607	17,310	8,724	2,722	2,540[1]	−208	3,532	3,522[1]	2,181
4	11,804	17,496	8,689	2,750	2,443	− 80	3,694	3,491	2,201
1976 *1*	12,069	17,782	8,811	2,747	2,460	25	3,739	3,462	2,251
2	11,782	17,666	8,730	2,774	2,394[2]	− 97	3,865	3,658[2]	2,226
3	11,880	17,870	8,824	2,781	2,392[3]	− 22	3,895	3,734[3]	2,256
4	12,119	18,178	8,925	2,799	2,316	86	4,052	3,735	2,324
1977 *1*			(8,690)[4]				(4,053)[4]	(3,809)[4]	
2									

Percentage change, quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year

1975 *3*	−5·1	−4·8	−2·5	+6·2	+2·3	..	− 8·5	− 5·8	−1·9
4	−2·2	−2·7	−3·1	+5·3	−5·7	..	− 1·4	− 4·3	−2·5
1976 *1*	+0·5	+0·0	−2·0	+3·7	−2·9	..	+ 0·1	− 1·3	−0·4
2	+0·2	+2·1	−1·2	+3·7	−3·2	..	+ 7·7	+ 8·4	+2·6
3	+2·4	+3·2	+1·1	+2·2	−5·8	..	+10·3	+ 6·0	+3·4
4	+2·7	+3·9	+2·7	+1·8	−5·2	..	+ 9·7	+ 7·0	+5·6
1977 *1*			(−1·4)[4]				(+8·4)[4]	(+10·0)[4]	
2									

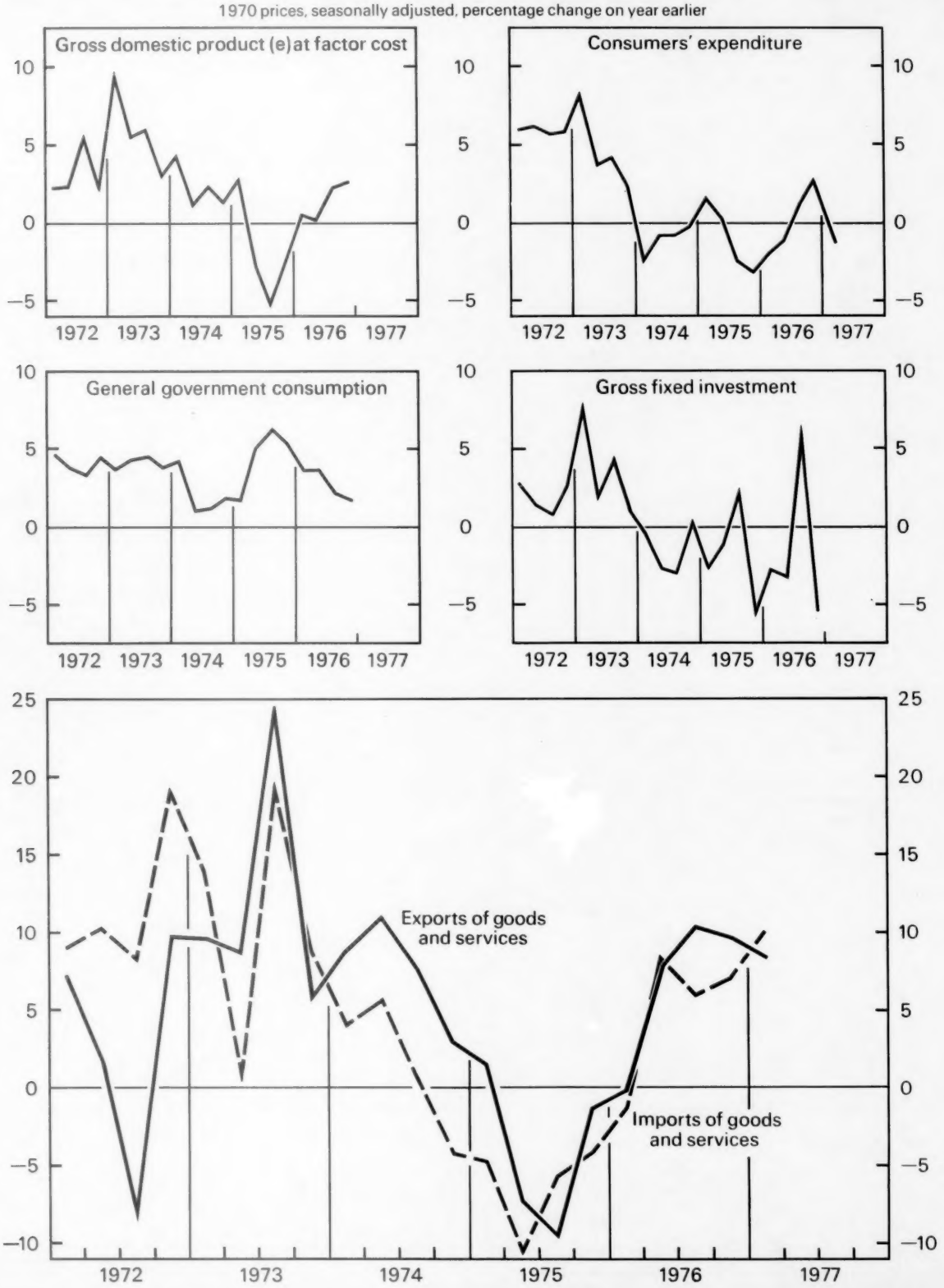
[1] Including approximately £100 million extra capital formation in imported oil platforms and related equipment delivered during the summer but not adjusted for seasonality.

[2] Including approximately £60 million extra capital formation in imported oil platforms and related equipment delivered during this quarter but not adjusted for seasonality.

[3] Including approximately £50 million extra capital formation in imported oil platforms and related equipment delivered during this quarter but not adjusted for seasonality.

[4] The figures in brackets are preliminary estimates, being based on incomplete data. At this stage, estimates of the latest quarterly changes in consumers' expenditure are expected to differ on average by about £30 million from the quarterly estimates subsequently published in the National Income and Expenditure article.

1970 prices, seasonally adjusted, percentage change on year earlier



Personal disposable income and consumption

Seasonally adjusted

	£ million, current prices				Percentage	1970 prices		
	Personal income before tax		Total personal disposable income[2]	Consumers' expenditure	Personal savings ratio[3]	Real personal disposable income[4]		Real consumers' expenditure §
	Total[1]	*of which:* Wages and salaries				£ million §	1970=100	£ million
1966	32,190	20,389	26,655	24,211	9·2	32,208	92·6	29,255
1967	33,840	21,173	27,798	25,428	8·5	32,661	93·9	29,876
1968	36,463	22,566	29,701	27,338	8·0	33,274	95·7	30,627
1969	39,113	24,188	31,663	29,102	8·1	33,539	96·5	30,826
1970	43,323	26,994	34,766	31,644	9·0	34,766	100·0	31,644
1971	47,744	29,691	38,454	35,165	8·3	35,545	102·2	32,505
1972	54,238	33,163	44,239	39,785	10·1	38,296	110·2	34,440
1973	62,693	38,079	50,873	45,072	11·4	40,634	116·9	36,003
1974	75,913	45,900	60,363	51,811	14·2	41,465	119·3	35,590
1975	96,342	59,292	74,305	63,333	14·8	41,338	118·9	35,234
1976	111,293	66,830	85,218	73,128	14·2	41,124	118·3	35,290
1972 *3*	13,632	8,402	11,174	10,125	9·4	9,572	110·1	8,672
4	14,310	8,734	11,714	10,451	10·8	9,851	113·3	8,788
1973 *1*	14,847	8,963	12,012	10,994	8·5	9,927	114·2	9,083
2	15,577	9,461	12,654	10,971	13·3	10,262	118·1	8,895
3	15,862	9,702	12,898	11,400	11·6	10,225	117·6	9,035
4	16,405	9,953	13,306	11,707	12·0	10,220	117·6	8,990
1974 *1*	17,157	10,192	13,818	12,015	13·0	10,190	117·3	8,854
2	18,028	10,924	14,419	12,606	12·6	10,088	116·1	8,813
3	19,639	11,872	15,555	13,294	14·5	10,482	120·6	8,952
4	21,089	12,912	16,571	13,896	16·1	10,705	123·2	8,971
1975 *1*	22,378	13,963	17,437	14,673	15·9	10,678	122·9	8,988
2	23,453	14,460	18,110	15,583	14·0	10,262	118·1	8,833
3	24,901	15,287	19,191	16,298	15·1	10,269	118·2	8,724
4	25,610	15,582	19,567	16,779	14·2	10,129	116·5	8,689
1976 *1*	26,691	16,000	20,502	17,450	14·9	10,347	119·0	8,811
2	27,567	16,668	20,834	17,746	14·8	10,245	117·9	8,730
3	28,225	17,020	21,918	18,521	15·5	10,438	120·1	8,824
4	28,810	17,142	21,964	19,411	11·6	10,094	116·1	8,925
1977 *1*								(8,690)[5]
2								

[1] Before providing for depreciation and stock appreciation. [2] Before providing for depreciation, stock appreciation and additions to tax reserves.
[3] Personal saving as a percentage of personal disposable income.
[4] Personal disposable income revalued by the implied consumers' expenditure deflator (1970=100).
[5] Preliminary estimate. See footnote [4] to the table on page 8.

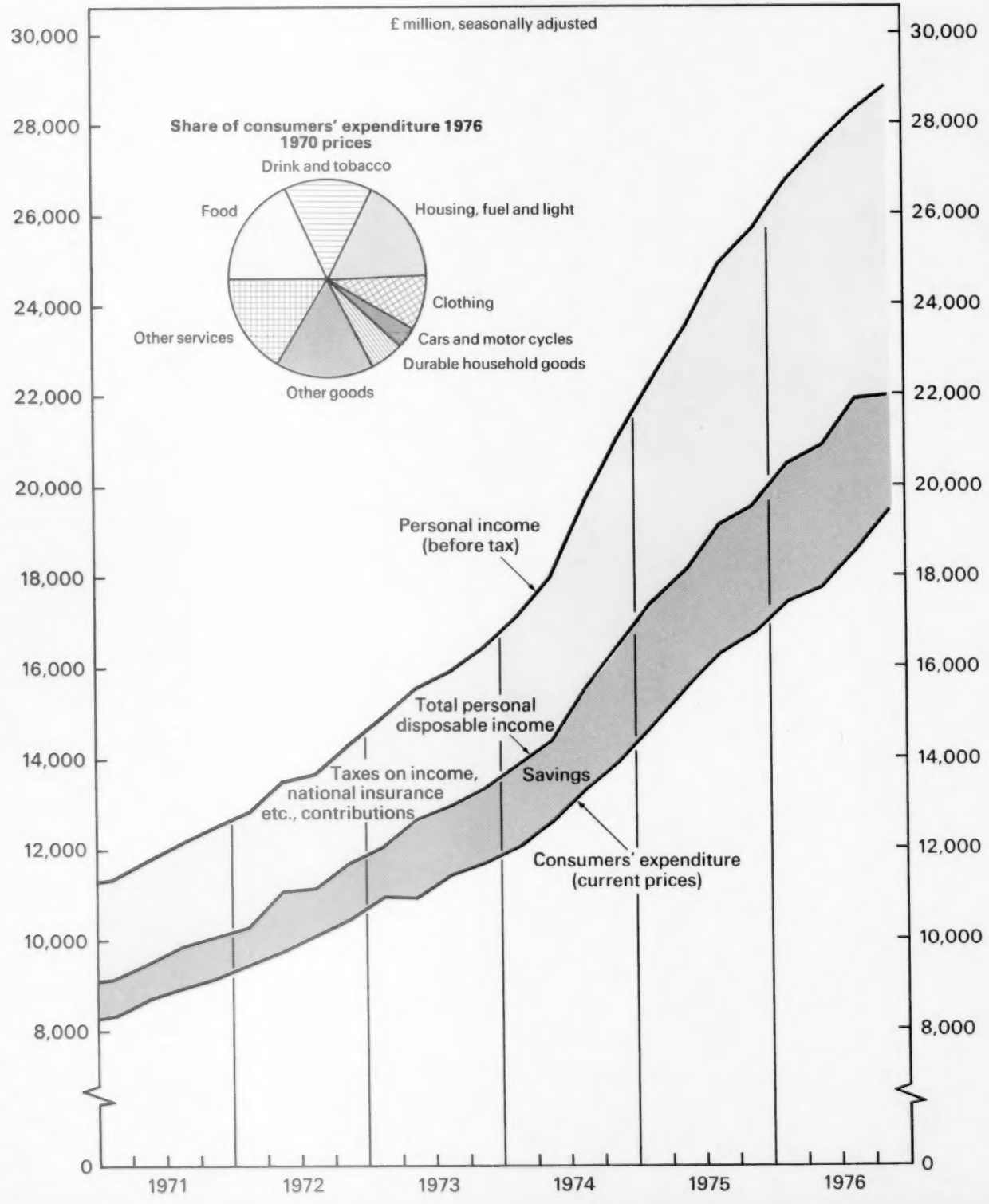
Real consumers' expenditure — component categories

Seasonally adjusted

£ million, 1970 prices

	Total §	Food	Alcoholic drink and tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Clothing including footwear	Durable household goods	Cars and motor cycles	Other goods	Other services
1966	29,255	6,187	3,664	3,625	1,387	2,425	1,273	833	4,230	5,631
1967	29,876	6,239	3,752	3,763	1,393	2,464	1,327	916	4,435	5,587
1968	30,627	6,277	3,851	3,899	1,432	2,599	1,421	975	4,642	5,531
1969	30,826	6,273	3,873	4,028	1,485	2,643	1,374	870	4,694	5,586
1970	31,644	6,375	4,019	4,101	1,495	2,757	1,438	997	4,782	5,680
1971	32,505	6,374	4,112	4,205	1,480	2,806	1,567	1,329	4,927	5,705
1972	34,440	6,326	4,389	4,307	1,534	2,975	1,864	1,580	5,405	6,060
1973	36,003	6,397	4,848	4,431	1,574	3,129	2,062	1,523	5,813	6,226
1974	35,590	6,403	4,920	4,466	1,616	3,104	1,932	1,100	5,893	6,156
1975	35,234	6,437	4,839	4,486	1,596	3,161	1,864	1,092	5,732	6,027
1976	35,290	6,477	4,932	4,495	1,601	3,214	1,926	1,236	5,712	5,697
1975 *3*	8,724	1,620	1,195	1,119	383	789	424	308	1,412	1,474
4	8,689	1,620	1,206	1,123	391	772	436	235	1,419	1,487
1976 *1*	8,811	1,617	1,173	1,111	427	795	472	326	1,433	1,457
2	8,730	1,615	1,225	1,119	381	789	460	274	1,425	1,442
3	8,824	1,641	1,253	1,128	375	819	496	300	1,420	1,392
4	8,925	1,604	1,281	1,137	418	811	498	336	1,434	1,406
1977 *1*	(8,690)[1]					823	459			
2										

[1] Preliminary estimate. See footnote [4] to the table on page 8.


£ million, seasonally adjusted
30,000
28,000
26,000
24,000
22,000
20,000
18,000
16,000
14,000
12,000
10,000
8,000
0
Share of consumers' expenditure 1976
1970 prices
Drink and tobacco
Food
Housing, fuel and light
Clothing
Other services
Cars and motor cycles
Durable household goods
Other goods
Personal income
(before tax)
Total personal
disposable income
Taxes on income,
national insurance
etc., contributions
Savings
Consumers' expenditure
(current prices)
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975
1976

Retail sales, new registrations of cars and hire purchase debt (Great Britain)

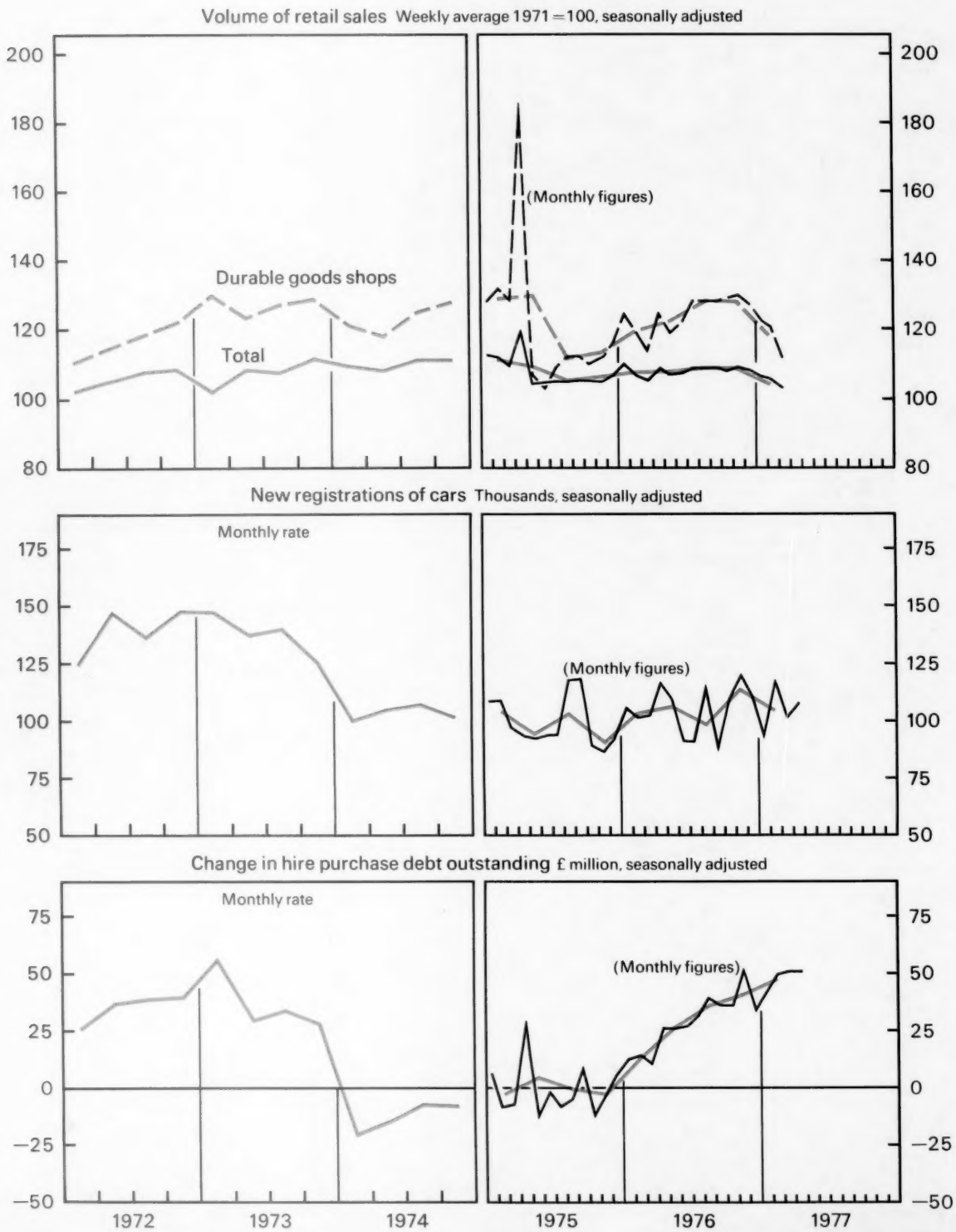
	Seasonally adjusted								
	Weekly average 1971=100						Thousands[1]	£ million	
	Value of retail sales[2]	Volume of retail sales[2]						Hire purchase and other instalment credit[3]	
	Total[4] §	Total[4] §	Food shops[4] §	Clothing and footwear shops §	Durable goods shops §	Other non-food shops §	New registrations of cars §	New credit extended	Changes in debt outstanding
Sales in 1971 £ million[5]	*15,895*	*15,895*	*6,693*	*2,314*	*1,801*	*5,087*			
1966	72·7	92·9	98·3	93	84	89	88·8	1,450	−135
1967	75·3	94·7	99·5	93	87	92	93·1	1,556	− 40
1968	80·4	97·3	100·5	96	92	96	93·1	1,643	+ 46
1969	84·9	97·3	101·6	96	89	96	82·3	1,587	− 20
1970	91·4	99·1	101·7	98	92	99	91·4	1,775	+ 84
1971	100·0	100·0	100·0	100	100	100	108·5	2,053	+240
1972	112·0	105·8	101·5	105	115	109	138·6	2,497	+424
1973	126·9	110·7	101·0	109	127	118	137·1	2,871	+438
1974	146·7	109·9	101·8	107	123	117	102·8	2,517	−155
1975	174·5	107·9	99·3	108	121	115	97·2	2,992	− 10
1976	200·3	108·1	99·1	108	124	114	104·7	3,606	+342
1972 *1*	105·8	102·1	99·9	100	107	104	124·0	567	+ 78
2	109·3	104·8	101·1	104	114	107	147·7	618	+112
3	114·1	107·3	101·7	108	118	111	135·4	640	+116
4	118·6	109·2	103·1	107	122	114	147·2	672	+118
1973 *1*	123·4	111·6	100·8	115	130	118	147·1	752	+170
2	122·2	108·6	100·9	105	123	115	137·1	685	+ 86
3	128·0	110·7	101·2	108	127	119	139·2	720	+ 99
4	134·0	111·7	101·1	109	129	121	125·2	714	+ 83
1974 *1*	136·5	109·4	100·1	107	121	119	99·3	570	− 64
2	141·2	108·0	101·3	104	118	115	104·3	618	− 45
3	150·9	111·2	103·0	110	125	118	106·8	651	− 22
4	158·1	111·2	102·7	107	128	119	101·0	678	− 24
1975 *1*	166·0	111·1	100·8	112	129	118	104·3	715	− 10
2	174·2	109·2	99·0	108	130	116	92·7	759	+ 14
3	176·7	105·4	98·1	107	111	112	103·0	749	− 4
4	181·7	105·7	99·1	105	113	112	88·9	769	− 10
1976 *1*	190·3	107·3	99·3	107	119	114	102·7	844	+ 37
2	195·1	107·6	99·8	107	122	113	105·7	875	+ 79
3	203·8	108·9	99·0	108	128	115	97·4	915	+106
4	211·9	108·5	98·2	108	128	115	112·8	972	+120
1977 *1*	217·1	105·0	94·9	108	118	113	104·1	1,020	+140
2									
1976 *J*	193·7	110·2	99·6	113	125	118	105·3	282	+ 13
F	189·1	106·6	99·3	106	119	112	101·0	277	+ 14
M	188·6	105·4	99·0	103	114	111	101·9	285	+ 10
A	196·2	108·8	101·5	108	125	113	116·4	291	+ 26
M	193·5	106·8	99·2	106	119	113	109·7	292	+ 26
J	195·6	107·3	98·9	108	122	113	91·0	292	+ 27
J	200·2	108·8	99·7	108	128	115	90·6	291	+ 31
A	204·2	108·9	99·4	108	128	115	115·0	305	+ 39
S	206·4	108·9	98·2	110	128	116	86·5	319	+ 36
O	207·7	108·1	98·0	107	129	115	108·8	310	+ 36
N	212·9	109·2	97·9	108	130	117	119·2	332	+ 51
D	214·5	108·3	98·6	108	127	115	110·5	330	+ 33
1977 *J*	217·6	106·7	94·2	113	123	115	92·6	324	+ 41
F	218·1	105·7	95·5	107	120	113	117·6	342	+ 49
M	215·8†	103·1†	95·0†	104†	111†	111†	102·1	354	+ 50
A	219·5	103·4	94·6	102	121	109	107·5	355	+ 50
M									
J									

[1] Monthly averages. [2] Monthly figures of retail sales are based on four-week periods, except for the months of March, June, September and December which are five-week periods. Because of timing differences January 1975 is exceptionally a five-week period. Further details are given in the technical note to the retail sales figures on page 716 of *Trade and Industry*, 14 March 1975.

[3] Credit extended by and repaid to finance houses and retailers, i.e. durable goods shops and department stores *plus* other general stores, general mail order houses and the non-durable goods departments of co-operative societies.

[4] These indices are given to one decimal place but this does not imply that they can be regarded as accurate to the last digit shown.

[5] Provisional estimates.


Volume of retail sales Weekly average 1971 = 100, seasonally adjusted
200
180
160
140
120
100
80
Durable goods shops
Total
(Monthly figures)
New registrations of cars Thousands, seasonally adjusted
Monthly rate
175
150
125
100
75
50
(Monthly figures)
Change in hire purchase debt outstanding £ million, seasonally adjusted
Monthly rate
75
50
25
0
−25
−50
(Monthly figures)
1972
1973
1974
1975
1976
1977

Shares of income and expenditure

Seasonally adjusted

	£ million	Per cent					£ million	Per cent		
		Percentage share of total final expenditure						Percentage share of total domestic income		
	Total final expenditure (current market prices)	Consumers' expenditure	General government current expenditure on goods and services	Gross fixed investment			Total domestic income (current prices)[1]	Income from employment	Gross trading profits of companies[1]	Other[1,2]
				General government	Public corporations	Private sector				
1966	45,178	53·6	14·5	3·7	3·2	8·4	33,330	68·4	13·8	17·8
1967	47,925	53·1	15·2	4·1	3·5	8·1	34,778	68·3	13·4	18·3
1968	52,700	51·9	14·7	4·1	3·1	8·4	37,813	67·2	14·0	18·8
1969	56,294	51·7	14·4	4·0	2·6	8·6	40,332	67·3	13·2	19·5
1970	62,123	50·9	14·6	3·9	2·7	8·6	44,742	68·0	12·7	19·3
1971	69,060	51·1	15·0	3·7	2·7	8·8	49,766	67·3	13·2	19·5
1972	76,881	51·7	15·3	3·7	2·3	9·1	56,605	66·4	13·5	20·1
1973	91,010	49·5	14·7	4·0	2·3	9·3	66,555	65·0	14·4	20·6
1974	109,248	47·4	15·2	4·0	2·6	8·7	79,129	66·3	13·0	21·7
1975	132,141	47·9	17·3	3·8	3·0	8·7	97,353	70·1	10·2	19·7
1976	157,215	46·5	16·8	3·4	2·9	8·4	113,133	68·7	11·2	20·1
1975 *1*	30,748	47·7	17·3	4·0	3·0	8·5	22,914	69·6	11·0	19·4
2	32,026	48·7	17·1	4·1	2·7	8·9	23,681	70·2	10·0	19·8
3	33,846	48·2	17·4	3·6	3·0	9·4	24,801	71·2	9·6	19·2
4	35,521	47·2	17·4	3·9	3·1	8·1	25,957	69·4	10·4	20·2
1976 *1*	36,793	47·4	16·9	4·0	3·2	8·0	26,772	69·2	10·7	20·9
2	38,223	46·4	17·0	3·4	2·9	8·5	27,959	69·4	10·7	19·9
3	40,051	46·2	16·8	3·1	2·7	8·9	28,747	69·0	11·0	20·0
4	42,148	46·1	16·4	3·1	2·9	8·1	29,655	67·4	12·3	20·3

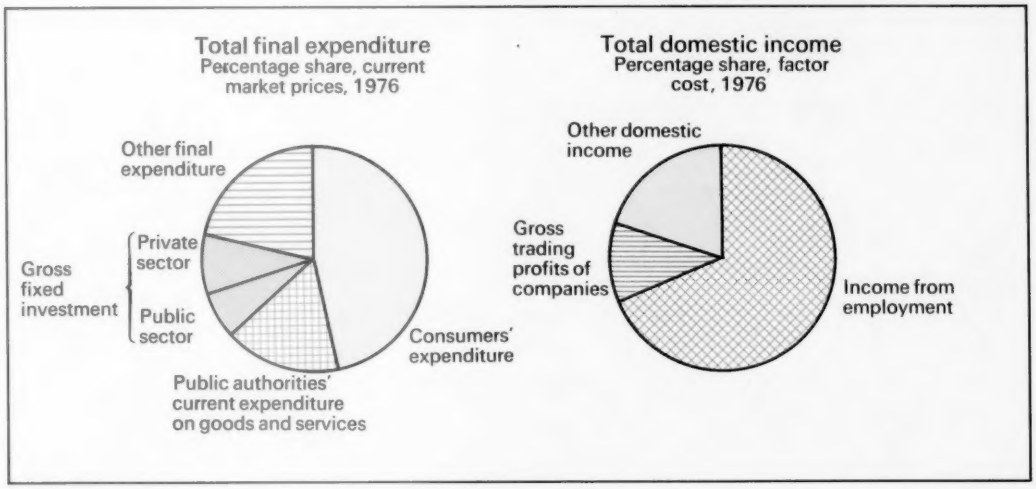
[1] Before providing for stock appreciation.
[2] Gross trading surplus of public corporations and other public enterprises, income from rent and self-employment.

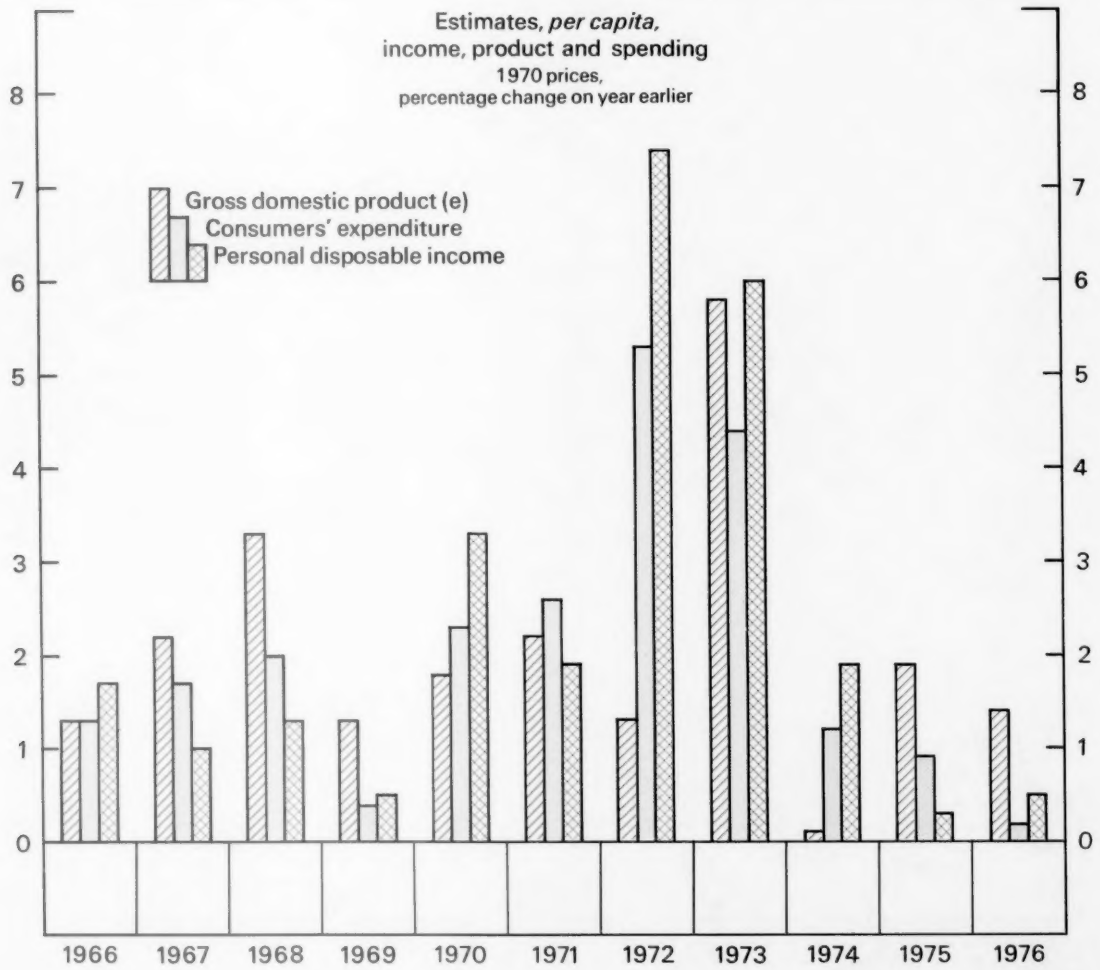
Estimates, *per capita*, income, product and spending

Seasonally adjusted

	£, current prices				£, 1970 prices		
	Gross national product	Gross domestic product[1]	Consumers' expenditure	Personal disposable income	Gross domestic product[1]	Consumers' expenditure	Personal disposable income
1966	613	606	443	488	719	535	589
1967	643	636	463	506	734	544	595
1968	685	679	496	538	758	555	603
1969	722	713	526	572	768	557	606
1970	793	783	570	626	783	570	626
1971	892	883	633	690	800	585	638
1972	994	985	712	792	810	616	685
1973	1,156	1,132	805	908	857	643	725
1974	1,335	1,312	924	1,077	857	635	740
1975	1,678	1,662	1,130	1,326	842	629	738
1976	1,943	1,923	1,305	1,521	854	630	734
1975 *1*	390	386	262	311	214	160	191
2	409	405	278	323	210	158	183
3	427	422	291	342	207	156	183
4	453	448	299	349	211	155	181
1976 *1*	467	462	311	366	215	157	185
2	471	467	317	372	210	156	183
3	492	486	331	391	212	158	186
4	513	508	347	392	216	159	180

[1] Based on expenditure data.


Total final expenditure
Percentage share, current market prices, 1976
Other final expenditure
Gross fixed investment
Private sector
Public sector
Consumers' expenditure
Public authorities' current expenditure on goods and services
Total domestic income
Percentage share, factor cost, 1976
Other domestic income
Gross trading profits of companies
Income from employment


Estimates, *per capita*, income, product and spending
1970 prices, percentage change on year earlier
Gross domestic product (e)
Consumers' expenditure
Personal disposable income
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
1966
1967
1968
1969
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975
1976

Gross domestic fixed capital formation by sector and by type of asset

Seasonally adjusted

£ million, 1970 prices

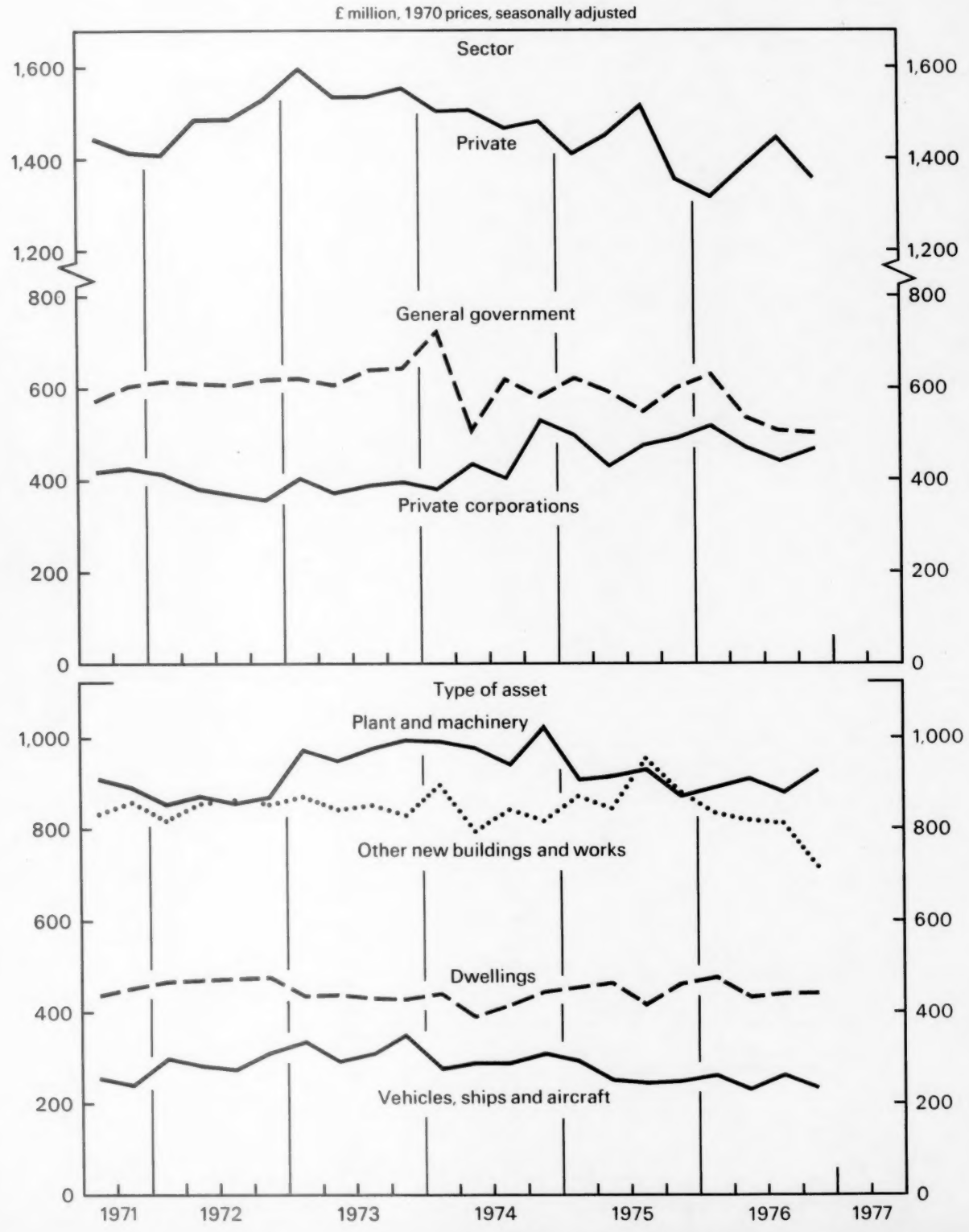
		Sector[1]			Type of asset					
					Dwellings					
	Total§	Private sector	General government	Public corporations	Total	of which: Private	of which: Public	Other new building and works[2]	Vehicles ships and aircraft	Plant and machinery
1966	8,097	4,344	2,015	1,738	1,603	847	756	2,601	674	3,219
1967	8,780	4,488	2,316	1,976	1,784	915	869	2,879	752	3,365
1968	9,182	4,906	2,432	1,844	1,868	957	911	3,020	928	3,366
1969	9,216	5,211	2,390	1,615	1,785	894	891	3,050	912	3,469
1970	9,453	5,343	2,431	1,679	1,643	841	802	3,173	979	3,658
1971	9,682	5,596	2,388	1,698	1,754	1,007	747	3,315	1,013	3,600
1972	9,862	5,907	2,449	1,506	1,872	1,160	712	3,382	1,166	3,442
1973	10,283	6,223	2,504	1,556	1,727	1,017	710	3,388	1,283	3,885
1974	10,124	5,953	2,433	1,738	1,684	863	821	3,352	1,165	3,923
1975	9,991	5,736	2,358	1,897	1,798	918	880	3,544	1,038	3,611
1976	9,562	5,500	2,173	1,889	1,793	884	909	3,184	992	3,593
1970 *3*	2,366	1,363	610	393	415	213	202	804	235	912
4	2,411	1,333	636	442	418	220	198	811	240	942
1971 *1*	2,372	1,308	625	439	421	234	187	801	252	898
2	2,434	1,427	587	420	443	248	195	826	267	898
3	2,433	1,445	572	416	438	258	180	830	254	911
4	2,443	1,416	604	423	452	267	185	858	240	893
1972 *1*	2,434	1,406	617	411	464	283	181	817	298	855
2	2,468	1,484	608	376	465	282	183	855	281	867
3	2,453	1,483	605	365	469	301	168	856	274	854
4	2,507	1,534	619	354	474	294	180	854	313	866
1973 *1*	2,616	1,596	619	401	436	259	177	871	337	972
2	2,517	1,536	605	376	439	265	174	841	291	946
3	2,562	1,536	639	387	431	248	183	849	308	974
4	2,588	1,555	641	392	421	245	176	827	347	993
1974 *1*	2,603	1,502	724	377	440	231	209	897	278	988
2	2,447	1,504	511	432	387	209	178	795	289	976
3	2,484	1,466	618	400	415	195	220	841	289	939
4	2,590	1,481	580	529	442	228	214	819	309	1,020
1975 *1*	2,534	1,415	620	499	455	228	227	873	295	911
2	2,474	1,451	590	433	463	237	226	843	252	916
3	2,540[3]	1,516[3]	548	476	417	228	189	955[3]	244	924
4	2,443	1,354	600	489	463	225	238	873	247	860
1976 *1*	2,460	1,315	628	517	476	227	249	834	263	887
2	2,394[4]	1,381[4]	538	469	437	215	222	818[4]	236	903
3	2,392[5]	1,448[5]	505	439	440	229	211	813[5]	261	878
4	2,316	1,350	502	464	440	213	227	719	232	925
				Percentage change, quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year						
1974 *3*	*−3·0*	*−4·6*	*− 3·3*	*+ 3·4*	*− 3·7*	*−21·4*	*+20·2*	*− 0·9*	*− 6·2*	*− 3·6*
4	*+0·1*	*−4·8*	*− 9·5*	*+34·9*	*+ 5·0*	*− 6·9*	*+21·6*	*− 1·0*	*−11·0*	*+ 2·7*
1975 *1*	*−2·7*	*−5·8*	*− 4·4*	*+32·4*	*+ 3·4*	*− 1·3*	*+ 8·6*	*− 2·7*	*+ 6·1*	*− 7·8*
2	*+1·1*	*−3·5*	*+15·5*	*+ 0·2*	*+19·6*	*+13·4*	*+27·0*	*+ 6·0*	*−12·8*	*− 6·1*
3	*+2·3*	*+3·4*	*−11·3*	*+19·0*	*+ 0·5*	*+16·9*	*−14·1*	*+13·6*	*−15·6*	*− 1·6*
4	*−5·7*	*−8·6*	*+ 3·4*	*− 7·6*	*+ 4·8*	*− 1·3*	*+11·2*	*+ 6·6*	*−20·1*	*−15·7*
1976 *1*	*−2·9*	*−7·1*	*+ 1·3*	*+ 3·6*	*+ 4·6*	*− 0·4*	*+ 9·7*	*− 4·5*	*−10·8*	*− 2·6*
2	*−3·2*	*−4·4*	*− 8·8*	*+ 8·3*	*− 5·6*	*− 9·3*	*− 1·8*	*− 3·0*	*− 6·3*	*− 1·4*
3	*−5·8*	*−4·5*	*− 7·8*	*− 7·8*	*+ 5·5*	*+ 0·4*	*+11·6*	*−14·9*	*+ 7·0*	*− 5·0*
4	*−5·2*	*−0·3*	*−14·3*	*− 5·1*	*− 5·0*	*− 5·3*	*− 4·6*	*−17·6*	*− 6·1*	*+ 7·6*

[1] Including purchases *less* sales of land and existing buildings. [2] Including transfer costs of land and buildings.

[3] Including approximately £100 million extra capital formation in imported oil platforms and related equipment delivered during the summer but not adjusted for seasonality.

[4] Including approximately £60 million extra capital formation in imported oil platforms and related equipment delivered during this quarter but not adjusted for seasonality.

[5] Including approximately £50 million extra capital formation in imported oil platforms and related equipment delivered during this quarter but not adjusted for seasonality.


£ million, 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted
Sector
Private
General government
Private corporations
Type of asset
Plant and machinery
Other new buildings and works
Dwellings
Vehicles, ships and aircraft
1,600
1,400
1,200
800
600
400
200
0
1,000
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975
1976
1977

Indicators of fixed investment by manufacturing industry

	Gross fixed investment in manufacturing industry							New orders received by contractors for private industrial work (GB)[1,2,5]
	Total§	Plant and machinery			New building and works			
		Gross fixed investment		CBI Intentions Inquiry	Gross fixed investment		CBI Intentions Inquiry	
	£ million, 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted	£ million, 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted	*Percentage change on year earlier*	Balance[3]	£ million, 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted	*Percentage change on year earlier*	Balance[3]	£ million, 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted
1966	1,773·7	1,312·0	+ *6*	..	363·4	— *5*	..	510·2†
1967	1,737·7	1,318·6	+ *1*	..	319·6	—*12*	..	527·9
1968	1,851·2	1,406·1	+ *7*	..	335·9	+ *5*	..	549·6
1969	1,977·5	1,471·5	+ *5*	..	390·1	+*16*	..	605·9
1970	2,129·8	1,623·9	+*10*	..	391·2	—	..	565·2
1971	1,990·7	1,520·2	— *6*	..	357·1	— *9*	..	405·2
1972	1,739·2	1,310·4	—*14*	..	305·5	—*14*	..	400·5
1973	1,871·7	1,407·9	+ *8*	..	330·8	+ *8*	..	514·9
1974	2,024·0	1,524·4	+ *8*	..	361·4	+ *9*	..	433·0
1975	1,737·2	1,325·4	—*13*	..	307·3	—*15*	..	276·9
1976	1,650·5	1,278·1†	— *4*	..	252·6†	—*18*	..	331·8
1971 *3*	497·9	383·5	— *6*	—13	87·2	—*11*	—25	97·9†
4	480·4	362·1	—*13*	..	89·0	—*11*	..	96·4
1972 *1*	458·1	350·1	—*11*	3	79·8	—*12*	—17	101·2
2	429·1	321·7	—*15*	9	77·8	—*14*	—11	102·8
3	424·8	316·6	—*17*	16	76·3	—*13*	— 4	97·4
4	427·2	322·0	—*11*	17	71·6	—*20*	— 2	99·0
1973 *1*	466·8	356·1	+ *2*	30	76·7	— *4*	4	121·7
2	448·9	338·8	+ *5*	35	78·2	+ *1*	11	124·5
3	488·6	365·7	+*16*	39	89·2	+*17*	18	130·0
4	467·4	347·3	+ *8*	38	86·7	+*21*	16	138·8
1974 *1*	509·9	384·0	+ *8*	— 3	91·4	+*19*	—15	108·3
2	502·2	377·5	+*11*	2	89·4	+*14*	—10	109·0
3	501·2	378·0	+ *3*	— 6	87·9	— *1*	—22	109·5
4	510·7	384·9	+*11*	—33	92·7	+ *7*	—39	106·1
1975 *1*	471·2	355·3	— *7*	—41	87·4	— *4*	—47	85·0
2	444·4	338·9	—*10*	—27	80·2	—*10*	—42	67·0
3	416·1	318·5	—*16*	—24	72·7	—*17*	—39	73·1
4	405·5	312·7	—*19*	—15	67·0	—*28*	—31	51·9
1976 *1*	402·1†	309·0	—*13*	10	66·3	—*24*	—12	70·7
2	408·4	315·1†	— *7*	15	61·9	—*23*	— 9	83·0
3	417·9	324·9	+ *2*	25	61·9	—*15*	— 3	78·9
4	422·1	329·1	+ *5*	26	62·5†	— *7*†	1	99·2
1977 *1*	410·1	318·7	+ *3*	29	58·8	—*11*	4	95·8[5]
2				31			—	

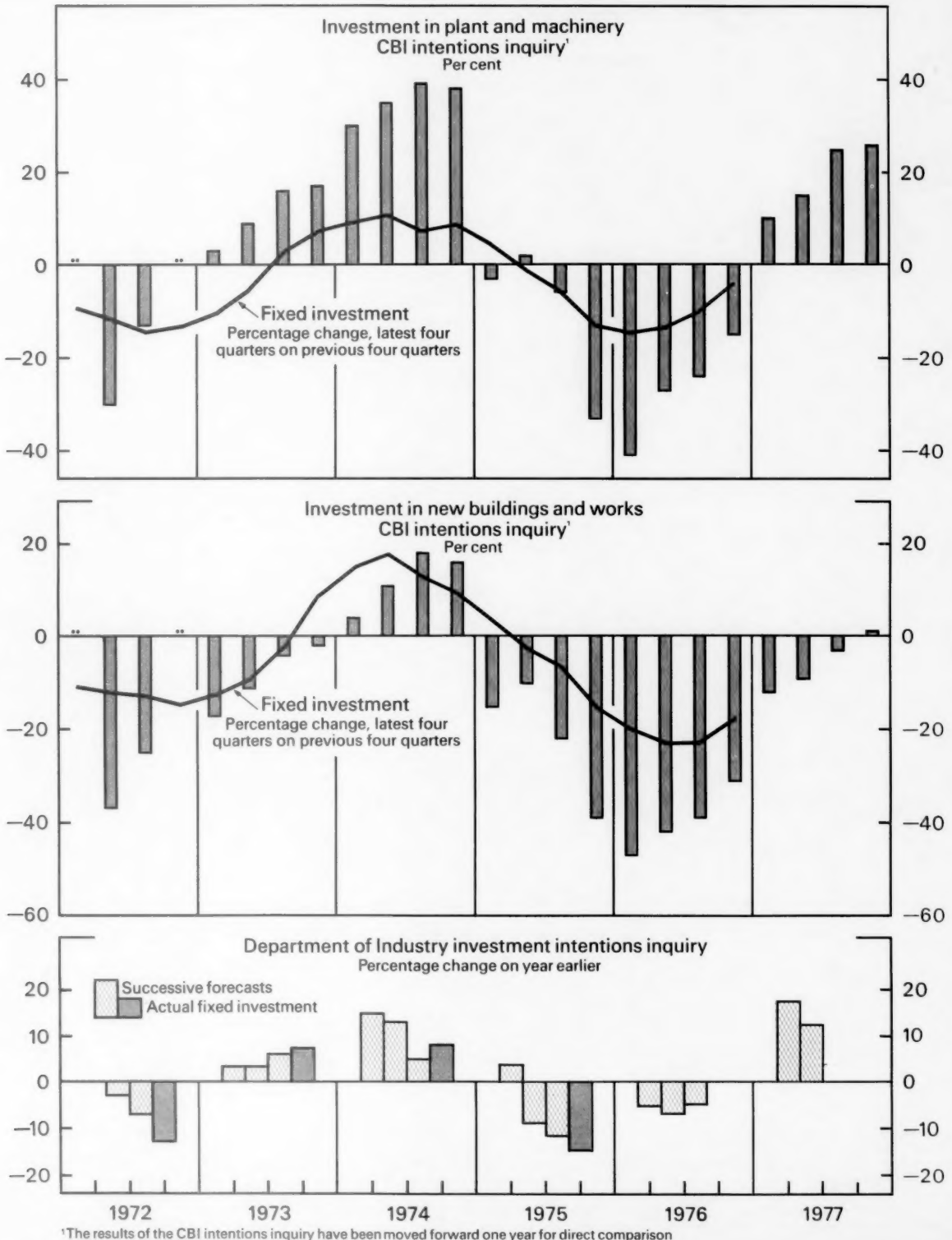
[1] New orders from 3rd quarter 1974 include orders received by firms, mostly small, added to the statistical register in that period.
[2] From 2nd quarter 1976 figures are not precisely comparable with those for earlier periods because of revisions to estimation methods and minor changes in type of work classification.
[3] Percentage of firms expecting to authorise more in next 12 months *less* percentage expecting to authorise less. Figures relate to Inquiries in February, June and October of each year until 1972, when they are held in the first month of each quarter.
[4] Provisional.
[5] Series revised. See page 1.

Department of Industry inquiry into investment intentions[1]: manufacturing industry

Percentage change over previous year, in volume terms

	Gross fixed investment			
	First forecast	Second forecast	Third forecast	Actual
1968	probably some increase	about + 5	less than +5	+ 6·5
1969	between +10 and +15	+10 to +15, perhaps top end	of the order of +10	+ 6·8
1970	about +10	about +10	about +2 or +3	+ 7·7
1971	no large change	about − 2	about −6 to −8	− 6·5
1972	little change, perhaps a rise	about −3	−7	−12·6
1973	+2 to +5	+2 to +5	+6	+ 7·6
1974	strong increase about +15	some +12 to +14	about +5	+ 8·1
1975	less than +5	−7 to −10	about −11 or −12	−14·2
1976	of the order of −5	−5 to −8	−4 to −5	− 5·0
1977	between + 15 and +20	+10 to +15		

[1] For each year the first inquiry is held in the preceding summer, the second at the end of the previous year and the third in the summer of the year concerned. (In addition the inquiry at the end of the year seeks preliminary information in respect of the second year ahead and another survey in the spring of each year updates the intentions for both years covered by this inquiry; these two inquiries are not included in the table.)

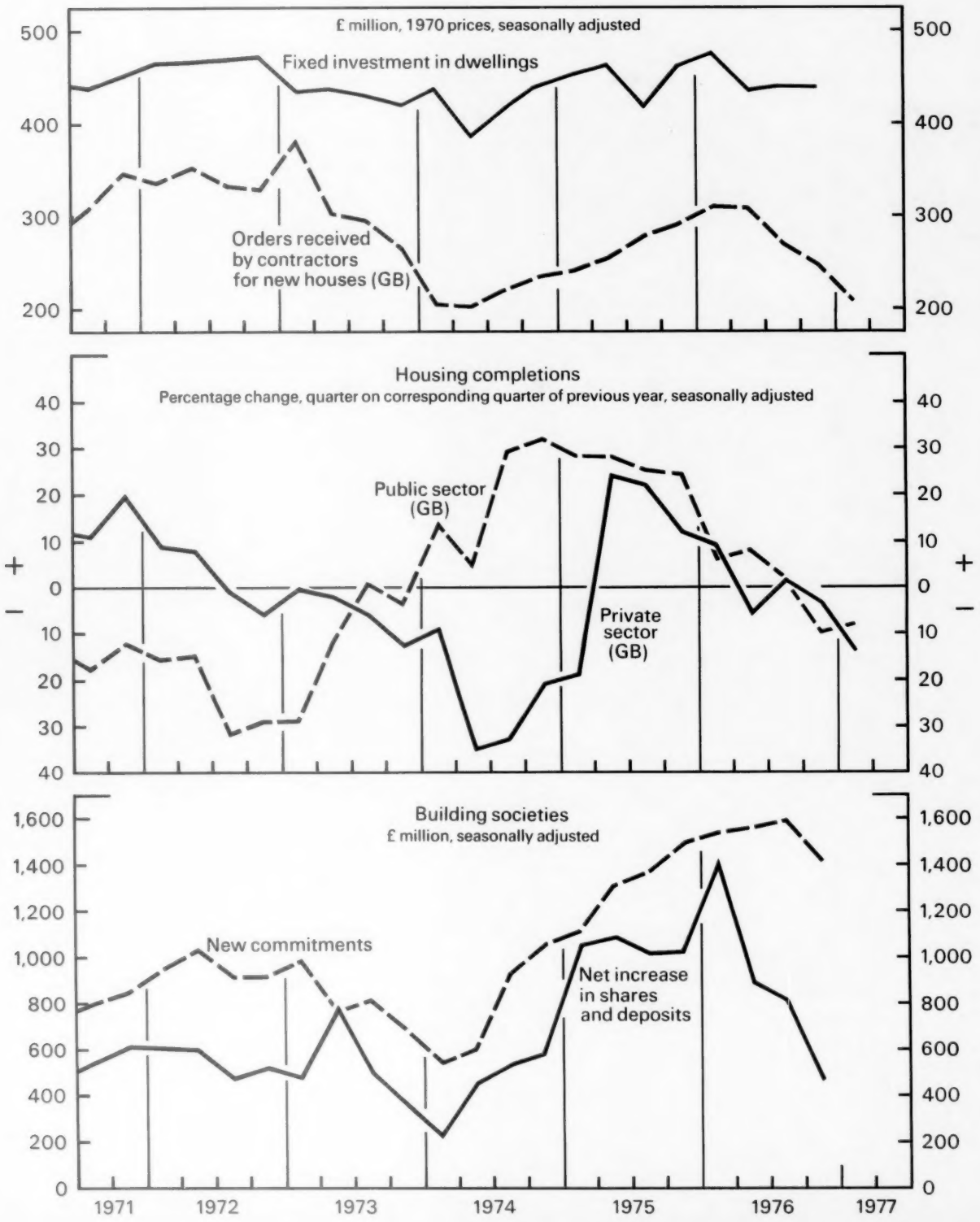


[1]The results of the CBI intentions inquiry have been moved forward one year for direct comparison with the percentage changes in fixed investment

Indicators of fixed investment in dwellings

	Seasonally adjusted								Unadjusted
	£ million, 1970 prices		Thousands				£ million		1970=100
			Housing starts (GB) §		Housing completions (GB) §		Building Societies Association		
	Fixed investment in dwellings	Orders received by contractors for new houses (GB)[1,2,3]	Private sector	Public sector	Private sector	Public sector	New commitments for mortgages	Net increase in shares and deposits	Average price of new dwellings: mortgages approved[4]
1966	1,603	1,381·3†	193·4	185·9	205·4	180·1	1,223	724	79·2
1967	1,784	1,665·9	233·6	213·9	200·4	203·9	1,649	1,099	83·8
1968	1,868	1,435·7	200·1	194·3	222·0	191·7	1,480	767	89·6
1969	1,785	1,165·9	166·8	176·6	181·7	185·1	1,580	895	94·2
1970	1,643	1,171·6	165·1	153·8	170·3	180·1	2,188	1,490	100·0
1971	1,754	1,190·8	207·4	136·9	191·6	158·9	3,013	2,034	115·3
1972	1,872	1,351·1	228·0	123·0	196·5	122·8	3,802	2,193	151·5
1973	1,727	1,247·9	215·7	112·8	186·6	107·5	3,254	2,102	206·4
1974	1,684	866·2	105·9	146·8	140·9	128·6	3,115	1,993	218·9
1975	1,798	1,066·0	149·8	173·9	150·9	162·3	5,302	4,172	239·5[5]
1976	1,793	1,139·7	154·8	170·9	151·7	162·8	6,106	3,575	259·5
1972 *3*	469	332·4†	57·6	28·2	48·9	25·9	909	466	167·6
4	474	326·9	62·0	31·0	49·0	27·0	916	526	182·2
1973 *1*	436	382·4	62·6	29·8	48·8	25·8	991	464	196·0
2	439	303·2	54·9	27·8	49·0	29·5	759	784	205·4
3	431	297·7	52·8	27·2	46·1	26·2	816	498	211·6
4	421	264·5	45·4	28·0	42·7	26·0	688	356	217·0
1974 *1*	440	204·6	33·8	34·1	44·3	29·5	533	218	216·8
2	387	202·0	25·8	40·3	31·9	30·8	598	456	215·4
3	415	223·4	22·5	36·5	30·9	33·9	931	634	221·0
4	442	236·1	23·8	35·9	33·8	34·4	1,053	685	221·8
1975 *1*	455	242·6	33·1	41·4	35·8	37·8	1,119	1,054	228·1
2	463	256·1	37·7	37·8	39·7	39·3	1,311	1,085	239·4
3	417	276·9	38·3	44·0	37·6	42·5	1,373	1,012	244·5
4	463	290·3	40·7	50·7	37·8	42·7	1,499	1,021	246·1
1976 *1*	476	311·4	41·8	49·9	39·2	40·2	1,541	1,417	249·8
2	437	309·7	42·3	44·6	37·5	42·5	1,560	884	258·4
3	440	269·3	40·0	44·8	38·3	41·8	1,588	807	264·1
4	440	249·3	30·7	31·6	36·7	38·3	1,417	467	267·0
1977 *1*		210·7[6]	29·5†	30·1†	33·9†	37·0	1,261	985	270·2
2									
1976 *J*	..	97·4†	13·4	18·1	13·1	13·5	498	398	249·4
F	..	109·6	12·8	16·3	12·0	14·3	495	465	247·0
M	..	104·4	15·6	15·5	14·1	12·4	548	554	252·5
A	..	111·8	13·9	14·7	12·2	14·9	520	397	256·9
M	..	114·3	14·1	15·7	11·9	14·4	510	268	256·7
J	..	83·6	14·3	14·2	13·4	13·2	530	219	261·6
J	..	103·7	13·1	16·4	12·3	13·7	505	243	262·7
A	..	85·7	13·0	14·7	12·3	13·3	523	311	264·7
S	..	79·9	13·9	13·7	13·7	14·8	560	253	265·0
O	..	84·3	10·5	11·5	12·1	13·6	497	170	266·5
N	..	82·7	10·6	10·9	12·5	13·0	463	118	265·0
D	..	77·9	9·6	9·2	12·1	11·7	457	179	270·3
1977 *J*	..	68·1	9·9	11·5	10·9	12·4†	396	206	270·4
F	..	64·7[6]	9·2	7·6	11·7	12·9	391	348	268·6
M	..	77·9[6]	10·4†	11·0†	11·3†	11·7	474	431	271·5
A			12·1	9·8	12·2	13·5	460	552	
M							638	539	
J									

[1] New orders from 3rd quarter 1974 include orders received from firms, mostly small, added to the statistical register in that period.
[2] From April 1976 figures are not precisely comparable with those for earlier periods because of revisions to estimation methods and minor changes in type of work classification.
[3] Series revised following a review of seasonal factors.
[4] Mortgages with building societies by private owners. The index covers only dwellings on which building societies have approved mortgages during the period. The cost of land is included.
[5] From 1975 figures are based on a new monthly return covering 90 per cent of building society mortgages. [6] Provisional


£ million, 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted
Fixed investment in dwellings
Orders received by contractors for new houses (GB)
500
400
300
200
Housing completions
Percentage change, quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year, seasonally adjusted
Public sector (GB)
Private sector (GB)
+
−
40
30
20
10
0
Building societies
£ million, seasonally adjusted
New commitments
Net increase in shares and deposits
1,600
1,400
1,200
1,000
800
600
400
200
0
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975
1976
1977

Stock changes

Seasonally adjusted

£ million, 1970 prices

		Manufacturing[1]				Distribution			
	All industries§	Total§	Materials and fuel	Work in progress	Finished goods	Total	Retail	Wholesale	Other industries
Book values end-December									
1976	18,218	10,396	3,455	4,037	2,903	3,806	1,977	1,829	4,016
1971 *1*	125	26	−21	−22	69	− 2	−16	14	101
2	− 76	− 95	−45	−63	13	33	7	26	−14
3	11	− 49	−42	− 8	1	23	14	9	37
4	39	− 30	−37	− 5	13	20	17	3	49
1972 *1*	− 15	− 62	−13	12	− 61	18	1	17	29
2	24	− 70	−53	20	− 38	41	40	1	53
3	8	− 36	3	− 7	− 32	− 7	−13	6	51
4	22	23	22	7	− 5	11	−13	24	−12
1973 *1*	418	172	73	100	− 1	122	82	40	124
2	336	99	74	51	− 27	211	205	6	26
3	176	42	31	59	− 48	76	48	28	58
4	197	91	66	43	− 17	75	47	28	31
1974 *1*	−105	− 21	66	− 7	− 80	− 16	−38	22	−68
2	321	197	61	21	115	66	19	47	58
3	330	357	135	73	150	− 37	−39	2	10
4	56	133	14	21	98	− 43	−53	10	−34
1975 *1*	−125	17	−129	29	118	− 61	−38	−23	−81
2	−267	−105	− 59	−31	− 16	−118	−66	−52	−44
3	−208	−234	−133	−72	− 29	9	38	−29	17
4	− 80	− 70	− 58	−38	26	36	43	− 7	−46
1976 *1*	25	31	− 43	37	37	37	12	25	−43
2	− 97	−115	− 37	−66	− 12	− 77	−55	−22	95
3	− 22	3	22	−20	2	31	22	9	−56
4	86	77	− 33	58	51	32	22	10	−23

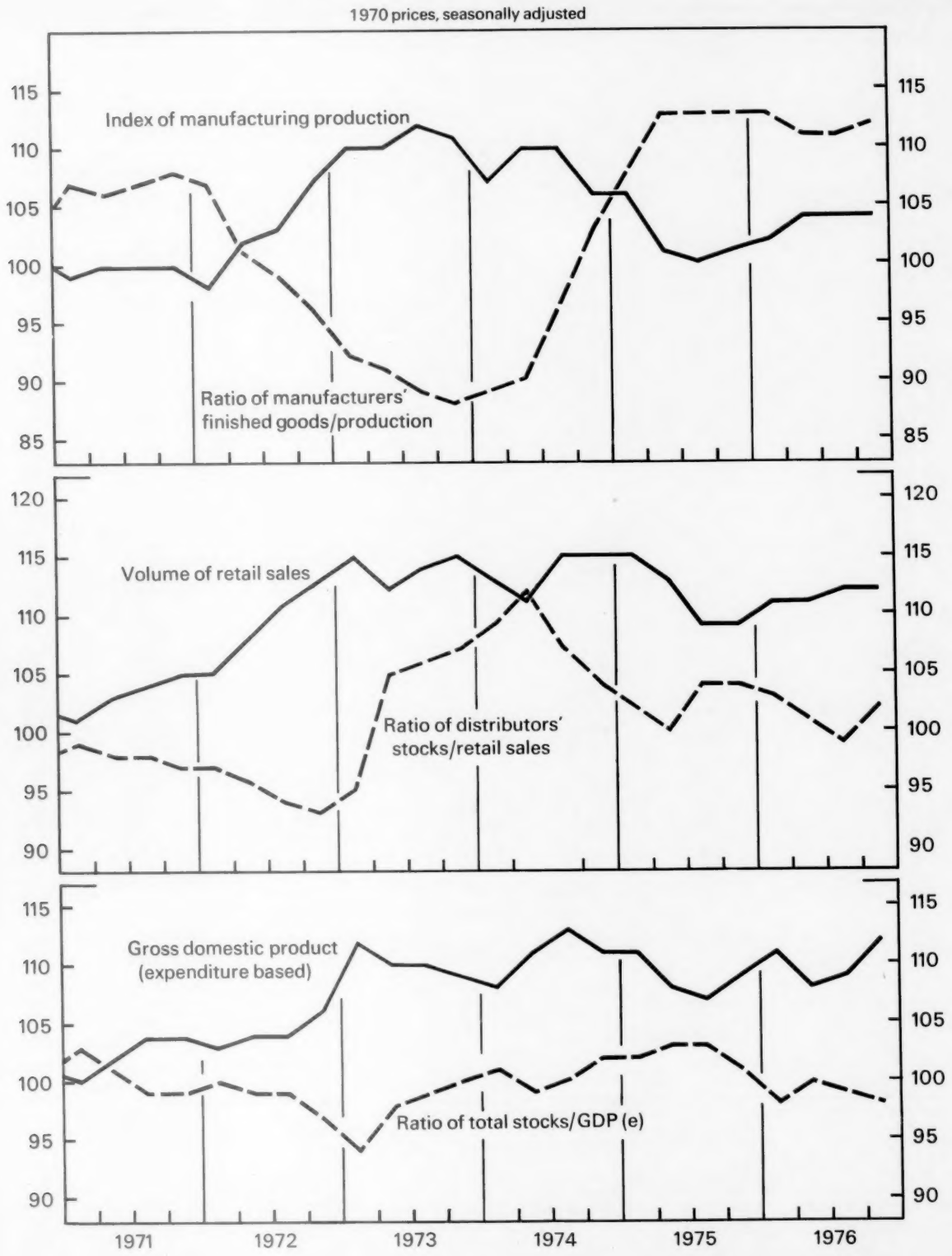
[1]Differences between totals and the sum of constituent parts of manufacturing are due to rounding.

Stock ratios

Seasonally adjusted

1970 prices: stocks level, end-Dec. 1969=100; GDP (e), industrial production and retail sales, 4th quarter 1969=100

	Total stocks to gross domestic product (expenditure based)	Manufactured stocks to manufacturing production				Distributors' stocks to retail sales
		Total stocks	Materials and fuel	Work in progress	Finished goods	
1971 *1*	103	104	103	103	107	99
2	101	102	101	101	106	98
3	99	102	100	101	107	98
4	99	102	99	101	108	97
1972 *1*	100	103	101	103	107	97
2	99	98	95	99	101	96
3	99	97	94	98	99	94
4	97	94	92	95	96	93
1973 *1*	94	92	90	94	92	95
2	98	93	92	96	91	105
3	99	93	92	96	89	106
4	100	94	94	97	88	107
1974 *1*	101	98	100	101	89	109
2	99	96	99	99	90	112
3	100	100	102	101	96	107
4	102	105	106	105	103	104
1975 *1*	102	105	103	105	108	102
2	103	110	107	110	113	100
3	103	108	104	109	113	104
4	101	107	101	107	113	104
1976 *1*	98	105	99	107	113	103
2	100	103	96	104	111	101
3	99	103	97	103	111	99
4	98	103	95	104	112	102

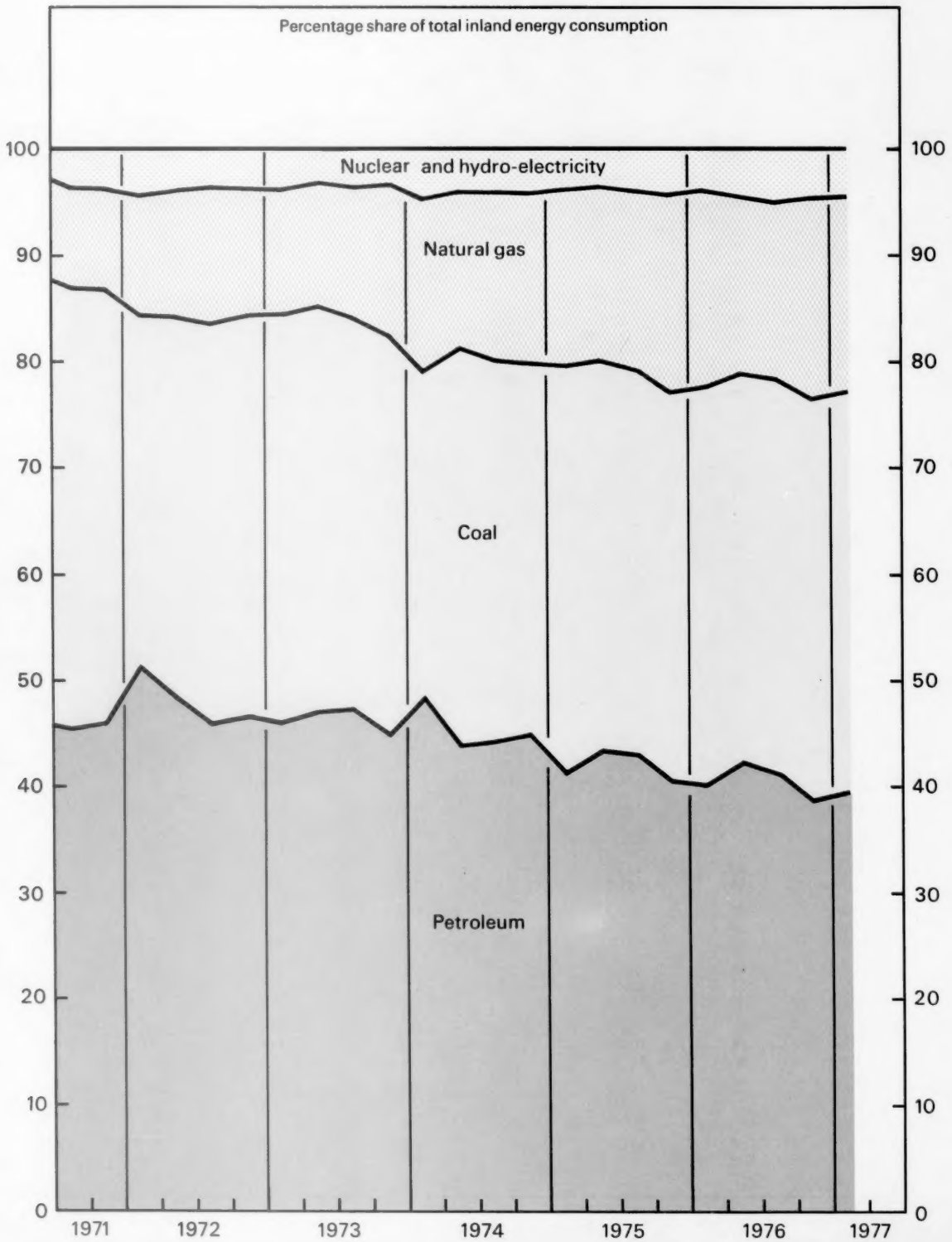

1970 prices, seasonally adjusted
Index of manufacturing production
Ratio of manufacturers' finished goods/production
Volume of retail sales
Ratio of distributors' stocks/retail sales
Gross domestic product (expenditure based)
Ratio of total stocks/GDP (e)
115
110
105
100
95
90
85
120
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975
1976

Inland energy consumption

Annual rates, seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected

	Primary fuel input[1]						Public supply	
	Million tons of coal or coal equivalent						Thousand million kilowatt hours	Thousand million therms
	Total	Coal[2]	Petroleum[3]	Natural gas[4,5]	Nuclear electricity[5]	Hydro electricity[5]	Electricity available(GB)[6]	Gas available(GB)[7]
1966	298·0	173·5	113·2	1·2	7·8	2·3	171·9	4·04
1967	298·5	163·7	121·2	2·1	8·9	2·6	177·8	4·37
1968	307·9	164·1	127·1	4·7	10·1	1·9	193·6	4·88
1969	317·9	160·2	136·2	9·2	10·5	1·8	200·5	5·40
1970	331·0	154·3	147·4	17·6	9·3	2·4	211·6	6·30
1971	327·6	137·8	150·0	28·4	9·7	1·7	215·9	8·25
1972	332·1	119·9	159·6	40·3	10·5	1·8	224·1	10·82
1973	348·4	131·0	161·9	43·6	9·9	2·0	241·0	12·04
1974	332·6	115·8	150·7	52·1	11·9	2·1	235·5	13·53
1975	320·9	118·8	134·9	54·5	10·8	1·9	234·2	13·90
1976	325·6[8]	121·0	132·1	57·9	12·7	1·9	236·7	14·37
1971 *3*	321·4	133·2	146·2	30·3	10·4	1·3	217·4	8·52
4	331·3	134·7	152·9	31·6	10·2	1·9	221·8	9·15
1972 *1*	311·9	103·2	160·1	35·4	11·4	1·8	213·4	9·98
2	332·6	119·2	161·1	39·7	10·3	2·3	224·4	10·70
3	336·1	126·0	154·7	43·7	9·7	2·0	226·3	11·18
4	348·0	131·2	162·6	42·5	10·6	1·1	232·2	11·42
1973 *1*	345·8	132·2	160·2	40·8	10·7	1·9	243·2	11·51
2	346·9	132·3	163·2	40·2	9·2	2·0	241·3	11·69
3	351·2	129·1	166·5	43·4	10·0	2·2	241·3	12·19
4	349·5	130·2	157·8	50·0	9·7	1·8	238·3	12·79
1974 *1*	306·9	94·6	148·5	49·7	11·3	2·8	216·3	13·20
2	334·8	124·6	147·2	49·4	12·3	1·3	237·1	13·49
3	346·0	123·8	153·4	54·6	12·2	2·0	244·2	13·66
4	342·9	120·0	153·9	54·6	12·0	2·4	244·3	13·78
1975 *1*	326·2	125·2	134·6	53·6	10·7	2·1	236·2	13·73
2	324·7	119·3	140·8	52·9	10·2	1·5	237·3	13·71
3	318·1	115·1	137·0	53·3	10·6	2·1	234·7	13·97
4	314·7	115·4	127·1	58·4	11·8	2·0	228·5	14·17
1976 *1*	328·4	123·5	131·7	60·5	10·8	1·9	230·9	14·27
2	325·2	118·9	137·3	54·2	12·3	2·5	240·4	14·36
3	323·2	118·6	134·5	54·2	14·4	1·5	244·3	14·41
4	325·5	123·2	124·9	62·6	13·2	1·6	231·4	14·45
1977 *1*	332·7	125·8	131·2	60·7	13·4	1·6	238·2	14·50
2								
	Percentage change, quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year							
1975 *3*	*− 8·1*	*− 7·0*	*−10·7*	*− 2·4*	*−13·1*	*+ 5·0*	*− 3·9*	*+ 2·3*
4	*− 8·2*	*− 3·8*	*−17·4*	*+ 7·0*	*− 1·7*	*−16·7*	*− 6·5*	*+ 2·8*
1976 *1*	*+ 0·7*	*− 1·3*	*− 2·1*	*+12·8*	*+ 1·0*	*− 8·9*	*− 2·2*	*+ 3·9*
2	*+ 0·2*	*− 0·3*	*− 2·5*	*+ 2·4*	*+20·5*	*+62·1*	*+ 1·3*	*+ 4·7*
3	*+ 1·6*	*+ 3·1*	*− 1·8*	*+ 1·7*	*+35·8*	*−30·5*	*+ 4·1*	*+ 3·1*
4	*+ 3·4*	*+ 6·8*	*− 1·8*	*+ 7·3*	*+11·6*	*−20·9*	*+ 1·3*	*+ 2·0*[8]
1977 *1*	*+ 1·3*	*+ 1·9*	*− 0·4*	*+ 0·3*	*+24·6*	*−15·6*	*+ 3·2*	*+ 1·7*
2								

[1] Revised basis. Details of changes are given in the *Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics 1976* and in *Energy Trends,* August 1976.
[2] Consumption by fuel producers *plus* colliery disposals to final users *plus* net foreign trade and stock change in other solid fuels.
[3] Refinery throughput of crude oil *plus* net foreign trade and stock change in petroleum products *less* deliveries of non-energy products.
[4] Excluding gas flared or reinjected.
[5] Natural gas, nuclear and hydro electricity are not temperature corrected.
[6] The inclusion of Northern Ireland would add about 2% to the total.
[7] The inclusion of Northern Ireland would add about 0·3% to the total.
[8] Provisional.


Percentage share of total inland energy consumption
Nuclear and hydro-electricity
Natural gas
Coal
Petroleum
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975
1976
1977

Index of industrial production

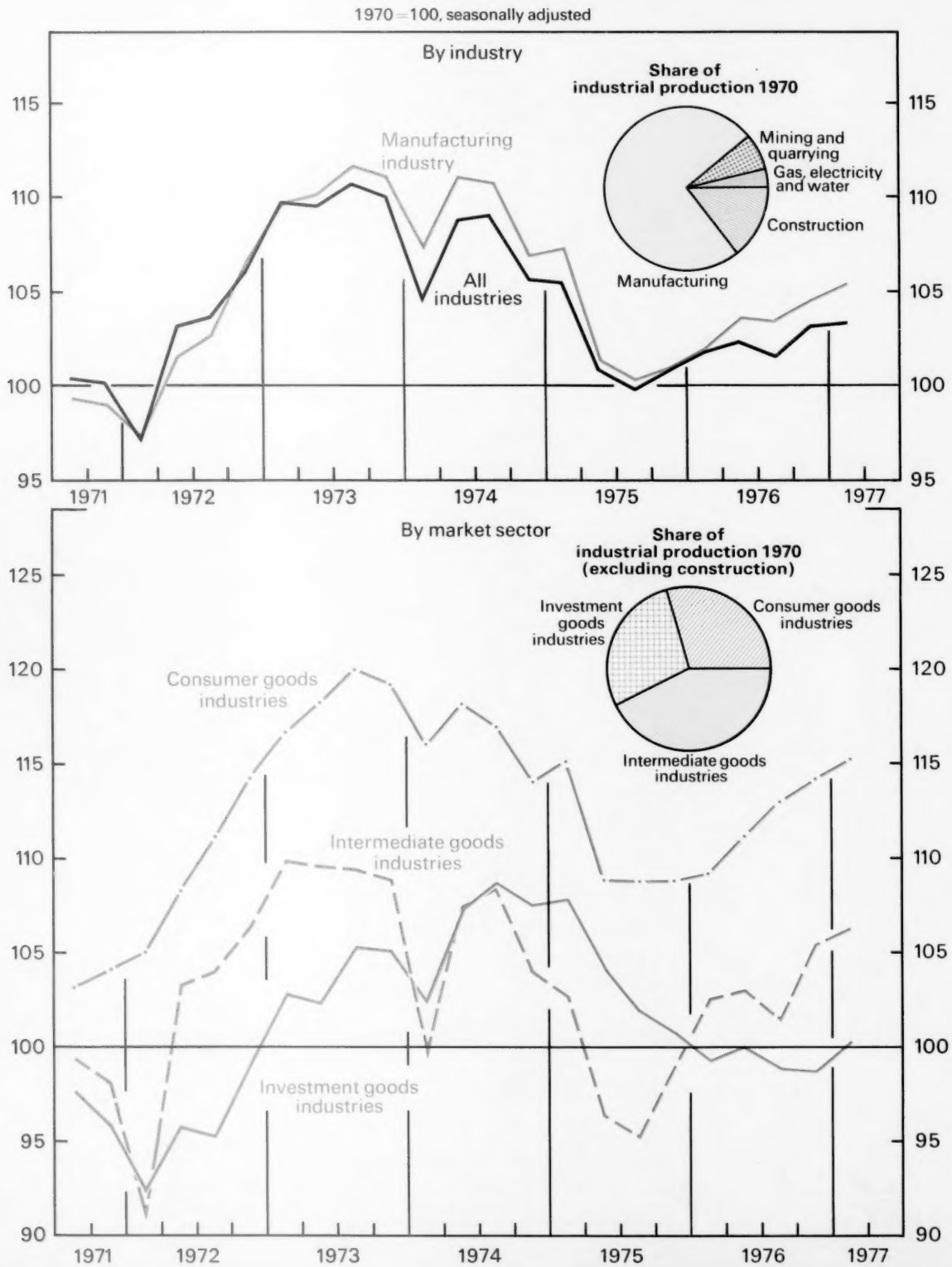
Seasonally adjusted

1970=100

	By industry				By market sector[1]		
	All industries covered §	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing §	Construction[2]	Gas, electricity and water	Consumer goods industries	Investment goods industries	Intermediate goods industries
1970 weights	*1,000*	*37*	*745*	*146*	*72*	*249*	*238*	*363*
1966	90·6	115·3	89·2	96·7	83·0	..	..	..
1967	91·7	114·5	89·8	100·4	86·0	..	..	..
1968	97·2	111·2	96·0	102·7†	91·5	95·4	94·7	97·8
1969	99·8	104·0	99·6	102·0	96·0	98·2	100·1	99·9
1970	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1971	100·3†	100·0	99·5†	103·1	103·9	102·5†	98·8	99·2
1972	102·5	84·1	102·1	104·9	111·4	109·7	95·6†	101·1
1973	110·0	92·6	110·7	107·0	118·1	118·6	103·9	109·4
1974	107·0	78·8	109·1	97·9	118·7	116·3	106·4	104·8
1975	101·7	86·0	102·5	92·6	120·6	110·4	103·8	98·2
1976	102·2	89·2	103·4	88·9	123·9	111·8	99·2	103·1†
1971 *1*	99·8	104·0	99·2	101·8	100·0	100·9	98·0	99·5
2	101·1	103·7	100·3	103·0	104·3	102·0	101·2	99·7
3	100·3†	101·4	99·4†	102·3	105·2	103·2	97·6†	99·4
4	100·1	90·8	99·0	105·2	106·0	104·1	95·9	98·1
1972 *1*	97·0	46·3	97·1	105·9	103·5	105·0	92·3	90·9
2	103·2	97·1	101·7	106·7	114·8	108·4	95·7	103·3
3	103·7	96·0	102·8	104·2	115·5	111·1	95·3	104·0
4	106·1	97·1	106·7	102·7	111·8	114·4	99·3	106·3
1973 *1*	109·8	99·0	109·8	109·6	116·1	116·7	102·9	109·8
2	109·5	95·5	110·1	106·1	116·8	118·3	102·3	109·6
3	110·7	93·8	111·7	106·7	116·8	120·0	105·4	109·4
4	110·0	82·0	111·1	105·5	122·9	119·3	105·1	108·8
1974 *1*	104·5	53·3	107·3	100·9	109·1	116·0	102·4	99·4†
2	108·8	86·1	111·1	99·2	116·2	118·2	107·3	107·4
3	109·0	88·0	110·9	97·5	123·2	117·0	108·8	108·3
4	105·7	87·7	107·0	93·8	126·4	114·0	107·3	103·9
1975 *1*	105·5	87·3	107·3	92·8	122·5	115·1	107·8	102·7
2	100·8	85·4	101·4	92·6	119·4	108·9	104·3	96·3
3	99·8	84·4	100·3	92·6	117·1	108·8	102·0	95·1
4	100·8	86·8	101·0	92·1	123·5†	108·8	100·9	98·8
1976 *1*	101·9	87·6	102·0	92·5	127·3	109·1	99·2	102·5
2	102·4	88·9	103·6	90·0	121·5	111·1	100·0	102·9
3	101·5	86·4	103·5	86·2	118·5	113·0	98·8	101·5
4	103·2	94·0	104·5	86·8	128·5	114·1	98·6	105·5
1977 *1*	103·3	103·1	105·4	80·3	127·8	115·2	100·3	106·4
2								
1976 *J*	101·2†	90	101·9†	..	118	109	99†	101
F	102·6	87	102·3	..	134	110†	100	104
M	101·9	86	101·9	..	129	109	99	103
A	102·3	89	103·3	..	123	111	100	103
M	104·4	89	106·4	..	121	113	101	106
J	100·4	88	101·1	..	120	109	99	100
J	101·4	85	103·7	..	117	114	100	100
A	100·6	87	102·5	..	117	111	98	101
S	102·4	88	104·4	..	122	114	99	103
O	102·8	91	104·7	..	122	114	99	105†
N	103·5	94	104·9	..	128	114	99	106
D	103·3	96	103·8	..	136	114	98	106
1977 *J*	103·4	101†	105·1	..	133†	114	99	108
F	103·3	103	105·7	..	126	116	100	106
M	103·1	104	105·5	..	124	115	102	105
A	103·2	105	104·7	..	128	115	101	105
M								
J								

[1] All industries other than construction.

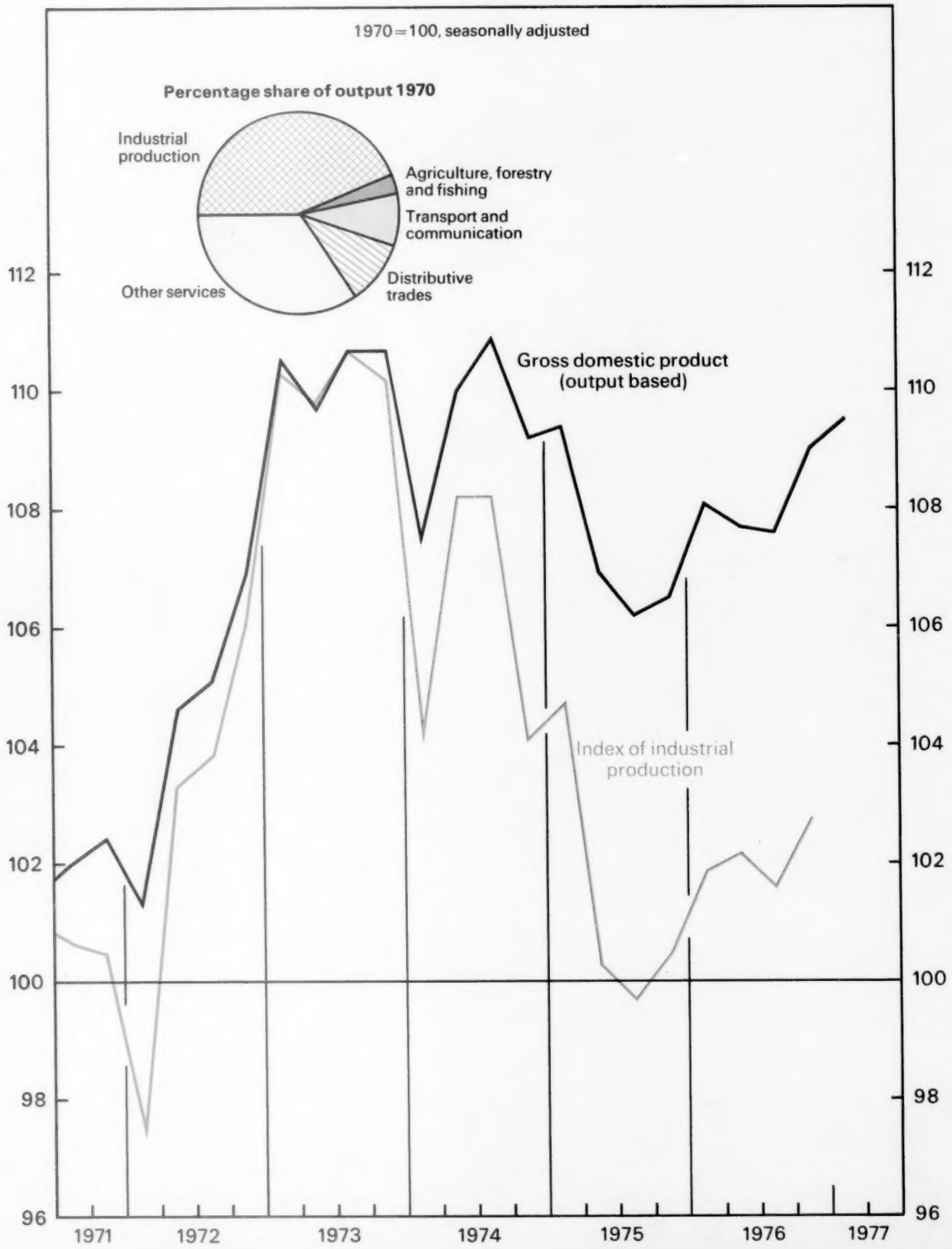
[2] For an index of construction output for Great Britain, incorporating the latest available information see page 30.


1970 = 100, seasonally adjusted
By industry
Share of industrial production 1970
Mining and quarrying
Gas, electricity and water
Construction
Manufacturing
Manufacturing industry
All industries
115
110
105
100
95
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975
1976
1977
By market sector
Share of industrial production 1970 (excluding construction)
Investment goods industries
Consumer goods industries
Intermediate goods industries
Consumer goods industries
Intermediate goods industries
Investment goods industries
125
120
115
110
105
100
95
90

Index numbers of output

	Seasonally adjusted					
	1970=100					
	Gross domestic product (based on output data)[1] §	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Industrial production[2] §	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Other services
1970 weights	*1,000*	*30*	*438*	*85*	*104*	*343*
1965	89·3	91	89·1	85	91	90
1966	90·9	91	90·6	88	92	92
1967	92·5	94	91·7	89	94	95
1968	96·3	94	97·2	92	97	96
1969	98·2	95	99·8	96	98	97
1970	100·0	100	100·0	100	100	100
1971	101·5	106	100·5	101	101	103
1972	104·5	108	102·6	106	107	106
1973	110·4	111	110·3	114	114	109
1974	109·4	116	106·4	114	113	110
1975	107·2	110	101·3	115	110	112
1976	108·1	102	102·2	115	111	114
1971 *1*	100·2	102	99·8	99	99	101
2	101·5	105	101·1	101	101	102
3	102·0	108	100·7	102	102	103
4	102·5	108	100·5	104	103	104
1972 *1*	101·2	109	97·5	103	104	105
2	104·6	108	103·3	105	106	106
3	105·1	108	103·8	106	108	106
4	106·9	108	106·0	109	111	107
1973 *1*	110·5	109	110·3	112	115	109
2	109·7	109	109·8	114	112	108
3	110·7	113	110·7	115	114	109
4	110·7	114	110·2	116	115	109
1974 *1*	107·5	114	104·2	113	113	110
2	110·0	115	108·2	114	110	110
3	110·9	116	108·2	115	114	110
4	109·2	117	104·9	115	114	111
1975 *1*	109·4	115	104·7	116	113	112
2	106·9	112	100·3	115	111	112
3	106·2	109	99·7	115	108	113
4	106·5	106	100·5	113	108	113
1976 *1*	108·1	105	101·9	114	111	114
2	107·7	104	102·4	115	110	113
3	107·6	101	101·6	116	113	113
4	109·0	98	102·8	117	112	115
1977 *1*	109·5[3]					
2						
	Percentage change, quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year					
1974 *3*	*+0·2*	*+ 2·5*	*−2·3*	*+ 0·1*	*+0·1*	*+1·5*
4	*−1·3*	*+ 2·5*	*−4·8*	*− 0·7*	*−0·5*	*+1·8*
1975 *1*	*+1·7*	*+ 0·4*	*+0·5*	*+ 2·8*	*+0·5*	*+2·3*
2	*−2·8*	*− 2·2*	*−7·3*	*+ 0·7*	*+0·5*	*+2·0*
3	*−4·2*	*− 5·9*	*−7·8*	*− 0·8*	*−5·6*	*+2·1*
4	*−2·5*	*− 9·6*	*−4·2*	*− 1·7*	*−5·4*	*+1·5*
1976 *1*	*−1·2*	*− 8·9*	*−2·7*	*− 1·9*	*−2·2*	*+1·5*
2	*+0·8*	*− 7·3*	*+2·1*	*+ 0·3*	*−0·9*	*+1·0*
3	*+1·3*	*− 7·3*	*+1·9*	*+ 1·4*	*+4·3*	*+0·4*
4	*+2·3*	*− 7·9*	*+2·3*	*+ 3·2*	*+4·1*	*+1·7*
1977 *1*	*+1·3*					
2						

[1] As from 1970 the gross domestic product is shown adjusted to allow for the use of delivery rather than production indicators to represent output in certain industries within manufacturing. The industrial production index is not adjusted for this effect.
[2] This series may not be fully consistent with that shown on page 26 which includes the latest information.
[3] Preliminary estimate.

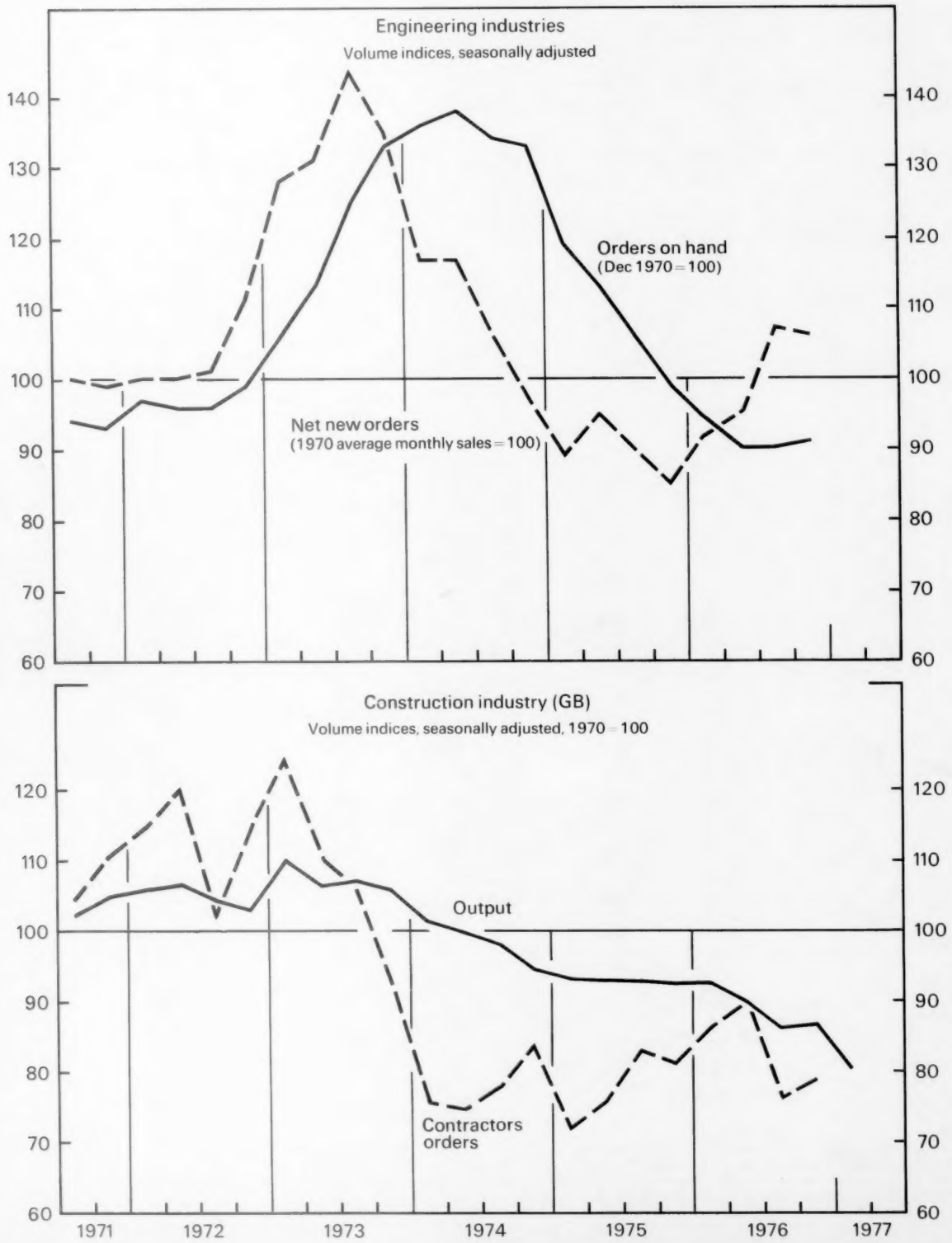

1970 = 100, seasonally adjusted
Percentage share of output 1970
Industrial production
Agriculture, forestry and fishing
Transport and communication
Distributive trades
Other services
Gross domestic product (output based)
Index of industrial production
112
110
108
106
104
102
100
98
96
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975
1976
1977

Engineering and construction: output and orders

Seasonally adjusted volume index numbers

	Engineering industries[1]							Construction (GB)	
	Total			Home market		Export			
	Sales	Orders on hand end of period	Net new orders	Orders on hand end of period	Net new orders	Orders on hand end of period	Net new orders	Output[2,6]	Orders received[3,4,6]
	1970 average monthly sales=100	December 1970=100	1970 average monthly sales=100	December 1970=100	1970 average monthly sales=100	December 1970=100	1970 average monthly sales=100	1970=100	1970=100
1966	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93·9†	102·4
1967	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·3	118·1
1968	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102·4	108·7
1969	97	101	100	102	99	100	102	101·9	102·6
1970	100	100	99	100	99	100	100	100·0	100·0
1971	101	93	97	95	98	89	93	102·9	106·9†
1972	101	99	103	103	108	90	91	105·0†	112·9
1973	113	133	134	134	136	131	131	107·3	108·2
1974	111	128	109	123	105	139	118	98·4	77·8
1975	108	99	90	91	87	113	98	92·7	82·8
1976	105	91	100	78	92	117	119	88·8	100·1
1971 *1*	100	98	95	98	95	99	95	101·7	104·2†
2	101	94	92	94	92	94	91	102·8	108·3
3	103	94	100	94	101	92	98	102·1†	104·5
4	100	93	99	95	104	89	88	105·0	110·6
1972 *1*	99	97	100	100	106	91	85	106·0	114·6
2	101	96	100	100	104	90	92	106·7	120·2
3	102	96	101	100	108	89	84	104·3	102·0
4	104	99	111	103	114	90	103	103·0	114·9
1973 *1*	112	106	128	111	133	96	116	110·0	124·5
2	112	113	131	118	134	104	122	106·4	110·7
3	113	125	144	128	145	118	141	107·0	106·0
4	114	133	135	134	131	131	144	105·9	91·6
1974 *1*	108	136	117	133	109	142	135	101·4	75·2
2	112	138	117	133	112	148	128	99·9	74·3
3	114	134	106	130	106	144	105	98·2	77·5
4	112	128	97	123	94	139	104	94·3	83·9
1975 *1*	112	119	89	114	89	128	89	93·0	71·6
2	109	113	95	108	92	124	102	92·7	75·5
3	107	106	90	100	86	118	101	92·7	82·9
4	103	99	85	91	80	113	98	92·3	81·0
1976 *1*	103	94	92	88	90	106	96	92·5	86·3
2	106	90	95	83	90	103	107	89·9	89·3
3	106†	90	107†	81	96	109	133†	86·1	76·1
4	105	91	106	78	92	117	141	86·8[5]	78·8
1977 *1*	108	92	112	78	106	120	127	80·2[5]	
2									
1975 *O*	107	103	84	96	79	116	96	..	87·5
N	103	101	85	94	83	113	89	..	74·4
D	100	99	87	91	77	113	110	..	73·9
1976 *J*	102	96	84	89	84	109	82	..	80·5†
F	101	95	95	89	94	108	97	..	86·0
M	106	94	97	88	92	106	109	..	92·5
A	108	92	92	86	89	105	100	..	104·2
M	107	90	94	84	89	103	104	..	85·9
J	102	90	99	83	91	103	118	..	79·2
J	104†	90	105†	82†	84	108	157†	..	77·0
A	104	90	103	81	95	109	122	..	80·9
S	109	90	112	81	109†	109	119	..	70·4
O	105	91	107	80	91	112	146	..	73·5
N	106	92	113	80	98	116	149	..	85·0
D	105	91	98	78	87	117	126	..	77·9
1977 *J*	107	91†	113	78	106	117†	129	..	78·3
F	108	92	112	79	112	117	113	..	64·2[5]
M	108	92	110	78	99	120	137	..	77·8

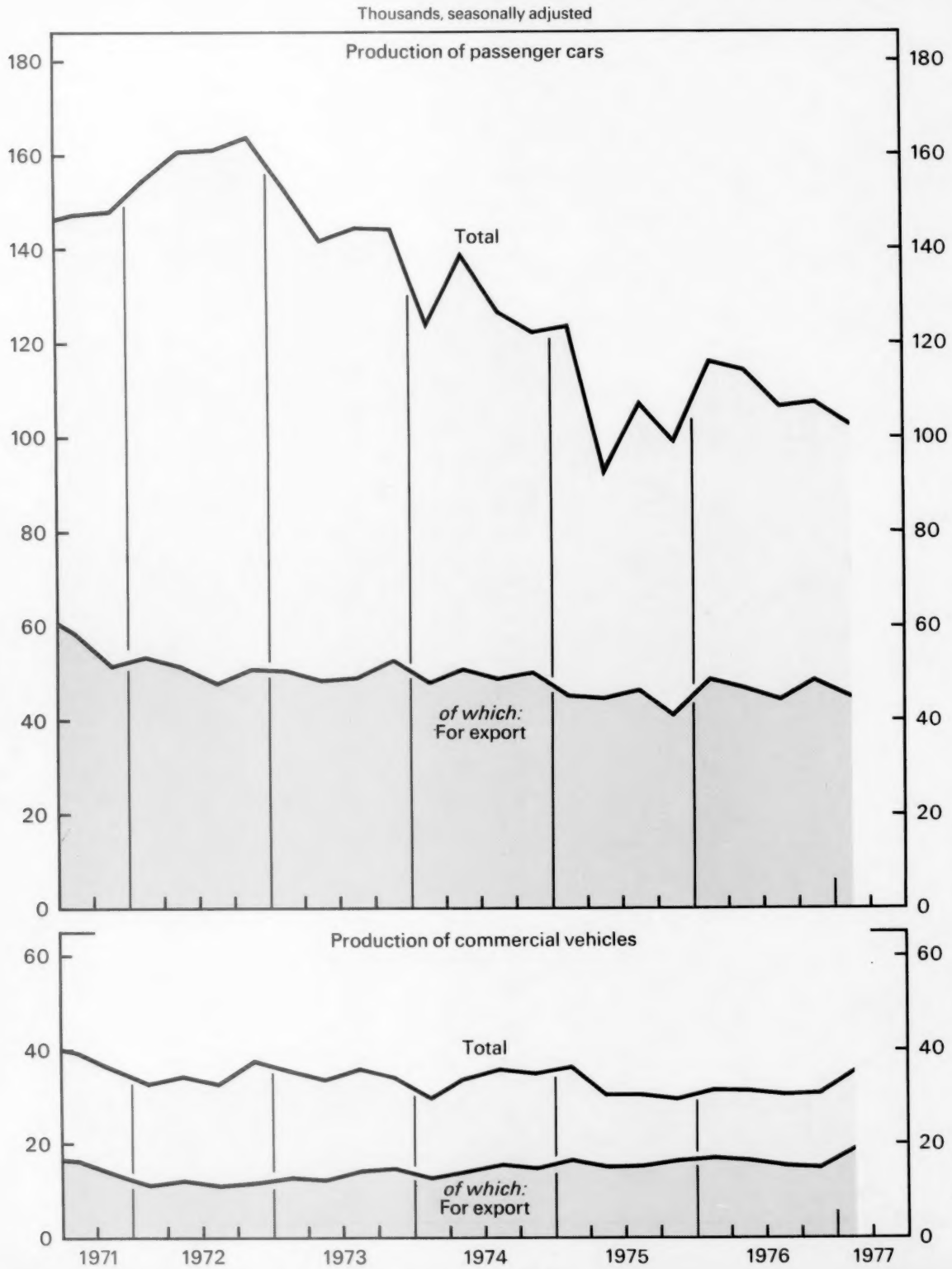
[1] Mechanical, instrument and electrical engineering (SIC Orders VII, VIII and IX).
[2] This index is based on an output series which includes repair and maintenance estimates of unrecorded output by small firms and self-employed workers and output by the direct labour departments of the public sector.
[3] New orders from 3rd quarter 1974 include orders received by firms, mostly small, added to the statistical register in that period. An allowance has been made in the index calculation for this small element of discontinuity.
[4] From April 1976 the index has been adjusted to remove the estimated discontinuity caused by revision to estimation methods.
[5] Provisional
[6] Series revised. See page 1.


Engineering industries
Volume indices, seasonally adjusted
Orders on hand
(Dec 1970 = 100)
Net new orders
(1970 average monthly sales = 100)
Construction industry (GB)
Volume indices, seasonally adjusted, 1970 = 100
Output
Contractors orders
140
130
120
110
100
90
80
70
60
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975
1976
1977

Motor vehicle production and steel production and consumption

	Seasonally adjusted							
	Thousands[1]						Thousand tonnes	
	Passenger cars§			Commercial vehicles§				
	Total	*Percentage change on year earlier*	*of which:* For export	Total	*Percentage change on year earlier*	*of which:* For export	Crude steel production[2,3]	Finished steel consumption
1966	133·6	*− 6·9*	52·1	36·6	*− 3·6*	14·8	24,706	16 466
1967	129·3	*− 3·2*	47·0	32·1	*−12·2*	11·6	24,279	15,840
1968	151·3	*+17·1*	66·9	34·1	*+ 6·3*	12·5	26,277	16,835
1969	143·1	*− 7·2*	68·7	38·8	*+11·7*	16·1	26,846	17,782
1970	136·7	*− 4·4*	60·2	38·1	*− 1·8*	15·8	27,780[4]	17,637[4]
1971	145·2	*+ 6·2*	59·5	38·0	*− 0·3*	15·7	24,174	16,722
1972	160·1	*+10·3*	51·1	34·0	*−10·6*	11·3	25,321	16,750
1973	145·6	*− 9·1*	50·4	34·7	*+ 2·1*	13·3	26,649	18,445
1974	127·8	*−12·2*	49·7	33·5	*− 3·4*	14·2	22,323	17,548
1975	105·6	*−17·4*	44·3	31·7	*− 5·4*	15·5	19,789	15,446[4]
1976	111·1	*+ 5·2*	47·1	31·0	*− 2·3*	15·8	22,274	
1972 *1*	154·8	*+11·0*	53·7	32·3	*−12·6*	11·0	5,228	3,933
2	160·8	*+10·4*	51·8	34·1	*−15·5*	12·0	6,519	4,043
3	161·0	*+ 9·2*	48·0	32·3	*−17·7*	10·7	6,732	4,275
4	163·8	*+10·7*	51·0	37·5	*+ 5·0*	11·6	6,875	4,499
1973 *1*	152·6	*− 1·4*	50·7	35·5	*+10·1*	12·6	6,671	4,667
2	141·2	*−12·2*	48·4	33·6	*− 1·2*	12·1	6,415	4,368
3	144·4	*−10·3*	49·4	35·8	*+11·1*	14·0	6,954	4,599
4	144·2	*−11·9*	53·2	33·9	*− 9·6*	14·3	6,649	4,811
1974 *1*	123·2	*−19·3*	48·1	29·5	*−17·0*	12·5	5,218	4,357
2	139·5	*− 1·2*	51·1	33·9	*+ 0·8*	14·0	5,784	4,560
3	126·5	*−12·4*	49·2	35·8	*− 0·1*	15·5	5,763	4,252
4	122·1	*−15·3*	50·3	35·0	*+ 3·3*	14·7	5,599	4,379
1975 *1*	123·5	*+ 0·2*	45·4	36·3	*+23·1*	16·2	6,102	4,267
2	92·2	*−33·9*	44·9	30·5	*−10·0*	14·8	4,661	3,695
3	107·7	*−14·9*	46·4	30·5	*−14·9*	15·1	4,231[5]	3,715[5]
4	99·2	*−18·8*	40·7	29·6	*−15·3*	16·1	4,719	3,769
1976 *1*	116·2	*− 5·9*	48·9	31·6	*−12·9*	16·9	5,480	4,076
2	114·4	*+24·0*	46·7	31·4	*+ 2·9*	16·2	5,731†	3,887
3	106·4	*− 1·1*	44·1	30·4	*− 0·3*	15·4	5,375	3,785
4	107·4	*+ 8·3*	48·6	30·6	*+ 3·4*	14·7	5,650	4,056
1977 *1*	102·4	*−11·9*	44·9	35·4	*+12·1*	18·8	5,417	
2								
1975 *J*	101·2	*−25·5*	45·1	29·6	*−18·0*	14·7	1,510[6]	..
A	97·4	*−30·8*	46·3	30·1	*−18·5*	15·8	1,332	..
S	124·4	*+21·0*	47·8	31·7	*− 7·8*	14·7	1,714[6]	..
O	92·7	*−21·4*	34·7	30·0	*−10·8*	15·9	1,502	..
N	101·3	*−21·4*	43·2	29·6	*−20·8*	16·2	1,516	..
D	103·6	*−13·4*	44·2	29·3	*−13·8*	16·2	1,701[6]	..
1976 *J*	101·8	*−20·7*	43·9	29·9	*−21·6*	16·8	1,575	..
F	127·1	*− 4·9*	52·7	32·5	*−12·8*	17·1	1,731	..
M	119·8	*+10·5*	50·2	32·5	*− 3·1*	16·9	2,174[6]	..
A	111·3	*− 6·8*	46·5	30·4	*− 8·1*	15·9	1,764†	..
M	119·8	*+81·0*	48·0	32·9	*+10·9*	16·8	1,840	..
J	112·1	*+22·9*	45·5	30·9	*+ 7·4*	15·8	2,127[6]	..
J	131·0	*+29·4*	48·8	33·1	*+11·9*	16·0	1,700	..
A	82·4	*−15·4*	39·3	27·3	*− 9·4*	14·4	1,603	..
S	105·9	*−14·8*	44·2	30·7	*− 3·1*	15·7	2,072[6]	..
O	111·5	*+20·2*	47·0	30·9	*+ 3·0*	15·4	1,718	..
N	111·8	*+10·4*	50·9	33·6	*+13·7*	16·0	1,849	..
D	99·0	*− 4·4*	48·0	27·4	*− 6·6*	12·8	2,083[6]	
1977 *J*	119·1	*+16·9*	52·7	37·5	*+25·3*	19·6	1,803	..
F	95·2	*−25·1*	42·3	34·0	*+ 4·7*	18·0	1,631	..
M	92·9	*−22·5*	39·7	34·9	*+ 7·5*	18·8	1,983†	..
A	125·5	*+12·8*	49·8	31·0	*+ 1·8*	16·7	1,442	..
M								
J								

[1] Monthly averages or standardised calendar months.
[2] From January 1974 the totals are for 'useable steel' in accordance with the system used by EEC and the International Iron and Steel Institute.
[3] The seasonally adjusted quarterly figures are not constrained to sum to the annual totals.
[4] 53-week period; reduced to 52-week basis for comparison purposes.
[5] 14-week period; reduced to 13-week basis for comparison purposes.
[6] Five-week periods.


Thousands, seasonally adjusted
Production of passenger cars
Total
of which:
For export
Production of commercial vehicles
Total
of which:
For export
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975
1976
1977

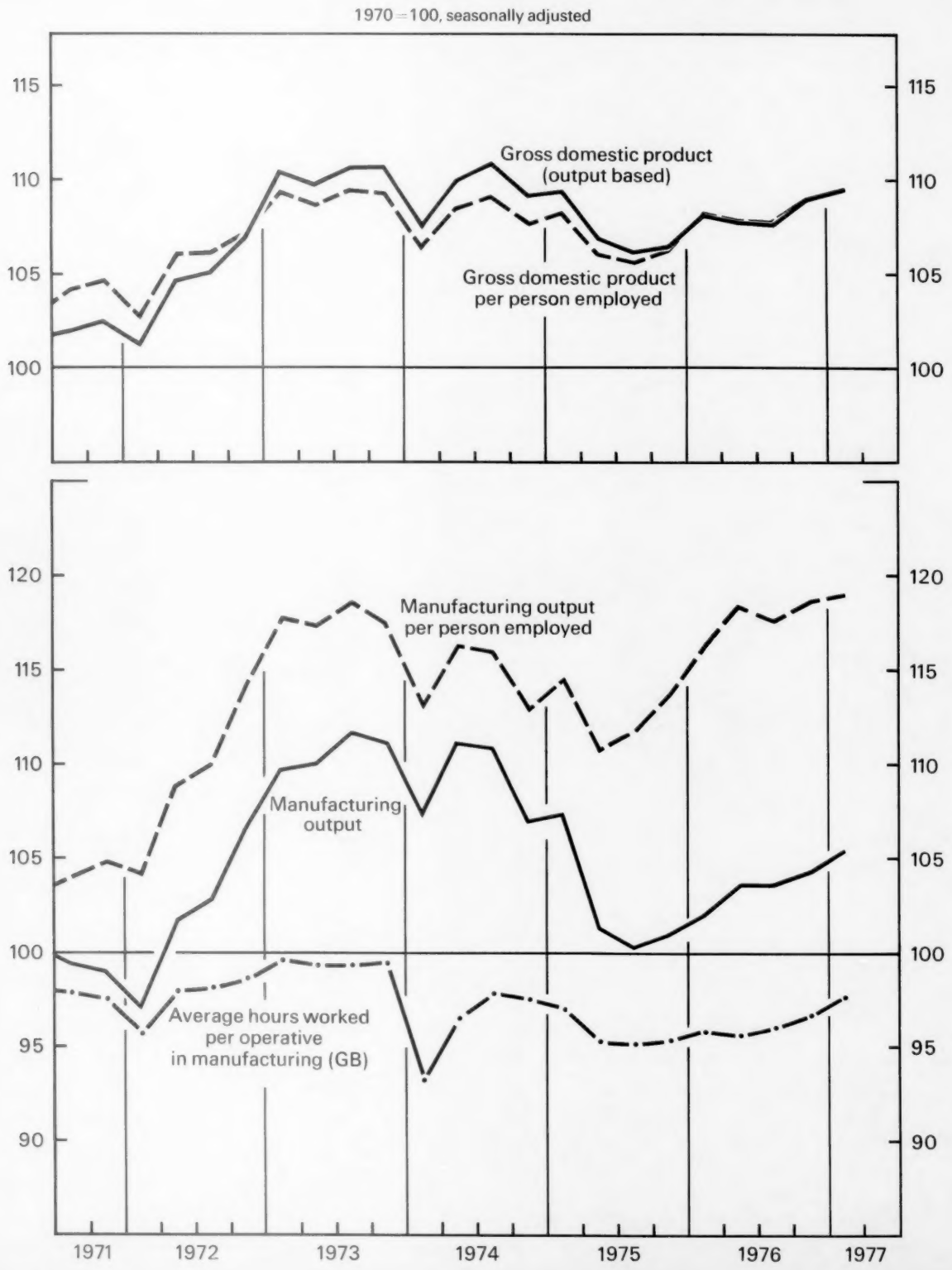
Output per person employed

Seasonally adjusted

1970=100

	Total employed labour force	Employment		Output per person employed[1]		
		Index of production industries	Manufacturing industries	Whole economy	Index of production industries	Manufacturing industries
1966	102·2	105·6	102·6	89·0	85·8	86·9
1967	100·9	102·8	99·8	91·6	89·2	90·0
1968	100·4	101·4	99·0	95·9	95·9	97·0
1969	100·4	101·5	100·3	97·8	98·3	99·3
1970	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1971	98·3	96·9	96·8	103·3	103·7	103·0
1972	99·0	94·6	93·7	105·6	108·5	109·2
1973	101·0	95·8	94·2	109·3	115·1	117·7
1974	101·3†	95·6	94·4	108·0†	111·3	114·5
1975	100·7[2]	92·3[2]	90·3[2]	106·5	109·8	112·6
1976	99·9	89·9	87·8	108·2	113·7	117·7
1970 *3*	99·9	99·8	99·9	100·6	100·6	100·2
4	99·7	99·2	99·4	100·9	101·1	101·3
1971 *1*	98·6	98·7	98·9	101·6	101·1	100·3
2	98·6	97·3	97·3	102·9	103·9	103·1
3	97·9	96·3	96·2	104·2	104·6	104·0
4	97·9	95·3	94·9	104·7	105·5	104·8
1972 *1*	98·5	94·6	94·0	102·7	103·1	104·1
2	98·6	94·5	93·7	106·1	109·3	108·8
3	99·0	94·5	93·6	106·2	109·8	110·0
4	99·7	94·7	93·4	107·2	111·9	114·0
1973 *1*	100·9	95·4	93·8	109·5	115·6	117·7
2	101·0	95·7	94·1	108·6	114·7	117·3
3	101·1	95·9	94·2	109·5	115·4	118·6
4	101·2	96·0	94·6	109·4	114·8	117·5
1974 *1*	101·0	95·8	94·4	106·4	108·8	113·0
2	101·3	95·7	94·6	108·6	113·1	116·4
3	101·6†	95·7	94·6	109·2†	113·1	116·0
4	101·4	95·0	93·9	107·7	110·4	112·8
1975 *1*	100·9	94·0	92·6	108·4	111·4	114·6
2	100·8	92·8	90·8	106·1	108·1	110·7
3[2]	100·6	91·5	89·3	105·6	109·0	111·6
4	100·3	90·7	88·3	106·2	110·7	113·7
1976 *1*	99·9	90·1	87·7	108·2	113·0†	116·1
2	99·9	89·9	87·6	107·8	113·9	118·3
3	99·9	89·9	87·9	107·7	112·9	117·7†
4	100·0	89·7	88·1	109·0	115·1	118·6
1977 *1*		89·9	88·5		115·9	119·0
2						
	Percentage change, quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year					
1974 *3*	*+0·6*	*−0·2*	*+0·4*	*−0·5*	*−2·0*	*−2·2*
4	*+0·3*	*−1·0*	*−0·7*	*−1·7*	*−3·8*	*−4·0*
1975 *1*	*−0·1†*	*−1·9*	*−1·9*	*+1·9†*	*+2·4*	*+1·4*
2	*−0·5*	*−3·0*	*−4·0*	*−2·3*	*−4·4*	*−4·9*
3	*−1·0*	*−4·4*	*−5·6*	*−3·3*	*−3·6*	*−3·8*
4	*−1·1*	*−4·5*	*−6·0*	*−1·4*	*+0·3*	*+0·8*
1976 *1*	*−1·0*	*−4·1*	*−5·3*	*−0·2*	*+1·4†*	*+1·3*
2	*−0·9*	*−3·1*	*−3·5*	*+1·6*	*+5·4*	*+6·9*
3	*−0·7*	*−1·7*	*−1·6*	*+2·0*	*+3·6*	*+5·5†*
4	*−0·3*	*−1·1*	*−0·2*	*+2·6*	*+4·0*	*+4·3*
1977 *1*		*−0·2*	*+0·9*		*+2·6*	*+2·5*
2						

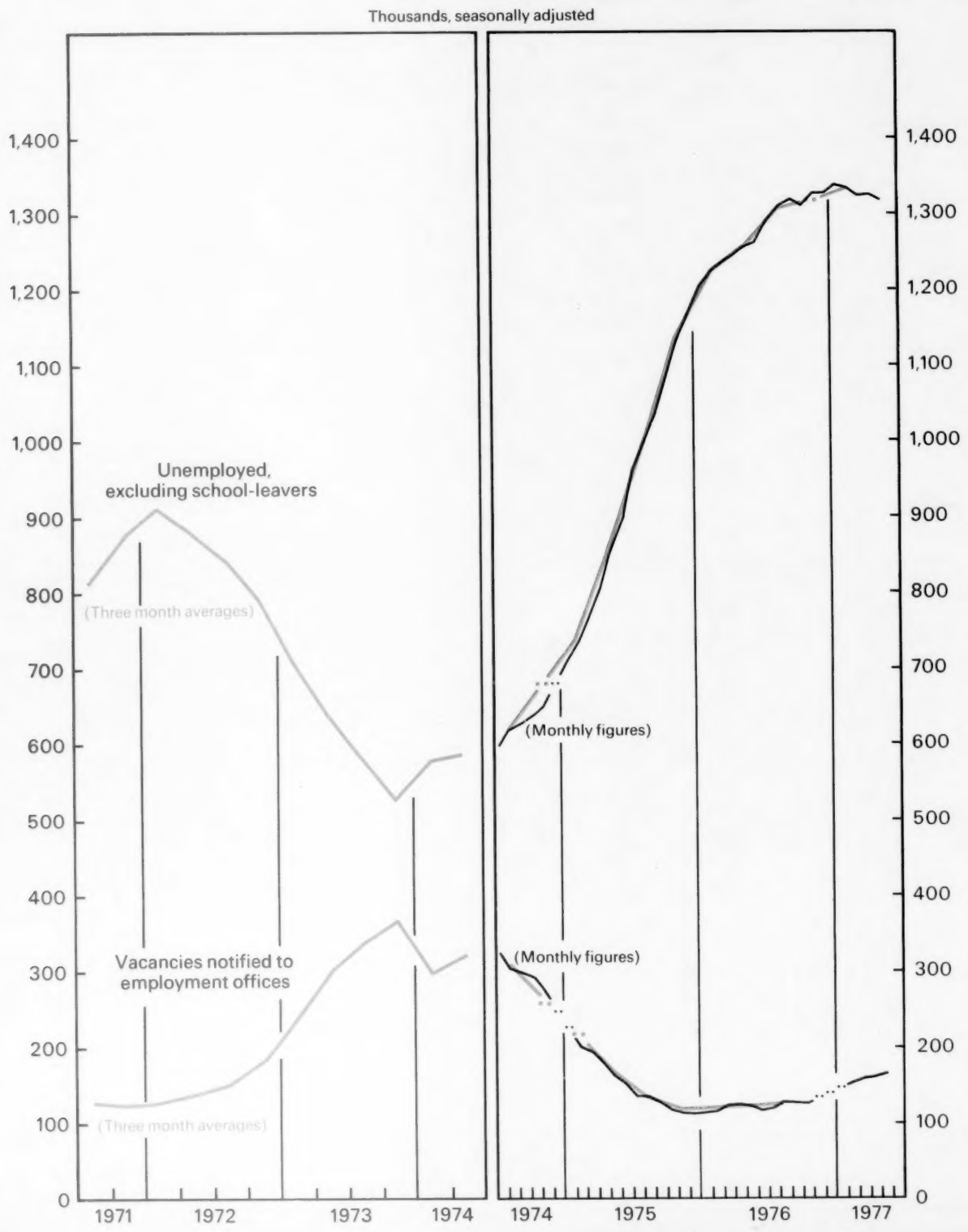
[1] The ratios do not take into account part-time working or hours of work.
[2] Figures after June 1975 are provisional.


1970 = 100, seasonally adjusted
115
110
105
100
Gross domestic product
(output based)
Gross domestic product
per person employed
120
115
110
105
100
95
90
Manufacturing output
per person employed
Manufacturing
output
Average hours worked
per operative
in manufacturing (GB)
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975
1976
1977

National employment and unemployment[1]

	Seasonally adjusted								Unadjusted
	United Kingdom						Great Britain Manufacturing industry		United Kingdom
	Thousands			Unemployed excluding school leavers		Thousands	1970=100		Thousands
	Working population[2]	Employed labour force[2]	Employees in employment[2,3]	Thousands	Percentage of employees[4]	Vacancies notified to employment offices§	Employees in employment[2,3]	Average hours worked per operative	Total unemployed including school leavers
1966	25,667	25,338	23,240	353·3	*1·5*	256·7	103·1	100·8	361·0
1967	25,526	24,980	22,801	547·2	*2·3*	175·1	99·9	100·1	556·7
1968	25,412	24,826	22,640	574·4	*2·4*	189·5	99·0	100·9	583·3
1969	25,406	24,841	22,608	566·3	*2·4*	202·0	100·3	101·0	576·2
1970	25,336	24,732	22,458	602·0	*2·6*	188·3	100·2	100·0	612·2
1971	25,166	24,390	22,113	775·8	*3·4*	130·9	96·8	98·1	792·1
1972	25,243	24,384	22,114	854·9	*3·7*	147·3	93·4	97·6	875·6
1973	25,600	24,969	22,661	611·0	*2·6*	307·0	94·1	99·4	618·8
1974	25,659	25,063	22,793	599·7[5]	*2·6*[5]	301·6[5]	94·5	96·7	614·9[5]
1975	25,853†	24,934†	22,712	929·0	*3·9*	147·9[5]	89·9	95·7	977·6
1976	26,100	24,718	22,496	1,269·8[5]	*5·4*[5]	120·3[6]	87·6	96·0	1,358·8[5]
1972 *1*	25,295	24,371	22,098	910·1	*4·0*	126·1	93·5	95·6	968·9
2	25,243	24,384	22,114	879·0	*3·8*	135·2	93·4	98·0	877·5
3	25,347	24,495	22,210	841·0	*3·7*	149·2	93·3	98·2	851·7
4	25,434	24,657	22,362	789·4	*3·4*	178·5	93·2	98·6	804·4
1973 *1*	25,639	24,960	22,658	705·6	*3·0*	233·5	93·9	99·6	758·9
2	25,600	24,969	22,661	634·7	*2·7*	296·5	94·1	99·3	625·7
3	25,540	25,003	22,703	578·8	*2·5*	336·0	94·0	99·3	568·5
4	25,540	25,029	22,738	524·7	*2·3*	360·7	94·7	99·5	521·9
1974 *1*	25,572	24,985	22,705	574·5	*2·5*	292·6	94·2	93·1	624·9
2	25,659	25,063	22,793	581·6	*2·5*	317·9	94·5	98·5	570·2
3	25,762†	25,140†	22,878	613·0	*2·6*	308·2	94·4	97·8	628·3
4	..[7]	25,075	22,827	..[7]	..[7]	..[7]	93·4	97·5	..[7]
1975 *1*	25,741	24,963	22,730	735·3	*3·1*	..[7]	91·9	97·0	788·7
2	25,853	24,934	22,712	852·7	*3·6*	164·1	89·9	95·2	853·8
3	25,986[8]	24,875[8]	22,649[8]	998·2	*4·2*	132·8	88·8[8]	95·1	1,095·5
4	26,012	24,805	25,580	1,131·1	*4·8*	113·5	87·8	95·3	1,172·3
1976 *1*	25,979	24,717	22,494	1,220·3	*5·2*	116·7	87·4	95·8	1,297·5
2	26,100	24,718	22,496	1,252·1	*5·3*	119·4	87·6	95·6	1,294·9
3	26,127	24,707	22,483	1,305·5	*5·5*	123·6	87·8	96·0	1,473·7
4	26,116	24,737	22,517	..[9]	..[9]	..[9]	87·9	96·6	..[9]
1977 *1*				1,330·2	*5·6*	..[9]	88·5	97·7	1,417·8
2									
1976 *A*	..	..	..	1,241·8	*5·3*†	122·5	87·3	95·6	1,281·1
M	..	..	..	1,253·3	*5·3*	120·0	87·3	95·7	1,271·8
J	..	..	..	1,261·1	*5·3*	115·7	87·6	95·6	1,331·8
J	..	..	..	1,288·9	*5·5*	118·6	87·8	95·8	1,463·5
A	..	..	..	1,308·8	*5·6*	126·2	87·6	96·1	1,502·0
S	..	..	..	1,318·7	*5·6*	125·9	87·8	96·0	1,455·7
O	..	..	..	1,307·9	*5·5*	124·5	88·0	96·4	1,377·1
N	..	..	..	..[9]	..[9]	..[9]	87·9	96·3	..[9]
D	..	..	..	1,325·7[10]	*5·6*[10]	..[9]	87·9	97·0	1,371·0[10]
1977 *J*	..	..	..	1,338·2	*5·7*	..[9]	88·1	97·5	1,448·2
F	..	..	..	1,331·4	*5·6*	150·5	88·3	98·0	1,421·8
M	..	..	..	1,321·1	*5·6*	157·3	88·5	97·6	1,383·5
A	..	..	..	1,322·6	*5·6*	158·5		96·7	1,392·3
M	..	..	..	1,315·9	*5·6*	161·2			1,341·7
J									

[1] Unemployment figures do not include adult students registered for temporary employment during a current vacation.
[2] The working population consists of the employed labour force and the unemployed (including school-leavers); the employed labour force includes employers, self-employed and H.M. Forces as well as employees in employment.
[3] From 1971, the employees in employment estimates are based on annual census of employment. For the years before 1971 estimates are taken from the continuous employment series published in the October 1975 issue of the *Department of Employment Gazette*. Annual estimates relate the mid-year. From June 1975 the employee in employment figures for the UK which are provisional until the publication of the results of the Census of Employment for June 1976, include a constant component for Northern Ireland.
[4] The base used in calculating the percentage rate of unemployment is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed): the latest figure available is that for mid-1975.
[5] The figures shown are averages of eleven months figures.
[6] The figures shown are averages of ten months figures.
[7] Figure not available due to industrial action. For further details see note to page 129 of the *Department of Employment Gazette*, February 1975
[8] Estimates after June 1975 are provisional.
[9] Because of industrial action by some staff in the Department of Employment group, figures for these months are not available.
[10] Estimates.


Thousands, seasonally adjusted
1,400
1,300
1,200
1,100
1,000
900
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
Unemployed, excluding school-leavers
(Three month averages)
(Monthly figures)
Vacancies notified to employment offices
(Three month averages)
(Monthly figures)
1971
1972
1973
1974
1974
1975
1976
1977

Regional unemployment rates[1]

Seasonally adjusted

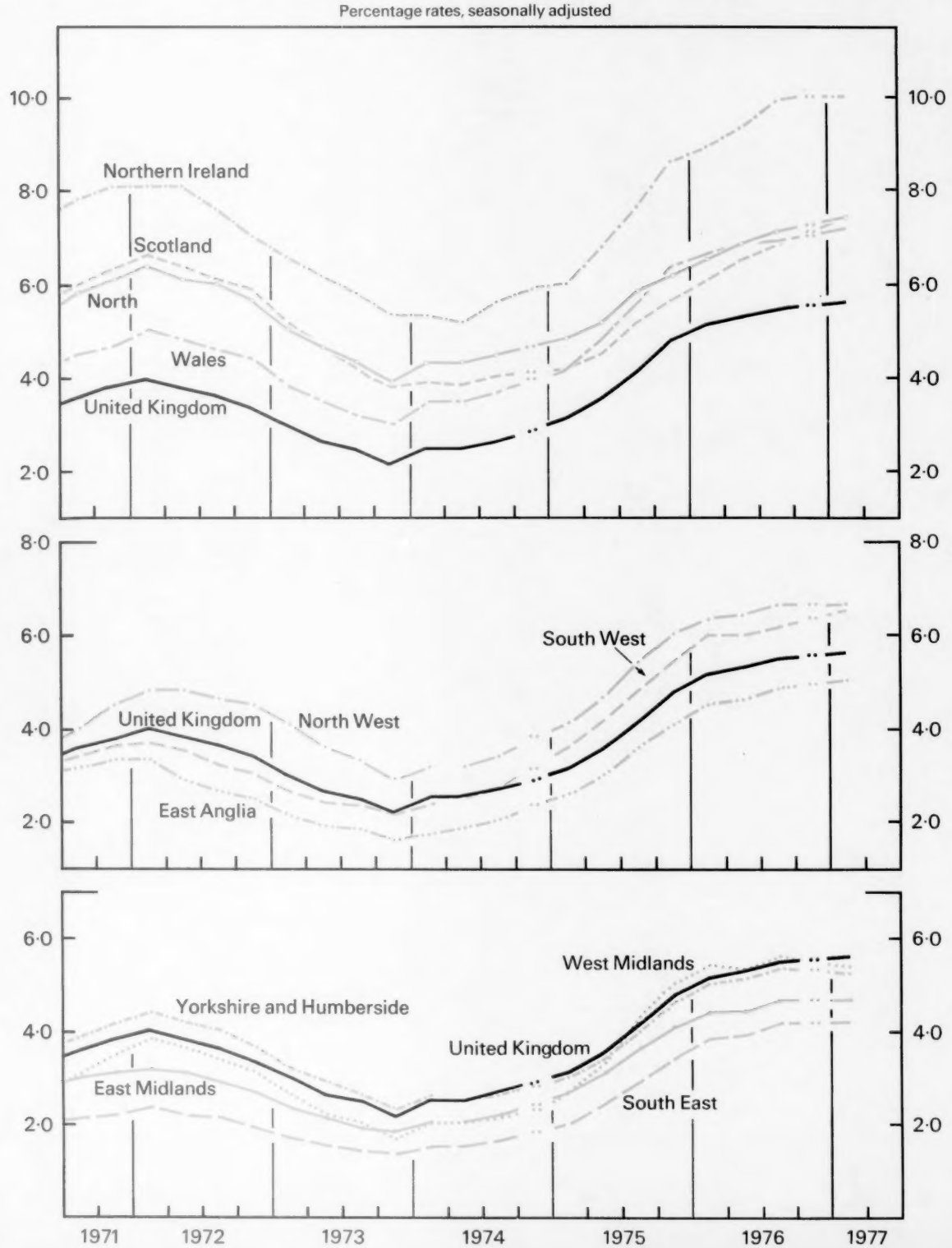
Per cent

	North[2]	Yorkshire and Humberside[2]	East Midlands[2]	East Anglia	South East[2]	South West[2]	West Midlands
1971 *3*	5·8	3·9	3·0	3·2	2·1	3·4	3·1
4	6·1	4·2	3·1	3·3	2·2	3·6	3·5
1972 *1*	6·4	4·4	3·2	3·3	2·3	3·7	3·8
2	6·1	4·2	3·1	2·9	2·2	3·5	3·7
3	6·0	4·0	2·9	2·7	2·1	3·2	3·4
4	5·7	3·7	2·7	2·5	1·9	3·0	3·1
1973 *1*	5·0	3·2	2·3	2·1	1·7	2·6	2·6
2	4·7	2·9	2·1	1·9	1·5	2·4	2·2
3	4·3	2·6	1·9	1·8	1·4	2·3	2·0
4	3·9	2·3	1·8	1·6	1·3	2·1	1·7
1974 *1*	4·3	2·6	2·0	1·7	1·5	2·3	2·0
2	4·3	2·5	2·0	1·8	1·5	2·5	2·0
3	4·5	2·6	2·2	2·0	1·6	2·7	2·1
4	..[3]	..[3]	..[3]	..[3]	..[3]	..[3]	..[3]
1975 *1*	4·8	3·0	2·7	2·6	2·0	3·6	2·7
2	5·2	3·4	3·1	3·0	2·4	4·2	3·4
3	5·8	4·0	3·7	3·6	2·9	4·8	4·3
4	6·2	4·6	4·1	4·1	3·4	5·4	5·0
1976 *1*	6·5	5·0	4·4	4·5	3·8	6·0	5·4
2	6·8	5·1	4·4	4·6	3·9	6·0	5·3
3	7·1	5·3	4·7	4·8	4·2	6·2	5·6
4	..[4]	..[4]	..[4]	..[4]	..[4]	..[4]	..[4]
1977 *1*	7·4	5·2	4·7	5·0	4·2	6·5	5·3
2							

	North West[2]	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
1971 *3*	4·0	4·5	6·0	3·5	7·8	3·6
4	4·5	4·7	6·3	3·7	8·1	3·8
1972 *1*	4·8	5·0	6·6	3·9	8·1	4·0
2	4·8	4·8	6·4	3·7	8·1	3·8
3	4·7	4·6	6·1	3·6	7·6	3·7
4	4·5	4·4	5·9	3·4	7·0	3·4
1973 *1*	4·1	3·8	5·2	3·0	6·6	3·0
2	3·6	3·5	4·7	2·7	6·2	2·7
3	3·3	3·2	4·2	2·4	5·7	2·5
4	2·9	3·0	3·8	2·2	5·3	2·3
1974 *1*	3·2	3·5	3·9	2·4	5·3	2·5
2	3·2	3·5	3·8	2·4	5·2	2·5
3	3·4	3·7	3·9	2·6	5·6	2·6
4	..[3]	..[3]	..[3]	..[3]	5·9	..[3]
1975 *1*	4·1	4·2	4·2	3·1	6·0	3·1
2	4·7	4·8	4·5	3·5	6·8	3·6
3	5·4	5·6	5·2	4·2	7·7	4·2
4	6·0	6·4	5·7	4·7	8·6	4·8
1976 *1*	6·3	6·7	6·1	5·1	8·9	5·2
2	6·4	6·8	6·5	5·2	9·3	5·3
3	6·6	6·9	6·8	5·4	9·9	5·5
4	..[4]	..[4]	..[4]	..[4]	..[4]	..[4]
1977 *1*	6·6	7·2	7·4	5·5	10·0	5·6
2						

[1] Numbers unemployed excluding school-leavers expressed as a percentage of the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest figure available is that for mid-1975.
[2] The boundaries of the standard regions were revised in April 1974.
[3] Figure not available due to industrial action. For further details see note on page 129 of the *Department of Employment Gazette*, February 1975.
[4] Because of industrial action by some staff in the Department of Employment group, figures are not available.

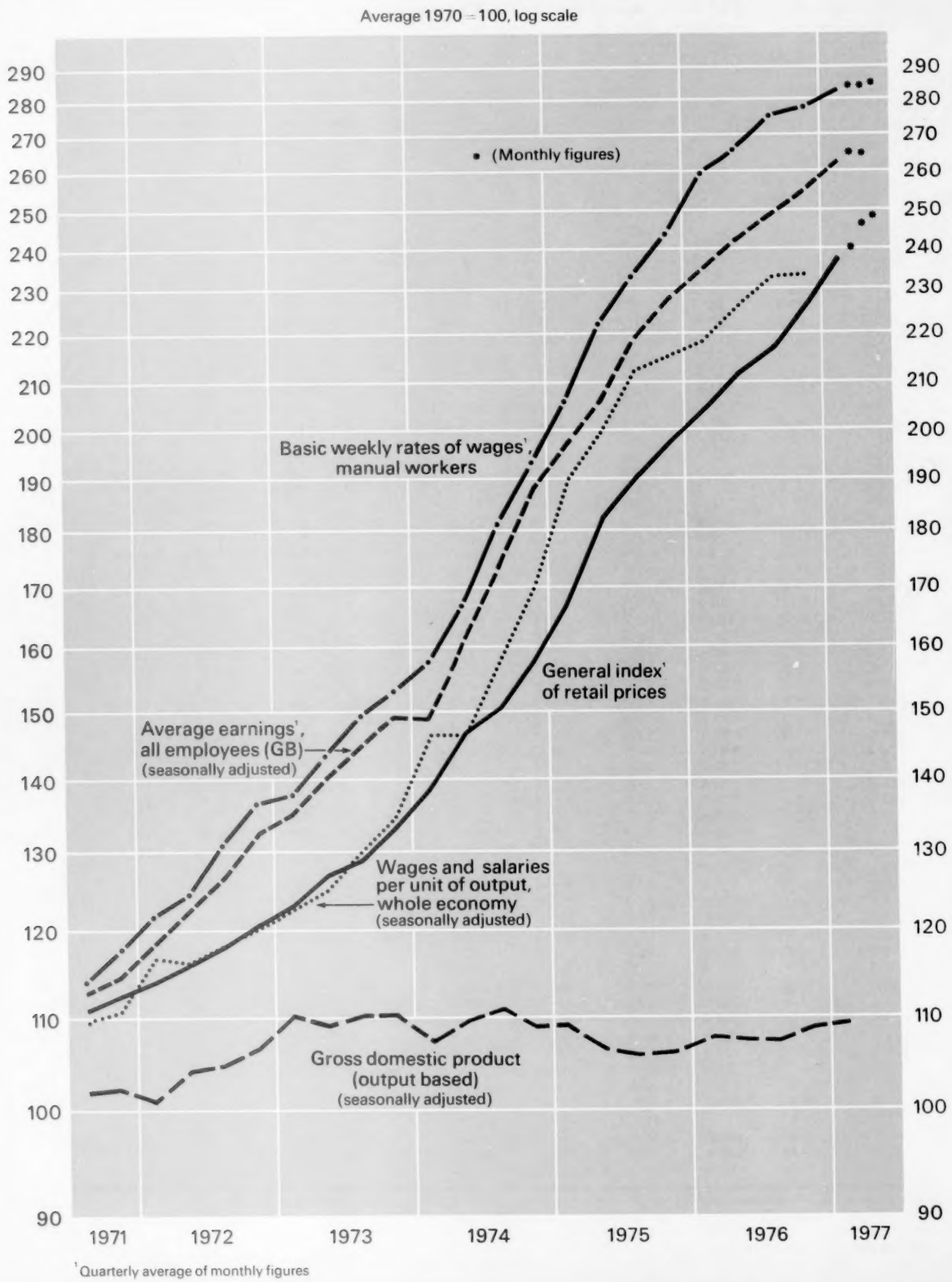
Percentage rates, seasonally adjusted



Wage rates and earnings

	Unadjusted		Seasonally adjusted					
	31 July 1972=100[1]		January 1970=100				1970=100	
	Basic weekly wage rates (manual workers)		Average earnings (GB) (wages and salaries combined)				Wages and salaries per unit of output	
	All industries and services	Manufacturing industry	All industries and services covered§	*Percentage increase on year earlier*	Manufacturing industry	*Percentage increase on year earlier*	Whole economy	Manufacturing industry
1966	61·5	61·2	79·0	*6·6*	78·3	*6·2*	84·1	82·9
1967	63·9	63·6	81·8	*3·6*	81·1	*3·6*	85·6	82·9
1968	68·1	68·4	88·2	*7·8*	87·8	*8·2*	87·6	83·1
1969	71·7	72·1	95·2	*7·8*	94·9	*8·1*	91·3	88·4
1970	78·8	79·4	106·7	*12·1*	107·0	*12·7*	100·0	100·0
1971	89·0	89·3	118·7	*11·3*	118·9	*11·2*	108·7	108·5
1972	101·3	101·5	134·1[2]	..[3]	134·2[2]	..[3]	117·9	112·9
1973	115·2	114·6	152·1	..[3]	151·5	..[3]	128·2	122·3
1974	138·0	134·3	179·1	*17·8*	177·5	*17·1*	155·1	149·0
1975	178·7	174·4	226·6	*26·6*	223·9	*26·2*	204·5	196·8
1976	213·2	209·0	261·9	*15·6*	260·8	*16·5*	227·3	
1971 *3*	89·8	90·0	120·4	*11·1*	120·4	*10·6*	109·7	109·0
4	92·8	92·1	122·5	*9·5*	122·8	*9·1*	110·8	109·5
1972 *1*	96·0	95·5	126·4[3]	..[3]	126·8[3]	..[3]	116·9	..[3]
2	98·1	98·2	130·7	*11·6*	131·4	*11·9*	116·1	111·9†
3	103·4	104·6	134·9	*12·1*	135·7	*12·7*	118·3	114·2
4	107·9	107·6	141·5	*15·5*	140·5	*14·4*	120·4	114·9
1973 *1*	108·7	108·1	144·4	..[3]	143·7	..[3]	122·9	115·7
2	113·4	111·7	150·2	*14·9*	149·6	*13·8*	125·3	120·8
3	118·1	117·8	154·5	*14·5*	153·6	*13·2*	130·2	123·8
4	120·6	120·7	159·2	*12·5*	159·1	*13·3*	134·5	129·0
1974 *1*	124·3	122·7	157·8[4]	*9·2*[4]	157·4[4]	*9·5*[4]	146·9	133·0
2	131·7	128·0	172·5	*14·9*	171·2	*14·5*	146·8	141·5
3	143·2	139·4	185·1	*19·8*	183·9	*19·7*	157·0	152·9
4	152·7	147·1	199·5	*25·3*	197·4	*24·1*	169·5	168·9
1975 *1*	162·7	155·1	209·6	*32·9*	207·5	*31·8*	190·1	178·8
2	175·3	171·9	220·1	*27·6*	216·9	*26·7*	200·0	193·8
3	184·3	180·5	234·0	*26·4*	230·6	*25·4*	212·5	204·9
4	192·6	190·1	242·8	*21·7*	240·6	*21·9*	215·6	210·0
1976 *1*	204·2	201·5	250·9	*19·7*	249·1	*20·1*	217·7	214·2
2	211·5	209·0	258·6	*17·5*	258·6	*19·2*	226·0	217·8
3	217·8	212·5	265·5	*13·5*	264·4	*14·7*	232·7	224·7
4	219·3	213·1	272·7	*12·3*	271·4	*12·8*	233·0	227·7
1977 *1*	223·3	215·6	280·2[5]	*11·7*[5]	278·5[5]	*17·8*[5]		
2								
1976 *J*	200·9	197·7	248·3	*20·6*	246·2	*20·8*	..	214·0†
F	205·1	203·1	250·0	*19·0*	248·1	*19·5*	..	213·9
M	206·7	203·8	254·4	*19·4*	252·8	*19·9*	..	214·7
A	208·8	206·8	255·0	*18·0*	254·5	*19·5*	..	214·8
M	210·5	209·1	259·6	*17·5*	259·7	*19·3*	..	218·2
J	215·3	211·2	261·2	*17·0*	261·6	*18·8*	..	220·5
J	217·7	212·3	263·1	*13·9*	262·2	*15·2*	..	225·1
A	217·8	212·5	267·2	*14·2*	265·5	*14·9*	..	224·0
S	217·9	212·7	266·1	*12·2*	265·6	*13·9*	..	225·0
O	218·2	212·7	269·0	*12·4*	268·4	*13·3*	..	224·7
N	219·4	213·3	272·2	*12·9*	269·4	*12·8*	..	228·1
D	220·2	213·3	277·1	*11·7*	276·3	*12·2*	..	230·3
1977 *J*	222·5	215·4	278·1	*12·0*	276·5	*12·3*	..	232·7
F	223·5	215·6	278·7	*11·2*	277·4	*11·8*	..	233·4
M	223·9	215·9	283·9	*11·6*	281·8†	*11·5*†	..	
A	224·6†	216·7†	282·8[5]	*10·9*[5]	282·5[5]	*11·0*[5]	..	
M	225·4	217·7						
J								

[1] Prior to July 1972 the series was based on 31 January 1956=100. Figures before July 1972 have therefore been linked.
[2] Average of 11 months. See footnote[3].
[3] In the absence of earnings data for February 1972 due to the effects of the coalmining dispute, no index of wages and salaries per unit of output or index of average earnings has been calculated for that month. The indices calculated for January and March 1972 are less reliable than usual.
[4] The figures reflect temporary reductions in earnings while three-day working and other restrictions were in operation.
[5] Provisional.



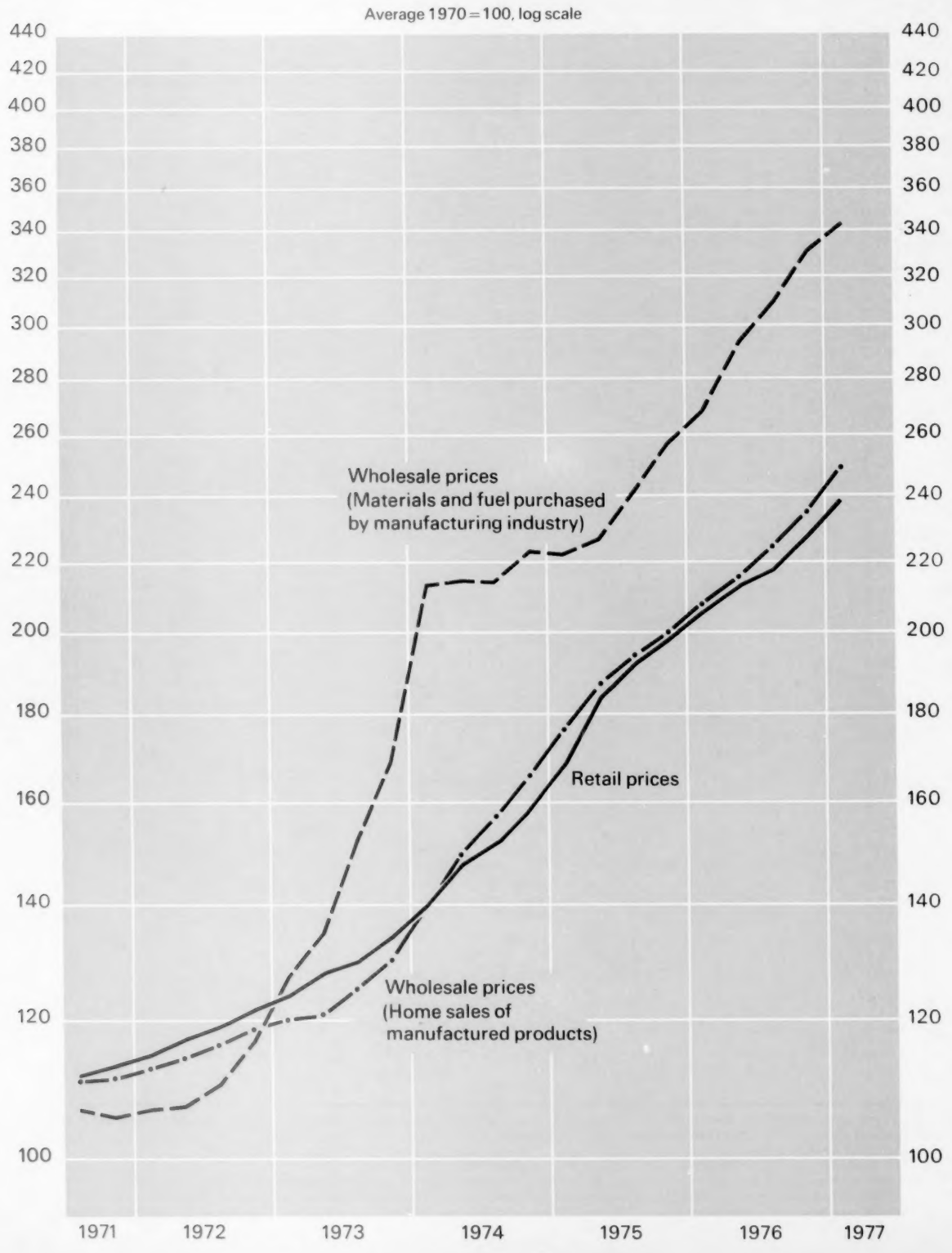
[1] Quarterly average of monthly figures

Prices

Unadjusted

		Average 1970=100										Average 1970=100 p
		Wholesale prices index		General index of retail prices						Pensioner price index[1]		
		Materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry[2]	Output of all manufactured products Home sales[3]	All items				All items other than seasonal food				
				Index	*Percentage increase on year earlier*	Total food	Total non-food	Index	*Percentage increase on year earlier*	One person household	Two person household	Purchasing power of the pound[4]
1966		84·2	85·6	83·1	*3·9*	82·5	83·3	83·2	*3·7*	83·0	83·0	120½
1967		83·8	86·5	85·2	*2·5*	84·6	85·4	85·2	*2·4*	84·9	85·0	117½
1968		91·5	89·9	89·2	*4·7*	87·9	89·6	89·3	*4·8*	88·8	88·8	112
1969		95·0	93·4	94·0	*5·4*	93·5	94·2	93·9	*5·2*	93·5	93·7	106½
1970		100·0	100·0	100·0	*6·4*	100·0	100·0	100·0	*6·5*	100·0	100·0	100
1971		104·6	109·0	109·4	*9·4*	111·1	108·9	109·5	*9·5*	110·1	109·9	91½
1972		109·2	114·8	117·2	*7·1*	120·9	116·0	117·0	*6·9*	118·5	118·0	85½
1973		144·5	123·2	128·0	*9·2*	139·1	124·4	126·7	*8·3*	130·0	130·1	78
1974		215·3	152·0	148·5	*16·1*	164·2	143·4	147·0	*16·0*	150·9	151·1	67½
1975		235·4	188·7	184·4	*24·2*	206·1	177·5	182·6	*24·2*	189·8	189·4	54
1976		299·0	219·6	215·0	*16·5*	247·4	205·1	211·4	*15·8*	226·2	225·0	46½
1971	*1*	103·0	106·3	105·5	*8·6*	105·6	105·4	105·6	*8·8*	105·9	105·8	95
	2	104·9	108·7	109·3	*9·8*	111·5	108·6	109·0	*10·2*	109·4	109·3	91½
	3	105·6	110·3	110·8	*10·1*	112·8	110·1	110·9	*10·0*	111·6	111·3	90
	4	104·8	110·8	112·2	*9·2*	114·4	111·5	112·3	*8·9*	113·6	113·0	89
1972	*1*	105·6	112·1	113·9	*8·0*	117·8	112·6	113·9	*7·9*	115·9	115·3	88
	2	106·1	113·5	116·0	*6·2*	119·0	115·0	115·9	*6·3*	117·3	116·7	86
	3	109·4	115·6	118·0	*6·5*	122·3	116·5	117·8	*6·2*	119·1	118·8	85
	4	115·6	118·0	120·8	*7·7*	124·7	119·6	120·7	*7·4*	122·0	121·4	83
1973	*1*	126·0	119·5	123·0	*8·0*	131·1	120·3	122·2	*7·3*	125·0	124·9	81½
	2	133·3	120·1	126·9	*9·3*	137·4	123·5	125·2	*8·1*	129·0	129·1	79
	3	150·9	124·2	128·8	*9·2*	139·8	125·3	127·7	*8·5*	130·2	130·4	77½
	4	167·6	129·1	133·2	*10·3*	148·1	128·5	131·8	*9·2*	135·7	135·9	75
1974	*1*	212·5	138·3	138·8	*12·9*	156·2	133·3	137·2	*12·3*	142·2	142·2	72
	2	213·7	148·9	147·0	*15·9*	161·7	142·2	145·3	*16·0*	148·0	148·8	68
	3	212·9	156·1	150·7	*17·0*	164·5	146·1	149·4	*17·0*	152·7	152·9	66½
	4	222·1	164·9	157·5	*18·2*	174·3	152·0	156·1	*18·5*	160·7	160·5	63½
1975	*1*	220·9	176·0	167·0	*20·3*	188·5	160·2	165·6	*20·7*	170·6	170·3	60
	2	225·6	186·3	182·7	*24·3*	205·9	175·4	180·7	*24·4*	188·9	188·5	54½
	3	239·3	193·4	190·7	*26·5*	211·3	184·0	188·7	*26·3*	195·8	195·7	52½
	4	256·1	199·1	197·3	*25·3*	218·7	190·3	195·2	*25·0*	203·9	203·1	50½
1976	*1*	266·5	206·9	204·5	*22·5*	234·2	195·3	200·9	*21·3*	214·3	213·2	49
	2	292·6	214·4	211·9	*16·0*	242·6	202·6	207·9	*15·1*	222·7	221·3	47
	3	306·8	223·2	216·8	*13·7*	245·5	207·8	214·0	*13·4*	227·0	225·8	46
	4	329·9	233·9	226·8	*15·0*	267·1	214·7	222·6	*14·0*	240·9	239·5	44
1977	*1*	341·5	248·0	238·2	*16·5*	385·7	224·3	233·1	*16·1*	251·8	251·7	42
	2											
1976	*J*	261·5	204·8	202·4	*23·4*	229·4	193·9	199·4	*22·5*	..	..	49½
	F	263·9	207·3	204·9	*22·9*	235·3	195·5	201·3	*21·6*	..	..	49
	M	274·2	208·6	206·1	*21·2*	237·9	196·4	202·0	*19·8*	..	..	48½
	A	286·3	211·5	210·0	*18·9*	242·4	200·3	205·6	*17·6*	..	..	47½
	M	292·0	214·8	212·3	*15·4*	243·0	202·9	208·3	*14·4*	..	..	47
	J	299·6	217·0	213·4	*13·8*	242·4	204·5	209·9	*13·3*	..	..	47
	J	302·0	219·8	213·8	*12·9*	237·3	206·1	211·8	*13·2*	..	..	47
	A	304·0	223·4	216·8	*13·8*	245·0	208·0	214·1	*13·5*	..	..	46
	S	314·4	226·3	219·7	*14·3*	254·3	209·2	216·1	*13·6*	..	..	45½
	O	327·7	230·0	223·7	*14·7*	261·9	212·2	219·9	*14·0*	..	..	44½
	N	331·8	234·6	226·8	*15·0*	267·1	214·8	222·6	*14·0*	..	..	44
	D	330·2	237·2	229·8	*15·1*	272·4	217·2	225·3	*14·2*			43½
1977	*J*	337·8	244·9	235·9	*16·6*	283·2	222·0	230·9	*15·8*	..	..	42½
	F	339·5	248·2	238·2	*16·2*	285·4	224·4	233·0	*15·8*	..	..	42
	M	347·2	250·8	240·5	*16·7*	288·4	226·4	235·4	*16·6*	..	..	41½
	A	349·8[5]†	255·4[5]†	246·6	*17·5*	293·3	232·9	241·4	*17·4*	..	..	40½
	M	348·1[5]	259·6[5]	248·6	*17·1*	293·7	235·1	243·9	*17·1*	..	..	40
	J											

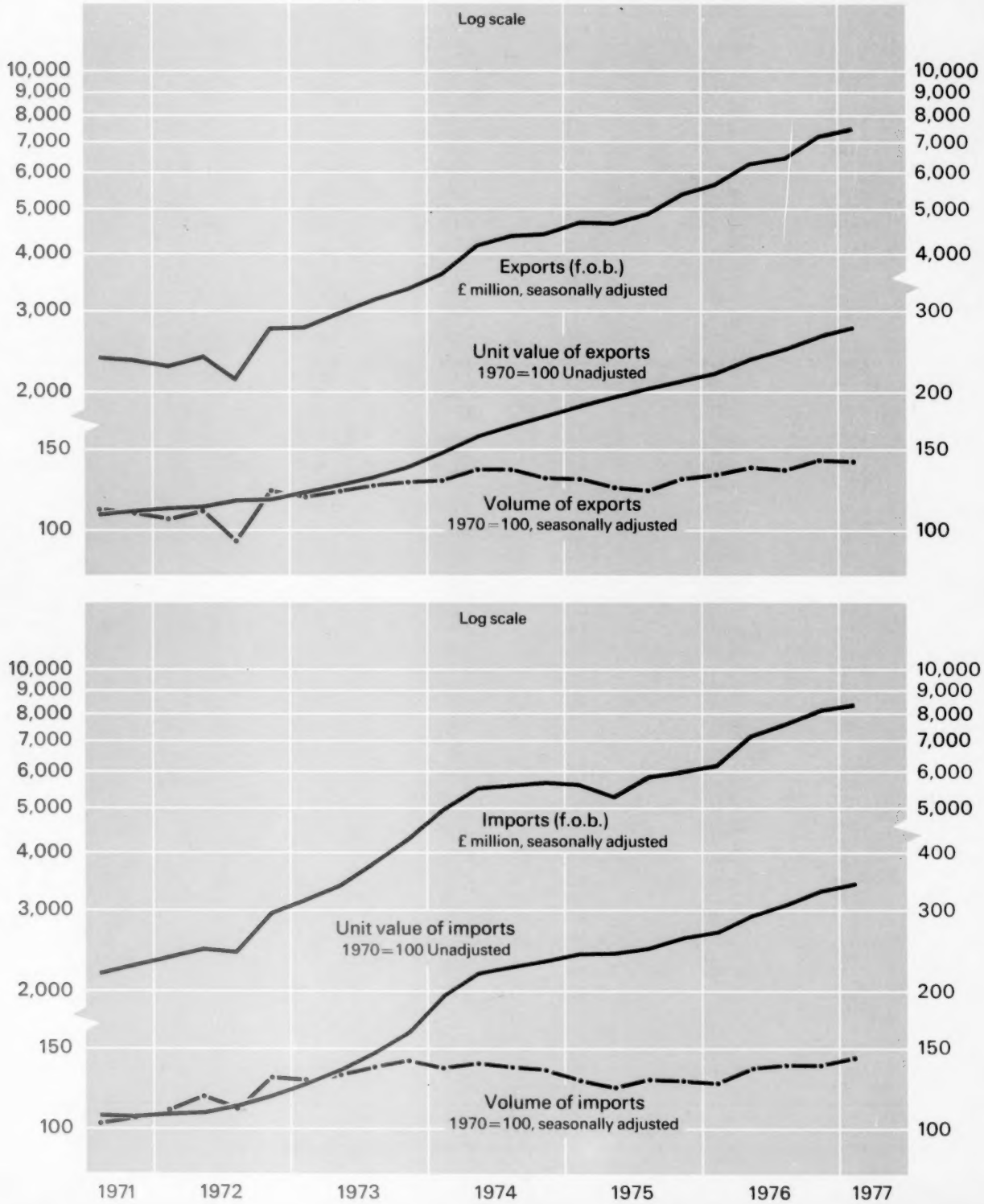
[1] All items except housing. [2] Revised method of calculation to include levies on certain imported foods from 3rd quarter 1971.
[3] Reductions in the VAT-exclusive prices of alcoholic liquor, tobacco and cigarettes, matches and mechanical lighters took place in April 1973. These reductions resulted from lower revenue duties designed to offset additional tax revenue from VAT. With unchanged prices in April for these products index numbers from 2nd quarter 1973 onwards would have been higher by 1·7.
[4] Movements in the purchasing power of the pound are based on movements in the general index of retail prices. [5] Provisional.


Average 1970 = 100, log scale
440
420
400
380
360
340
320
300
280
260
240
220
200
180
160
140
120
100
Wholesale prices
(Materials and fuel purchased
by manufacturing industry)
Retail prices
Wholesale prices
(Home sales of
manufactured products)
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975
1976
1977

Visible trade

	Seasonally adjusted		Unadjusted					
	1970=100		1970=100				1970=100	December 1971[1]=100
	Volume indices[2]		Unit value indices[2]					
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Terms of trade[3]	Trade competitiveness index[4]	World commodity prices index[5]	Sterling effective exchange rate
1966	78·0	78·1	82·2	82·6	99·6	104·5	81	..
1967	77·6	84·9	83·4	82·8	100·8	104·1	80	..
1968	87·3	93·6	90·0	92·7	97·1	98·1	91	..
1969	95·9	94·4	93·0	95·6	97·3	98·0[6]	96	..
1970	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100	..
1971	106·7	104·2	105·6	104·7	100·9	102·2	105	..
1972	107·1	116·7	111·1	109·7	101·3	102·6	116	95·2
1973	122·2	133·8	126·0	139·6	90·3	94·1	168	86·3
1974	131·2	136·2	162·7	216·7	75·1	93·1	295	83·6
1975	125·6	126·4	198·5	245·0	81·0	96·5	300	77·2
1976	135·9	134·2	240·6	299·4	80·4		385	65·4
1971 *3*	109·8	102·3	107·3	106·5	100·7	102·5	106	..
4	107·5	106·1	109·0	105·8	103·0	104·3	104	..
1972 *1*	104·3	109·9	110·2	107·2	102·8	105·8	109	99·6
2	109·4	117·3	110·7	107·7	102·8	105·4	110	99·0
3	94·0	110·4	114·0	111·5	102·2	101·6	119	92·1
4	120·8	129·1	115·1	116·6	98·7	97·8	127	90·2
1973 *1*	117·5	128·8	119·3	123·4	96·7	97·3	141	88·8
2	120·4	130·2	123·8	133·1	93·0	97·8	153	89·3
3	124·4	135·6	129·1	146·7	88·0	91·2	174	84·2
4	126·5	140·4	136·1	161·7	84·2	90·7	205	83·0
1974 *1*	127·1	135·6	147·2	194·2	75·8	91·2	298	83·1
2	134·0	138·8	159·9	218·0	73·3	93·5	287	84·7
3	134·6	136·8	168·1	223·8	75·1	93·7†	292	84·2
4	129·2	133·7	175·8	231·0	76·1	93·8	303	82·6
1975 *1*	128·8	127·9	184·9	239·8	77·1	93·9†	287	81·7
2	122·6	122·0	193·4	240·4	80·4	95·5	284	79·1
3	121·3	128·3	202·2	246·4	82·1	96·7	306	75·2
4	129·6	127·4	210·1	259·7	80·9	97·8	324	73·0
1976 *1*	131·5	126·1	219·0	268·3	81·6	99·3[7]	338	72·0
2	137·1	134·6	234·2	291·7	80·3	94·5[7]	381	65·8
3	134·2	137·9	247·4	307·3	80·5	95·3[7]	395	64·1
4	140·8	138·1	261·7	330·0	79·3		422[7]	59·6
1977 *1*[7]	140·7†	142·4†	274·5	340·7†	80·6†		439[7]	61·8
2								
1976 *J*	131·6	127·7	215·6	264·8	81·4	..	..	72·8
F	129·6	126·6	218·9	267·8	81·7	..	..	72·7
M	133·4	123·9	222·6	272·3	81·7	..	..	70·5
A	135·6	132·1	228·4	283·6	80·5	..	..	67·2
M	137·2	134·7	233·9	292·3	80·0	..	..	65·8
J	138·5	137·1	240·4	299·2	80·3	..	..	64·3
J	130·4	139·4	242·6	304·1	79·8	..	..	65·1
A	134·9	133·7	247·9	306·0	81·0	..	..	64·8
S	137·3	140·4	251·7	311·8	80·7	..	..	62·5
O	140·8	140·6	256·4	322·0	79·6	..	..	59·2
N	138·1	140·1	261·8	332·7	78·7	..	..	59·1
D	143·3	133·6	266·9	335·4	79·6	..	..	60·5
1977 *J*	141·0†	153·9†	272·7	336·7†	81·0†	..	..	61·8
F	138·3	133·8	273·9	340·1	80·5	..	..	61·7
M[7]	142·9	139·4	276·8	345·2	80·2	..	..	61·9
A	148·8	138·6	277·4	348·7	79·6	..	..	61·7
M	145·3	142·4	282·4	349·1	80·9			61·6
J								

[1] This series has been revised. For further information an article describing the background to, and basis of, this revised calculation is published in the March issue of *Economic Progress Report* prepared by HM Treasury
[2] On a balance of payments basis.
[3] Unit value index for exports expressed as a percentage of unit value index for imports.
[4] The ratio of UK to weighted average export (dollar) prices for major competitors in respect of manufactured goods.
[5] Weighted average, in sterling terms, of United Nations Index numbers for primary commodities and non-ferrous metals.
[6] Differences in quarterly and annual averages for 1969 and 1970 are due to the effects of adjusting the UK series for export over-valuation.
[7] Provisional.


Log scale
10,000
9,000
8,000
7,000
6,000
5,000
4,000
3,000
2,000
150
100
Exports (f.o.b.)
£ million, seasonally adjusted
Unit value of exports
1970=100 Unadjusted
Volume of exports
1970=100, seasonally adjusted
300
200
Log scale
Imports (f.o.b.)
£ million, seasonally adjusted
Unit value of imports
1970=100 Unadjusted
Volume of imports
1970=100, seasonally adjusted
400
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975
1976
1977

Balance of payments: current account

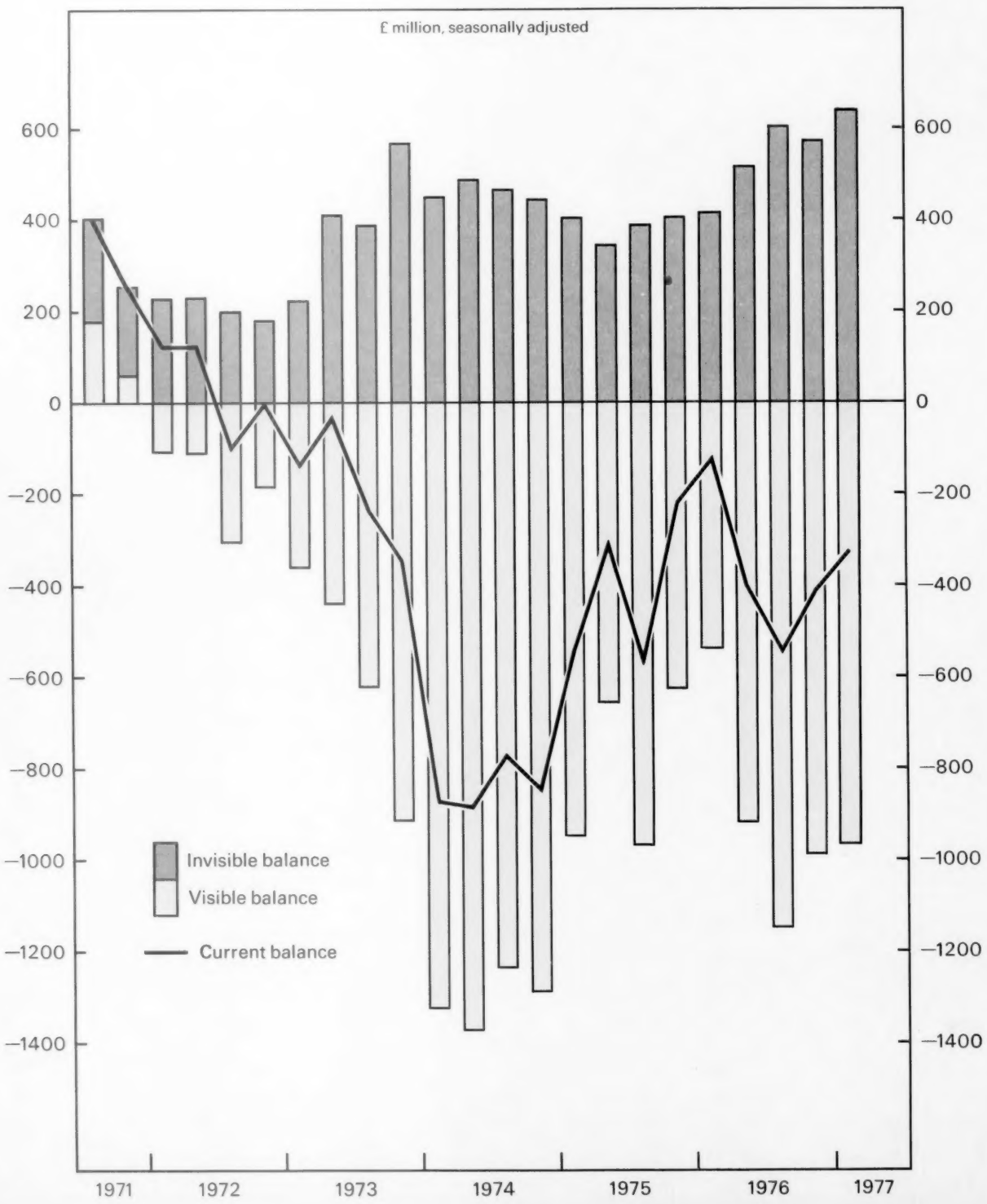
Seasonally adjusted

£ million

	Visible trade[1]			Invisibles			
	Exports (f.o.b.) §	Imports (f.o.b.) §	Total	Credits	Debits	Balance	Current balance
1966	5,276	5,342	− 66	2,955	2,788	+ 167	+ 101
1967	5,241	5,796	− 555	3,245	2,989	+ 256	− 299
1968	6,433	7,100	− 667	3,809	3,414	+ 395	− 272
1969	7,269	7,425	− 156	4,315	3,699	+ 616	+ 460
1970	8,121	8,146	− 25	5,006	4,248	+ 758	+ 733
1971	9,061	8,781	+ 280	5,550	4,743	+ 807	+1,087
1972	9,449	10,151	− 702	6,101	5,268	+ 833	+ 131
1973	12,115	14,449	−2,334	8,390	6,808	+1,582	− 752
1974	16,450	21,671	−5,221	10,165	8,324	+1,841	−3,380
1975	19,379	22,574	−3,195	11,076†	9,531†	+1,545†	−1,650†
1976	25,294	28,886	−3,592	13,703	11,587	+2,116	−1,476
1971 *3*	2,348	2,171	+ 177	1,402	1,177	+ 225	+ 402
4	2,316	2,257	+ 59	1,411	1,217	+ 194	+ 253
1972 *1*	2,244	2,350	− 106	1,481	1,255	+ 226	+ 120
2	2,358	2,466	− 108	1,499	1,270	+ 229	+ 121
3	2,108	2,412	− 304	1,548	1,349	+ 199	− 105
4	2,739	2,923	− 184	1,573	1,394	+ 179	− 5
1973 *1*	2,747	3,107	− 360	1,781	1,559	+ 222	− 138
2	2,921	3,360	− 439	2,073	1,666	+ 407	− 32
3	3,132	3,753	− 621	2,124	1,738	+ 386	− 235
4	3,315	4,229	− 914	2,412	1,845	+ 567	− 347
1974 *1*	3,584	4,908	−1,324	2,466†	2,019	+ 447	− 877†
2	4,131	5,504	−1,373	2,529	2,043	+ 486	− 887
3	4,357	5,593	−1,236	2,521	2,057	+ 464	− 772
4	4,378	5,666	−1,288	2,649	2,205	+ 444	− 844
1975 *1*	4,644	5,591	− 947	2,658	2,252†	+ 406	− 541
2	4,611	5,266	− 655	2,712	2,366	+ 346	− 309
3	4,808	5,775	− 967	2,786	2,398	+ 388	− 579
4	5,316	5,942	− 626	2,920	2,515	+ 405	− 221
1976 *1*	5,611	6,149	− 538	3,060	2,643	+ 417	− 121
2	6,209	7,128	− 919	3,279	2,761	+ 518	− 401
3	6,400	7,548	−1,148	3,594	2,989	+ 605	− 543
4	7,074	8,061	− 987	3,770	3,194	+ 576	− 411
1977 *1*	7,415	8,383	− 968	3,802	3,161	+ 641	− 327
2							
1976 *J*	1,837	2,050	− 213	..	..	+ 417†	..
F	1,832	2,061	− 229	..	..		..
M	1,942	2,038	− 96	..	..		..
A	2,003	2,254	− 251	..	..	+ 518	..
M	2,068	2,414	− 346	..	..		..
J	2,138	2,460	− 322	..	..		..
J	2,028	2,532	− 504	..	..	+ 605	..
A	2,152	2,435	− 283	..	..		..
S	2,220	2,581	− 361	..	..		..
O	2,306	2,624	− 318	..	..	+ 576	..
N	2,320	2,775	− 455	..	..		..
D	2,448	2,662	− 214	..	..		..
1977 *J*	2,479†	3,017†	− 538†	..	..	+ 641	− 324†
F	2,437	2,625	− 188	..	..		+ 25
M	2,499	2,741	− 242	..	..		− 28
A	2,635	2,764	− 129	..	..	+ 220[2]	+ 91
M	2,616	2,860	− 244			+ 220[2]	− 24
J							

[1] The quarterly and annual figures are consistent with the latest quarterly balance of payments article. The monthly figures, which may incorporate subsequent revisions are as published by the Department of Industry.

[2] These figures are projections and are subject to revision as the relevant statistical information becomes available.


£ million, seasonally adjusted
600
400
200
0
−200
−400
−600
−800
−1000
−1200
−1400
Invisible balance
Visible balance
Current balance
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975
1976
1977

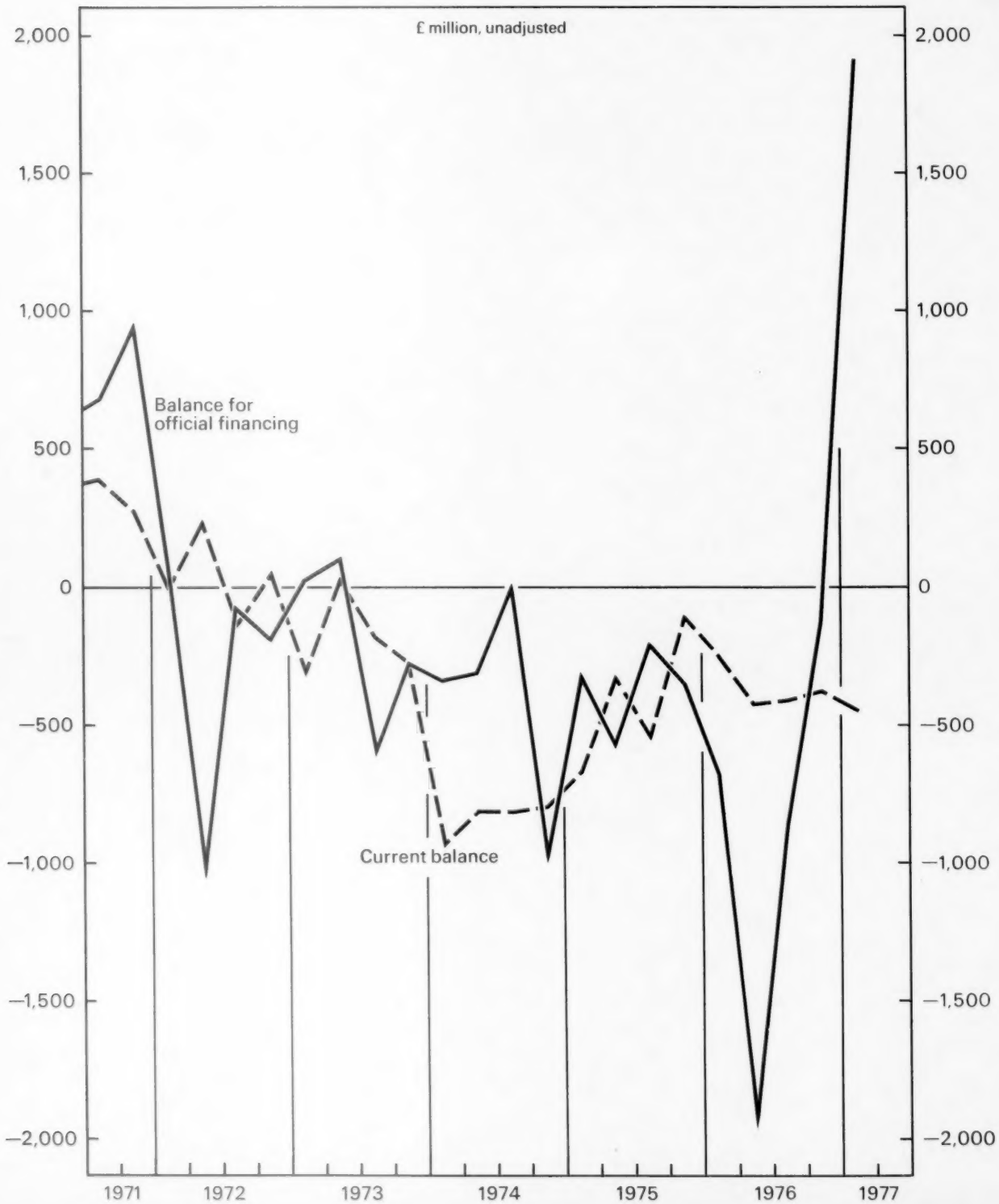
Analysis of capital flows and official financing[1]

£ million

Not seasonally adjusted

	Current balance	Investment and other capital flows: Official long-term capital	Overseas investment in UK public sector[2]	Private sector investment (net)	Overseas currency borrowing or lending (net) by UK banks[2]	Change in external sterling liabilities	Trade credit[3] and other short-term flows	Balancing item and other capital flows[4]	Balance for official financing[5]	Official financing: Allocation of SDR and gold subscription to IMF	Drawings on (+)/ additions to (−) official reserves[6]	Other transactions (net)[7]
1966	+ 101	− 81	+ 35	− 39	−192	− 101	−200	− 70	− 547	− 44	− 34	+ 625
1967	− 299	− 59	+ 54	− 96	+ 36	− 284	−146	+123	− 671	—	+ 115	+ 556
1968	− 272	+ 17	+ 16	− 160	− 15	− 308	−305	−383	−1,410	—	+ 114	+1,296
1969	+ 460	− 99	− 56	− 6	− 38	+ 261	−227	+392	+ 687	—	− 44	− 643
1970	+ 733	−204	− 10	+ 49	+472	+ 459	−193	− 19	+1,287	+133	− 125	−1,295
1971	+1,087	−273	+107	+ 216	+471	+1,422	−126	+242	+3,146	+125	−1,536	−1,735
1972	+ 131	−255	+113	− 610	+471	+ 196	−608	−703	−1,265	+124	+ 692	+ 449
1973	− 752	−254	+171	− 196	+535	+ 154	−384	− 45	− 771	—	− 228	+ 999
1974	−3,380	−276	+250	+1,129	−294	+1,558	−686	+ 53	−1,646	—	− 105	+1,751
1975	−1,650†	−288	+ 43	+ 416†	+238	− 67	+ 12	−169†	−1,465	—	+ 655	+ 810
1976	−1,476	−158†	+203	+ 52	+112	−1,152	−1,342†	+133	−3,628	—	+ 853	+2,775
1970 *3*	+ 80	− 20	− 23	− 84	− 24	+ 3	− 13	−121	− 202	—	+ 52	+ 150
4	+ 227	− 98	+ 13	− 26	+248	+ 16	−110	+ 77	+ 347	− 38	− 67	− 242
1971 *1*	+ 70	− 46	+ 70	+ 132	+ 84	+ 285	+ 70	+257	+ 922	+125	− 204	− 843
2	+ 360	− 43	+ 7	+ 44	+148	+ 277	− 97	− 93	+ 603	—	− 126	− 477
3	+ 387	− 35	+ 5	+ 54	+ 28	+ 337	+ 88	−196	+ 668	—	− 576	− 92
4	+ 270	−149	+ 25	− 14	+211	+ 523	−187	+274	+ 953	—	− 630	− 323
1972 *1*	− 10	− 43	+ 64	− 191	+114	+ 211	−163	+ 75	+ 57	+124	− 191	+ 10
2	+ 235	− 39	+ 20	− 194	−132	− 138	−374	−423	−1,045	—	+ 46	+ 999
3	− 136	− 17	+ 22	− 77	+199	− 92	− 47	+ 69	− 79	—	+ 639	− 560
4	+ 42	−156	+ 7	− 148	+290	+ 215	− 24	−424	− 198	—	+ 198	—
1973 *1*	− 321	− 55	+ 44	− 17	+ 1	+ 170	− 67	+272	+ 27	—	− 72	+ 45
2	+ 29	− 31	+ 20	+ 30	+162	+ 166	+ 9	−286	+ 99	—	− 380	+ 281
3	− 183	− 27	+ 21	− 51	+ 36	− 415	−208	+209	− 618	—	+ 254	+ 364
4	− 277	−141	+ 86	− 158	+336	+ 233	−118	−240	− 279	—	− 30	+ 309
1974 *1*	− 933†	− 53	+ 32	+ 564	− 61	+ 179	−153	+ 86†	− 339	—	+ 33	+ 306
2	− 823	− 42	+107	+ 299	+ 56	+ 386	− 87	−215	− 319	—	− 116	+ 435
3	− 824	− 15	+ 30	+ 356	−346	+ 616	−123	+306	—	—	− 189	+ 189
4	− 800	−166	+ 81	− 90	+ 57	+ 377	−323	−124	− 988	—	+ 167	+ 821
1975 *1*	− 669	− 73	+ 66	− 28†	− 80	+ 247	− 9†	+220	− 326	—	− 142	+ 468
2	− 331	− 39	—	− 333	+774	− 17	−267	−359	− 572	—	+ 410	+ 162
3	− 540	− 26	− 52	+ 602	− 14	− 379	+239	− 43	− 213	—	+ 170	+ 43
4	− 110	−150	+ 29	+ 175	−442	+ 82	+ 49	+ 13	− 354	—	+ 217	+ 137
1976 *1*	− 251	− 37†	+ 9	+ 182	+159	− 75	−598	− 67	− 678	—	− 178	+ 856
2	− 429	− 26	+ 13	− 159	− 6	− 932	−527	+111	−1,955	—	+ 354	+1,601
3	− 416	− 10	+ 58	+ 68	−172	− 137	−224	− 29	− 862	—	+ 61	+ 801
4	− 380	− 85	+123	− 39	+131	− 8	+ 7	+118	− 133	—	+ 616	− 483
1977 *1*	− 451	− 24	+458	+ 470	+399	+ 389	+198	+474	+1,913	—	−3,197	+1,284
2												

[1] More comprehensive analyses are given in the appendix tables to the balance of payments articles in the March, June, September and December issues.
[2] Excluding public sector borrowing under the exchange cover scheme which is included under official financing.
[3] Excluding trade credit between 'related' firms; after deducting advance and progress payments to suppliers.
[4] Capital transfers and EEA loss on forward commitments.
[5] Balance of current and capital transactions, including unidentified transactions covered by official financing other than that relating to IMF gold subscriptions and the allocation of SDRs.
[6] From 23 August 1971, valued in sterling at transactions rates of exchange. From July 1972, includes transactions affecting the United Kingdom reserve position in the IMF.
[7] Includes net transactions with overseas monetary authorities and other foreign currency borrowing by HM Government and by the public sector under the exchange cover scheme; in 1966 and 1967 includes the transfer from dollar portfolio to reserves.


£ million, unadjusted
2,000
1,500
1,000
500
0
−500
−1,000
−1,500
−2,000
Balance for official financing
Current balance
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975
1976
1977

Money stock

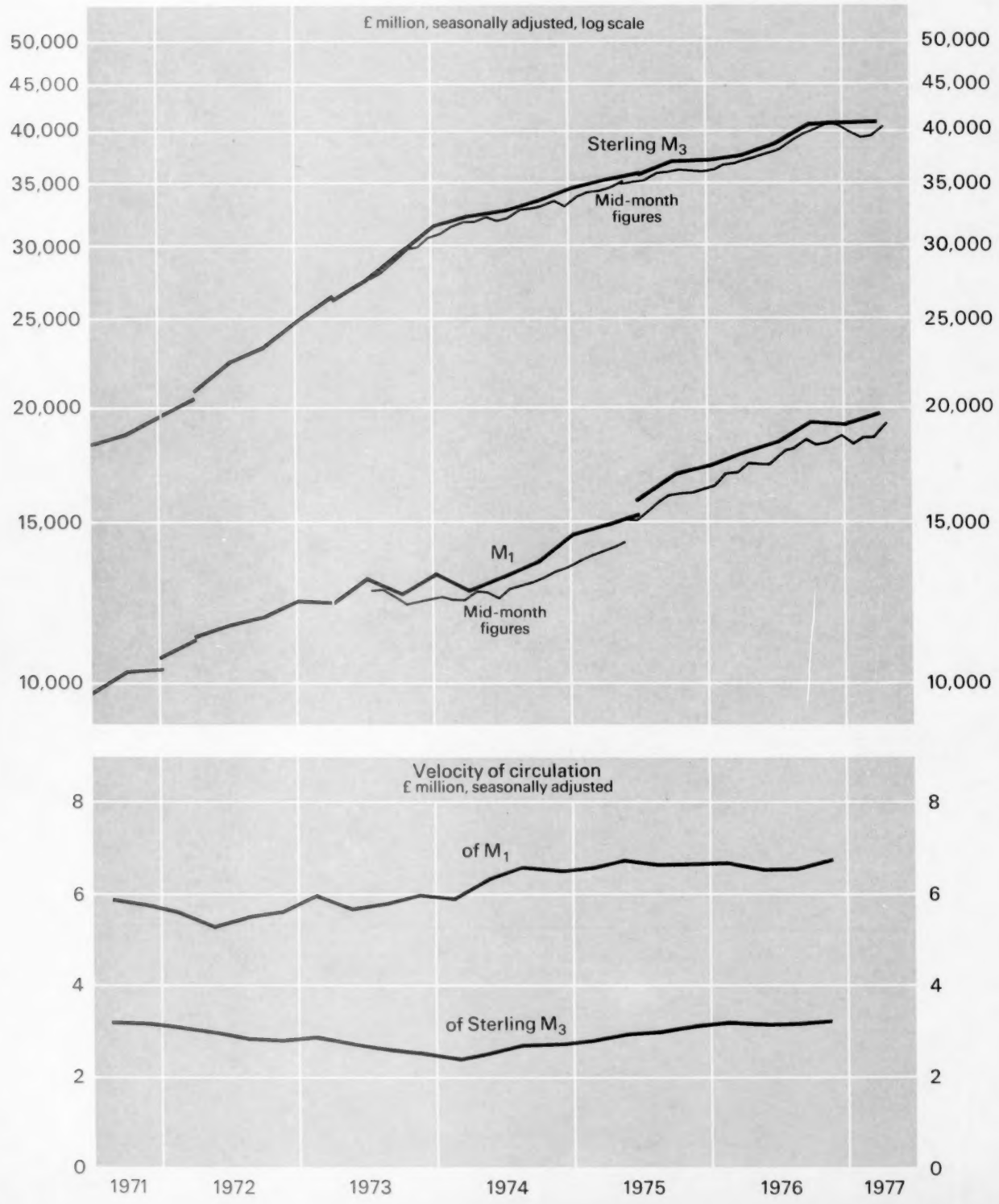
£ million: amounts outstanding

	M_1			Sterling M_3			M_3			Velocity of circulation[1]		
	Seasonally adjusted	Changes (seasonally adjusted)	*Percentage change*	Seasonally adjusted	Changes (seasonally adjusted)	*Percentage change*	Seasonally adjusted [5]	Changes (seasonally adjusted)	*Percentage change*	M_1	Sterling M_3	M_3
At end period												
1971 *1*	9,820	391	*+4·1*	17,840	539	*+3·1*	18,330	519	*+3·0*	5·648	3·094	3·009
2	9,890	68	*+0·7*	18,240	403	*+2·3*	18,740	421	*+2·2*	5·747	3·139	3·055
3	10,230	341	*+3·4*	18,670	442	*+2·4*	19,180	447	*+2·3*	5·864	3·196	3·111
4[2]	10,340 / 10,740	103	*+1·0*	19,580 / 19,580	918	*+4·9*	20,010 / 20,010	826	*+4·3*	5·742	3·148	3·073
1972 *1*[3]	11,140 / 11,190	398	*+3·7*	20,420 / 20,830	842	*+4·3*	20,950 / 21,360	941	*+4·7*	5·574	3·037	2·966
2	11,590	400	*+3·6*	22,400	1,575	*+7·6*	23,010	1,658	*+7·7*	5·230	2·925	2·849
3	11,790	209	*+1·8*	23,340	952	*+4·3*	23,990	991	*+4·3*	5·459	2·790	2·715
4	12,290	497	*+4·2*	24,870	1,545	*+6·6*	25,670	1,696	*+7·0*	5·564	2·779	2·698
1973 *1*[3]	12,250 / 12,250	− 48	*−0·4*	26,330 / 26,230	1,508	*+6·1*	27,320 / 27,330	1,705	*+0·4*	5·917	2·839	2·740
2	13,010	764	*+6·2*	27,520	1,310	*+5·0*	28,590	1,283	*+4·6*	5·660	2·658	2·557
3	12,540	−446	*−3·6*	29,510	2,002	*+7·3*	30,830	2,250	*+7·8*	5·764	2·583	2·479
4	13,100	569	*+4·5*	31,540	2,048	*+6·9*	32,970	2,160	*+6·9*	5·936	2·493	2·386
1974 *1*	12,650	−428	*−3·3*	32,370	873	*+2·8*	34,140	1,214	*+3·5*	5·878	2·368	2·256
2	13,030	382	*+3·0*	32,630	278	*+0·9*	34,810	685	*+1·9*	6·270	2·477	2·335
3	13,520	495	*+3·8*	33,530	895	*+2·7*	36,030	1,215	*+3·5*	6·554	2·630	2·456
4	14,510	988	*+7·3*	34,740	1,209	*+3·6*	37,140	1,107	*+3·1*	6·426	2·638	2·462
1975 *1*	14,810	309	*+2·1*	35,290	534	*+1·5*	37,810	655	*+1·8*	6·521	2·730	2·551
2[4]	15,200 / 15,930	384	*+2·6*	35,960 / 35,940	672	*+1·9*	38,310 / 38,300	504	*+1·3*	6·689	2·852	2·670
3	16,800	874	*+5·5*	37,060	1,115	*+3·1*	39,860†	1,552†	*+4·1†*	6·604	2·927	2·734†
4[5]	17,250	448	*+2·7*	37,070	9	—	40,040	191	*+0·5*	6·625†	3·043	2·823
1976 *1*	17,890	632	*+3·7*	37,650	576	*+1·6*	40,800	748	*+1·9*	6·658	3·131	2·894
2	18,310	423	*+2·4*	38,810	1,161	*+3·1*	42,380	1,576	*+3·9*	6·524	3·089	2·839
3	19,250	942	*+5·2*	40,460†	1,666†	*+4·3*	44,520	2,143	*+5·1*	6·581	3·118	2·844
4	19,050	− 201	*−1·0*	40,450	− 23	*−0·1†*	44,420	− 101	*−0·2*	6·754	3·196	2·909
1977 *1*	19,640	585	*+3·1*	40,540	90	*+0·2*	44,820	405	*+0·9*			
2												
At mid-month												
1976 *J*	16,480†	− 24†	*−0·1†*	36,310†	11†	—†	39,030†	379†	*+0·2†*	..	..	..
F	16,900	420	*+2·5*	36,570	258	*+0·7*	39,310	280	*+0·7*	..	..	..
M	16,970	173	*+0·4*	36,700	119	*0·3*	39,640	323	*+0·8*	..	..	..
A	17,370	398	*+2·3*	37,200	495	*+1·3*	40,230	584	*+1·5*	..	..	..
M	17,352	−124	*−0·7*	37,440	234	*+0·6*	40,430	195	*+0·5*	..	..	..
J	17,260	11	*+0·1*	37,770	332	*+0·9*	40,900†	468	*+1·2*	..	..	..
J	17,880	619	*+3·6*	38,370	594	*+1·6*	41,690	789	*+1·9*	..	..	..
A	18,030	150	*+0·8*	38,930	564	*+1·5*	42,473	673	*+1·6*	..	..	..
S	18,480	446	*+2·5*	39,550	613	*+1·6*	43,270	904	*+2·1*	..	..	..
O	18,180	− 297	*−1·6*	40,000	450	*+1·1*	43,910	637	*+1·5*	..	..	..
N	18,320	140	*+0·8*	40,394	483	*+1·2*	44,310	393	*+0·9*	..	..	..
D	18,660	344	*+1·9*	40,390	− 93	*−0·2*	44,050	− 259	*−0·6*	..	..	..
1977 *J*	18,320	−347	*−1·9*	39,660	−733	*−1·8*	43,390	− 662	*−1·5*	..	..	..
F	18,480	166	*+0·9*	39,260	−403	*−1·0*	43,130	− 258	*−0·6*	..	..	..
M	18,490	10	*+0·1*	39,350	70	*+0·2*	43,200	69	*+0·2*	..	..	..
A	19,160	665	*+3·6*	40,260	934	*+2·4*	44,490	1,298	*+ 3·0*	..	..	..
M	19,220	58	*+0·3*	40,490	229	*+0·6*	44,780	288	*+ 0·6*	..	..	..
J												

[1] Ratio of GNP at current market prices seasonally adjusted expressed at an annual rate to the centred quarterly average of M_1/sterling M_3/M_3 seasonally adjusted.

[2] The break in the series M_1 between September and December 1971 reflects additional statistical information.

[3] The breaks in the series at end-March 1972 and end-March 1973 show, in each case, the effects of changes in contributors which are described in *Financial Statistics*. [4] At mid-May 1975 new statistical returns were introduced. The first line of figures for end-June 1975, includes a number of estimates to provide reasonable consistency with earlier dates. [5]The amounts outstanding at end-December 1975, are shown after the exclusion of one contributor to the series, but the effect on the figures is very small. The changes have been adjusted to exclude the effect of the reduction in the number of contributors


£ million, seasonally adjusted, log scale
50,000
45,000
40,000
35,000
30,000
25,000
20,000
15,000
10,000
Sterling M3
Mid-month figures
M1
Mid-month figures
Velocity of circulation
£ million, seasonally adjusted
8
6
4
2
0
of M1
of Sterling M3
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975
1976
1977

Domestic credit expansion and money stock

Seasonally adjusted[1]

£ million

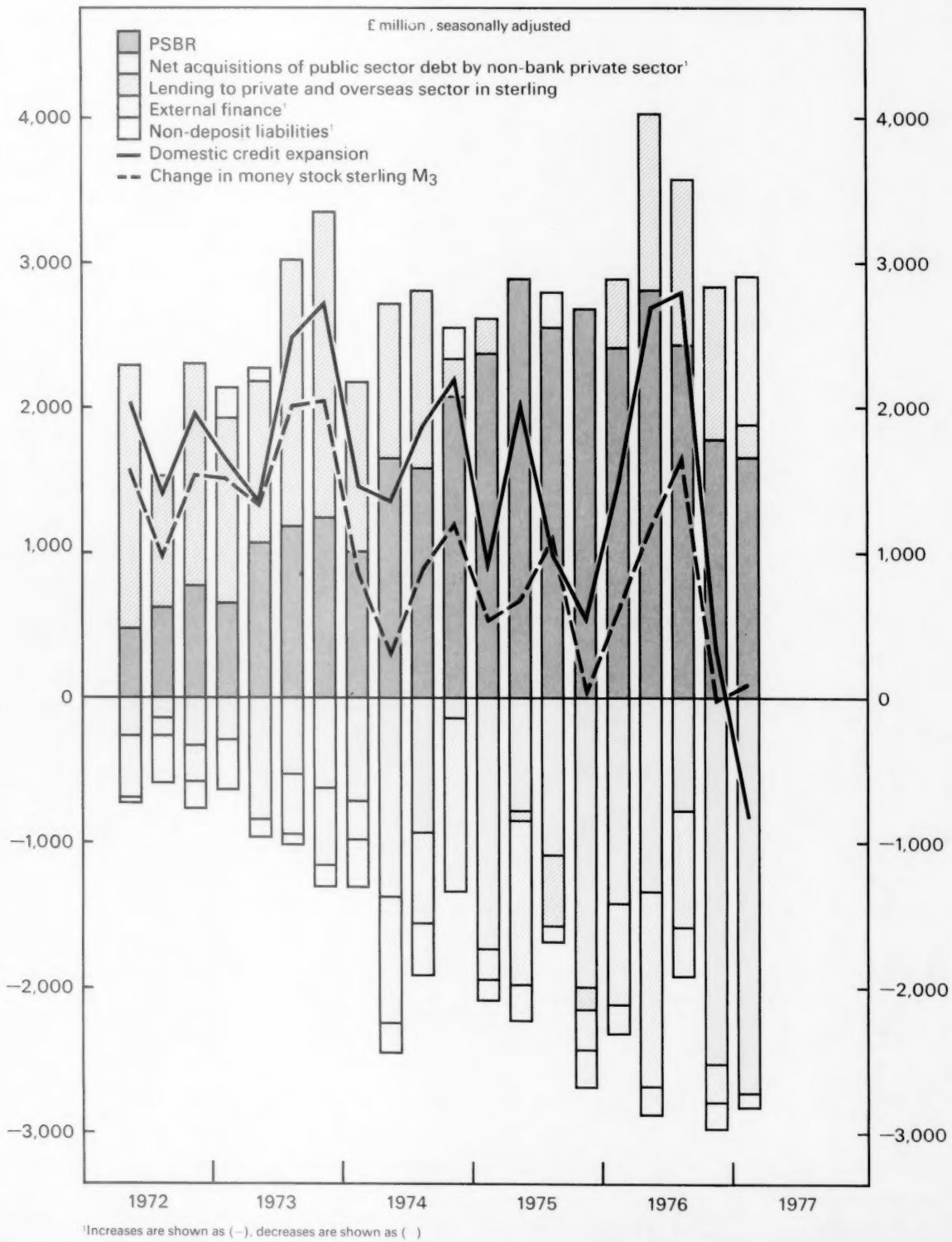
	Public sector borrowing requirement		Net acquisition of public sector debt by the non-bank private sector		Sterling lending to the private sector[2]	Bank lending in sterling to overseas	Domestic credit expansion	External and foreign currency finance	Non-deposit liabilities (net)	Money stock sterling M_3
	Central government	Other public sector	Other public sector	Central government						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1972	1,596	442†	228†	776	5,510	136	6,680	1,101	652	4,927
1973	2,321	1,841	887	1,400†	5,972	189	8,036†	849†	485	6,702
1974	3,491	2,840	2,308	852	3,435	289	6,895	2,958	682	3,255
1975	8,376	2,139	255	5,347	— 384	— 65	4,464	1,374	760	2,330
1976	6,786†	2,672	462	5,598	3,431†	650	7,479	3,084	865†	3,570
1972 *1*	137	23	42	236	1,455	— 83	1,254	308	104	842
2	223	255	34	226	1,690	129	2,037	427	35	1,575
3	605	20	22	119	868	46	1,398	118	328	952
4	631	144†	130†	195	1,484	44	1,978	248	185	1,545
1973 *1*	574	79	155	136†	1,401	—124	1,639†	— 211†	342	1,508
2	860	211	311	534	1,024	90	1,340	114	— 84	1,310
3	325	867	183	344	1,664	168	2,497	418	77	2,002
4	562	684	238	386	2,049	55	2,726	528	150	2,048
1974 *1*	525	484	601	115	1,062	105	1,460	260	327	873
2	785	868	727	643	1,026	45	1,354	878	198	278
3	912	679	452	478	1,196	21	1,878	622	361	895
4	1,269	809	528	— 384	151	118	2,203	1,198	— 204	1,209
1975 *1*	1,883	495	63	1,669	370	—124	892	215	143	534
2	2,180	716	228	556	— 213	148	2,047	1,130	245	672
3	2,406	147	— 145	1,232	— 481	2	987	— 243	115	1,115
4	1,907	781	109	1,890	— 60	— 91	538	272	257	9
1976 *1*	2,139	276	— 1	1,425	130	345	1,466	685	205	576
2	2,007	809	216	1,120	949†	266†	2,695	1,332	202†	1,161
3	1,805	636	115	667	943	201	2,803	795	342	1,666†
4	835†	951	132	2,386	1,219	—162	325	272	176	— 23
1977 *1*	1,207	444	540	2,182	333	— 92	— 830	—1,013	93	90
2										
Three months ending										
1975 April 16	1,435†		476†	1,248†	94†	82	1,039†	289†	123†	627†
July 16	2,493		378	774	— 282	57	1,872	1,261	— 19	630
Oct. 15	2,571		4	1,235	— 208	— 6	1,126	— 144	154	116
1976 Jan. 21	1,982		873	2,362	10	—205	298	163	— 15	120
April 21	1,676		219	597	432	435	2,165	1,066	227	872
July 21	1,945		435	985	990	154	2,539	927	452	1,160
Oct. 20	1,913		409	1,125	1,215	99	2,511	886	— 2	1,627
1977 Jan. 19	1,029		625	2,868	1,005	—188	— 397	— 256	202	— 343
April 20	1 399		— 200	1,089	— 151	— 27	— 68[3]	— 739	— 70	601

Relationship between columns 7 = 1 + 2 − 3 − 4 + 5 + 6; 10 = 7 − 8 − 9 (The figures combined in the bracket are column 2 *less* column 3).

[1] The seasonally adjusted figures do not always add to the calendar year total which is the sum of unadjusted quarterly figures.

[2] Banking sector lending *plus* Bank of England Issue Department holdings of commercial bills.

[3] Of which in month ending April 20: 799



[1]Increases are shown as (−), decreases are shown as ( )

General government receipts and expenditure[1]

£ million

	General government									Public expenditure[4]
	Receipts[2]		Expenditure							
	Taxes, national insurance, etc. contributions	Trading income, rent, interest, etc.	Goods and services		Current and capital transfers			Net lending, etc.[3]	Total	
			Consumption	Investment	Current grants and subsidies	Capital transfers	Debt interest			
1973	24,003	2,964	13,366	3,665	8,243	959	2,718	1,617	30,568	27,903
1974	29,422	3,592	16,637	4,381	11,179	1,113	3,470	2,390	39,170	36,068
1975	38,003	4,344	22,847	5,099	14,586	1,220	4,063	3,757	51,572	47,670
1976	44,506	5,089	26,359	5,362	17,076	1,429	5,354	2,601	58,181	53,809
1973 *1*	6,843	737	3,251	921	1,990	288	724	653	7,827	7,107
2	5,429	670	3,191	791	2,017	219	519	484	7,221	6,656
3	5,808	824	3,378	950	1,957	235	807	102	7,429	6,685
4	5,923	733	3,546	1,003	2,279	217	668	378	8,091	7,455
1974 *1*	7,639	922	3,834	1,318	2,560	277	981	546	9,516	8,607
2	6,627	778	3,799	812	2,493	263	616	423	8,406	7,757
3	7,508	967	4,274	1,135	2,907	278	1,003	895	10,492	9,627
4	7,648	925	4,730	1,116	3 219	295	870	526	10,756	10,077
1975 *1*	9,470	1,094	5,414	1,369	3,356	374	1,103	1,264	12,880	11,809
2	8,871	1,000	5,429	1,134	3,667	207	720	771	11,928	11,102
3	9,723	1,166	5,822	1,231	3,659	304	1,232	853	13 101	12,041
4	9,939	1,084	6,182	1,365	3,904	335	1,008	869	13,663	12,718
1976 *1*	11,393	1,351	6,314	1,652	4,152	387	1,514	1,062	15,081	13,766
2	10,627	1,160	6,499	1,175	4,275	308	998	520	13,775	12,852
3	10,963	1,344	6,654	1,267	4,217	327	1,623	786	14,874	13,696
4	11,523	1,234	6,892	1,268	4,432	407	1,219	233	14,451	13,495

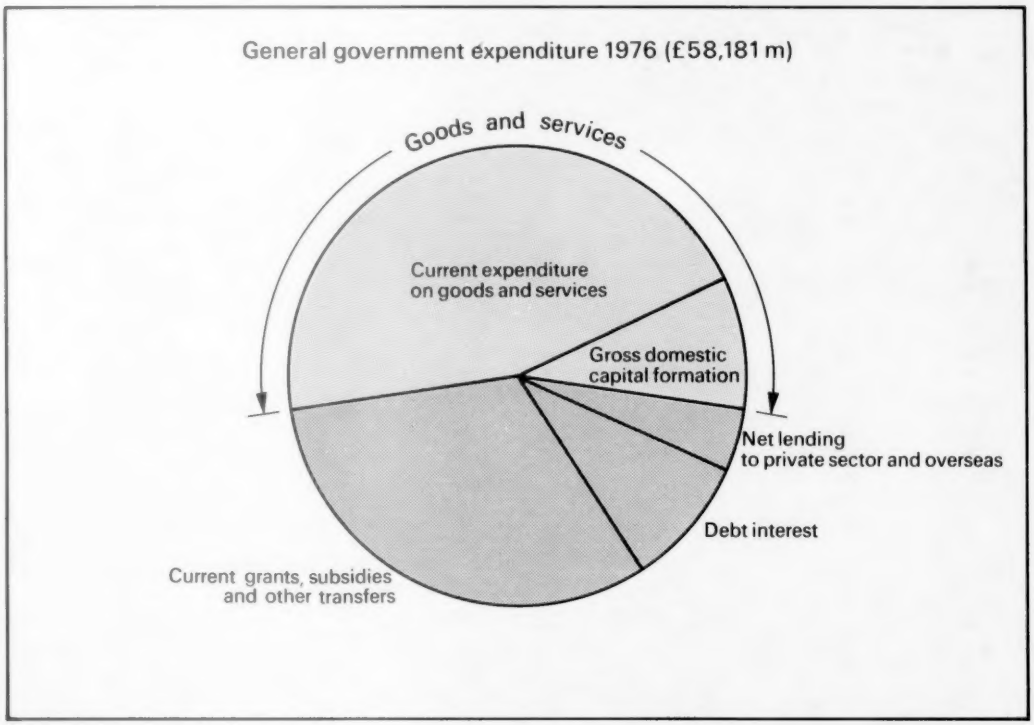
[1] An article describing the new presentation of government income and expenditure was published in the March issue of *Economic Trends*.
[2] Excluding financial transactions.
[3] Net lending to public corporations, private sector and overseas; cash expenditure on company securities, etc. (net).
[4] As defined in the public expenditure White Paper (Cmnd. 6721). A reconciliation with the total of general government expenditure is shown in Table 2·4 of *Financial Statistics*.

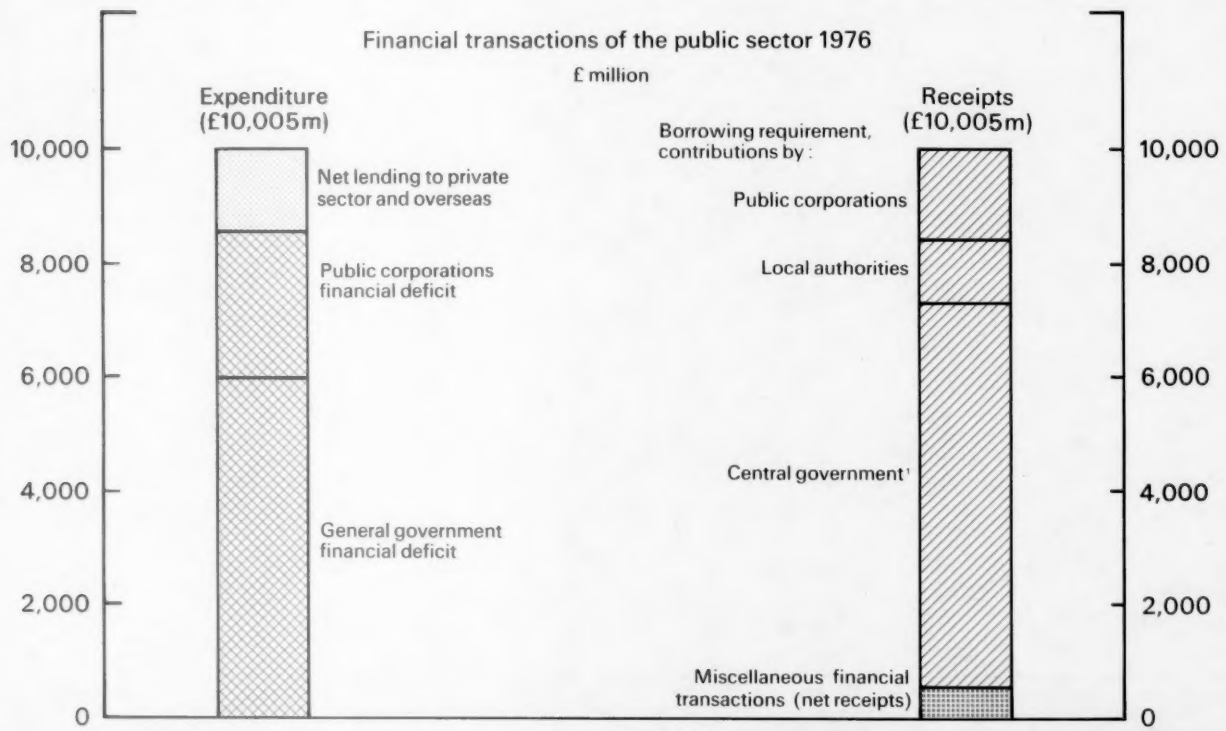
Financial transactions of the public sector

£ million

	Financial deficit[1]			Net lending etc., to private sector and overseas[3]	Total	Receipts				
							Borrowing requirement			
	Total	General government[2]	Public corporations			Financial transactions (net receipts)	Total	Contributions by:		
								Central government[4]	Local authorities	Public corporations
1973	2,785	1,984	801	971	3,756	−408	4,164	2,321	1,348	495
1974	5,356	3,766	1,590	1,833	7,189	855†	6,334†	3,491	2,125	718†
1975	8,393	5,468	2,925	1,809	10,202	−313	10,515	8,376	1,653	486
1976	8,569	5,985	2,584	1,436	10,005	493	9,512	6,786†	1,135†	1,591
1973 *3*	1,066	695	371	278	1,344	−188	1,532	645	337	550
4	1,077	1,057	20	195	1,272	−301	1,573	986	356	231
1974 *1*	751	409	342	475	1,226	1,300†	−74†	−609	452	83†
2	884	578	306	368	1,252	−622	1,874	985	780	109
3	1,678	1,122	556	638	2,316	724	1,592	858	452	282
4	2,043	1,657	386	352	2,395	−547	2,942	2,257	441	244
1975 *1*	1,955	1,052	903	477	2,432	920	1,512	987	527	− 2
2	1,860	1,286	574	307	2,167	−934	3,101	2,356	612	133
3	2,384	1,359	1,025	418	2,802	308	2,494	2,288	210	− 4
4	2,194	1,771	423	607	2,801	−607	3,408	2,745	304	359
1976 *1*	2,057	1,275	782	454	2,511	889	1,622	1,410	196	16
2	2,109	1,468	641	416	2,525	−477	3,002	2,208	282	512
3	2,730	1,781	949	324	3,054	731	2,323	1,655	288	380
4	1,673	1,461	212	242	1,915	−650	2,565	1,513†	369†	683
1977 *1*							841	469	495	−123
2										

[1] The excess of current and capital expenditure over receipts; corresponds to a negative figure of 'net acquisition of financial assets'.
[2] Top table, columns 3 to 7, less 1 and 2.
[3] Including cash expenditure on company securities (net).
[4] Including borrowing matched by on-lending to local authorities and public corporations.


General government expenditure 1976 (£58,181 m)
Goods and services
Current expenditure on goods and services
Gross domestic capital formation
Net lending to private sector and overseas
Debt interest
Current grants, subsidies and other transfers



[1]Including borrowing matched by on-lending to local authorities and public corporations.

Sector financial accounts

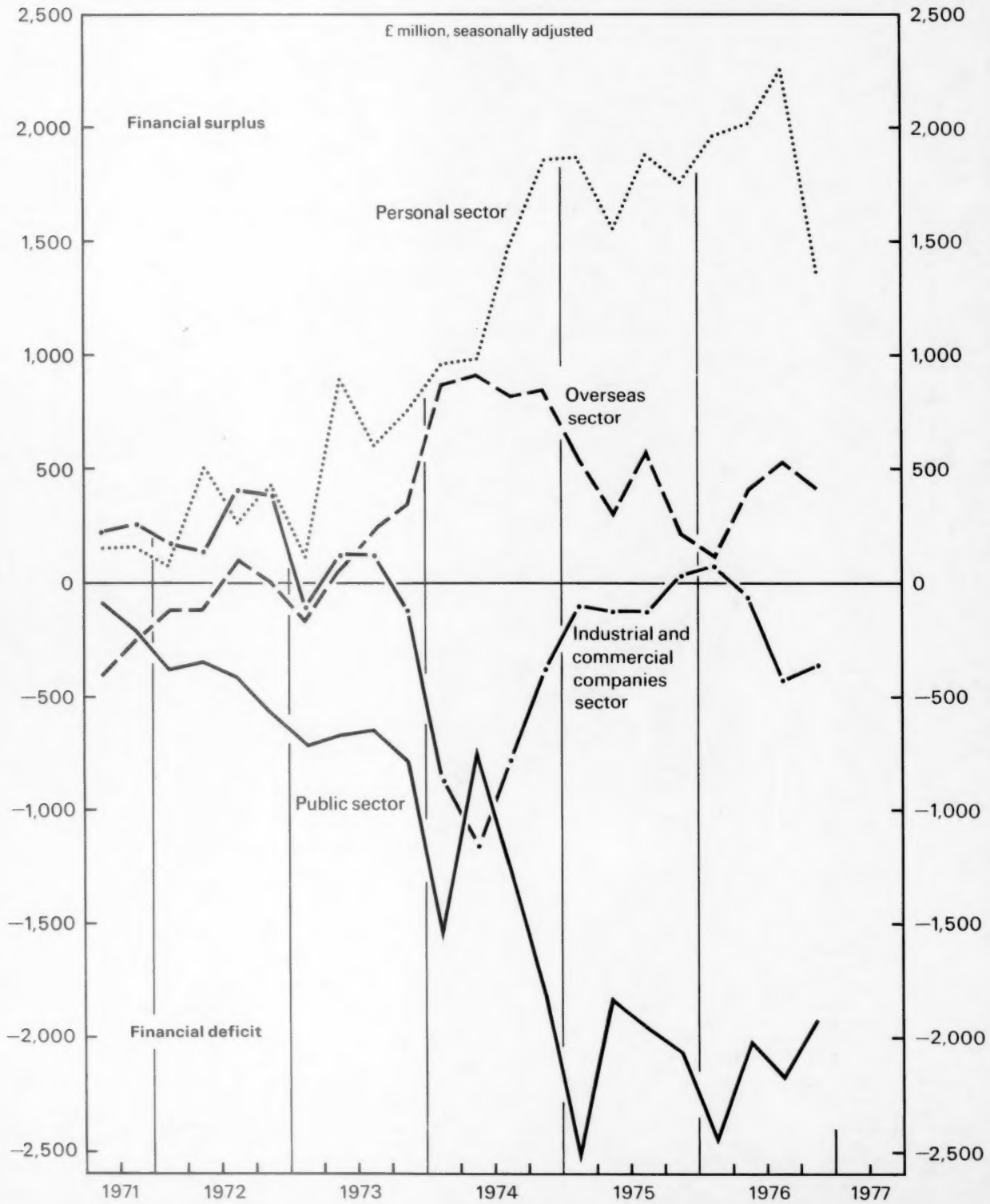
Seasonally adjusted

£ million

	Public sector[1]			Financial companies			Industrial and commercial companies		
	Saving[2]	Capital transfers (net receipts)	Gross domestic capital formation[3]	Saving[2]	Capital transfers (net receipts)	Gross domestic capital formation[3]	Saving[2]	Capital transfers (net receipts)	Gross domestic capital formation[3]
1973	3,084	+ 16	5,885	822	— 76	1,269	7,977	347	8,281
1974	2,267	— 24	7,599	769	— 66	1,403	8,477	333	11,997
1975	1,535	— 92	9,836	648	— 16	1,598	8,652	403	9,375
1976	2,231	—167	10,633	1020	—129	1,903	11,678	360	12,696
1972 *1*	766	3	1,158	118	— 15	167	1,068	116	1,101
2	826	15	1,189	112	— 15	161	1,186	96	1,138
3	738	22	1,169	199	— 15	240	1,455	81	1,131
4	660	12	1,244	180	— 16	209	1,672	87	1,369
1973 *1*	732	— 15	1,429	239	— 19	255	1,732	97	1,934
2	722	— 2	1,379	189	— 19	309	1,917	77	1,862
3	843	12	1,494	197	— 19	341	2,133	96	2,101
4	787	21	1,583	197	— 19	364	2,195	77	2,384
1974 *1*	174	23	1,774	278	— 16	351	2,092	93	3,056
2	1,018	— 19	1,726	164	— 16	333	2,111	81	3,342
3	680	— 24	1,902	119	— 17	352	2,129	76	2,991
4	395	— 4	2,197	208	— 17	367	2,145	83	2,608
1975 *1*	— 35	— 62	2,452	209	— 8	331	2,170	173	2,443
2	446	34	2,302	178	— 6	371	2,048	62	2,237
3	455	— 19	2,392	135	— 2	498	2,080	85	2,294
4	669	— 45	2,690	126	—	398	2,354	83	2,401
1976 *1*	302	— 1	2,755	222	— 32	405	2,663	102	2,664
2	668	— 29	2,654	234	— 32	433	2,909	97	3,041
3	422	— 32	2,581	200	— 32	591	2,893	74	3,368
4	839	—105	2,643	364	— 33	474	3,213	87	3,623

	Personal sector			Net acquisition of financial assets[4]					
	Saving[2]	Capital transfers (net receipts)	Gross domestic capital formation[3]	Public sector	Financial companies	Industrial and commercial companies	Personal sector	Overseas sector[5]	Residual error[6]
1973	5,798	—346	3,062	—2,785	—523	43	2,390	811	64
1974	8,552	—318	2,934	—5,356	—700	—3,187	5,300	3,455	488
1975	10,972	—295	3,604	—8,393	—966	— 320	7,073	1,650†	956†
1976	12,090	— 64	4,409	—8,569	—1,012	— 658	7,617	1,476	1,146
1972 *1*	822	—104	636	— 389	— 64	83	82	— 120	408
2	1,320	— 96	705	— 348	— 64	144	519	— 121	—130
3	1,049	— 88	704	— 409	— 56	405	257	105	—302
4	1,263	— 83	751	— 572	— 45	390	429	5	—207
1973 *1*	1,018	—101	793	— 712	— 35	— 105	124	176	552
2	1,683	— 75	706	— 659	—139	132	902	51	—287
3	1,498	— 90	806	— 639	—163	128	602	236	—164
4	1,599	— 80	757	— 775	—186	— 112	762	348	— 37
1974 *1*	1,803	—100	744	—1,577	— 89	— 871	959	877†	701†
2	1,813	— 75	751	— 727	—185	—1,150	987	916	159
3	2,261	— 75	695	—1,246	—250	— 786	1,491	812	— 21
4	2,675	— 68	744	—1,806	—176	— 380	1,863	850	—351
1975 *1*	2,764	—103	793	—2,549	—130	— 100	1,868	541	370
2	2,527	— 90	875	—1,822	—199	— 127	1,562	309	277
3	2,893	— 64	940	—1,956	—365	— 129	1,889	579	— 8
4	2,788	— 38	996	—2,066	—272	36	1,754	221	327
1976 *1*	3,052	— 69	1,012	—2,454	—215	101	1,971	121	476
2	3,088	— 36	1,030	—2,015	—231	— 35	2,022	401	—142
3	3,397	— 10	1,123	—2,191	—423	— 401	2,264	543	208
4	2,553	51	1,244	—1,909	—143	— 323	1,360	411	604

[1] Excluding financial transactions in writing-off debt. [2] Before providing for depreciation stock appreciation and addition to reserves.
[3] Comprises gross domestic fixed capital formation and increase in value of stocks and work in progress. [4] This balance is equal to saving *plus* capital transfers *less* gross domestic fixed capital formation *less* increase in value of stocks and work in progress. [5] Equals apart from the change in sign, the current balance of payments accounts, *plus* capital transfers. [6] The residual error in the national income accounts.


£ million, seasonally adjusted
Financial surplus
Financial deficit
Personal sector
Overseas sector
Industrial and commercial companies sector
Public sector
2,500
2,000
1,500
1,000
500
0
−500
−1,000
−1,500
−2,000
−2,500
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975
1976
1977

Appropriation account of industrial and commercial companies

£ million Seasonally adjusted

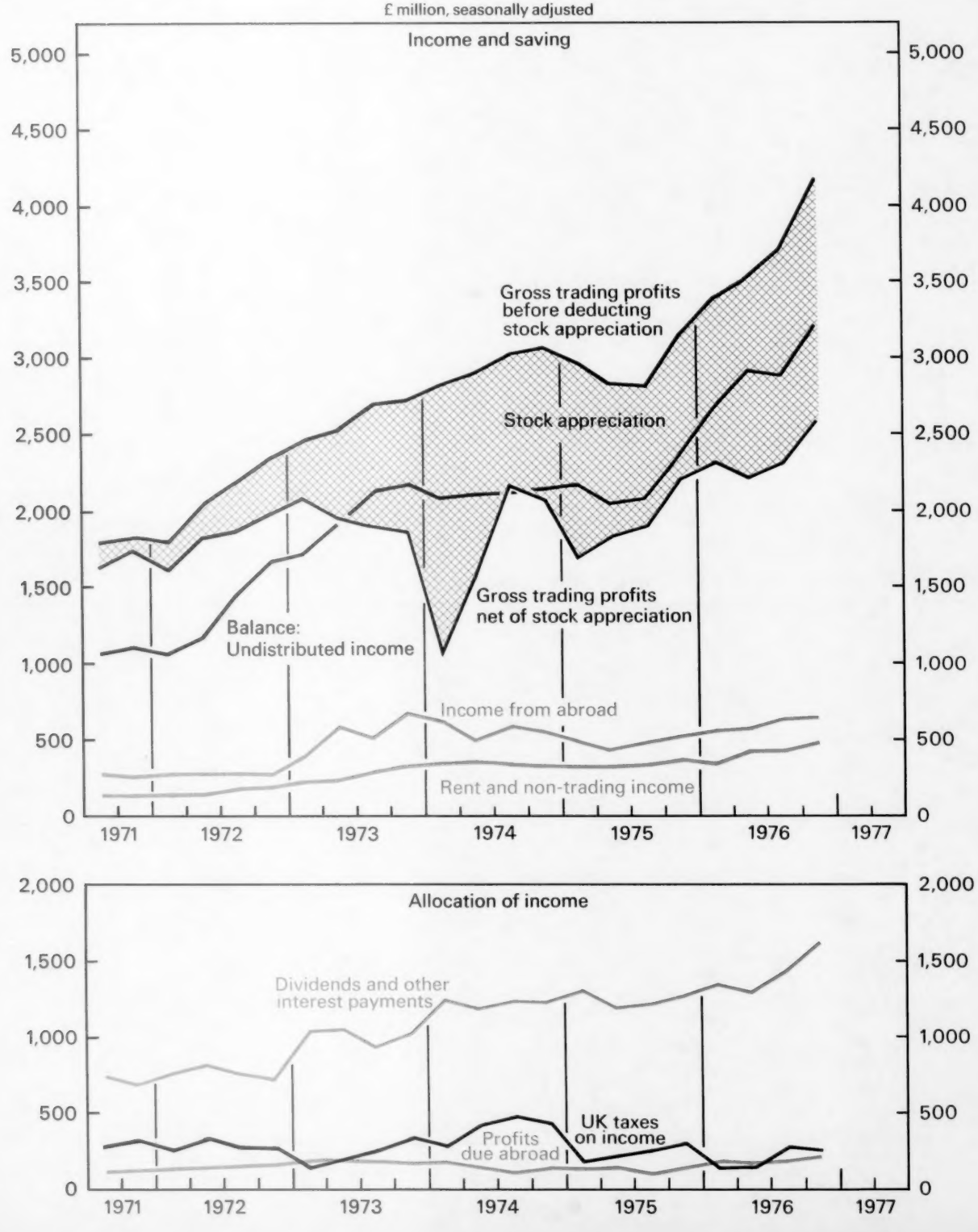
	Income							Allocation of income						
	Income arising in the United Kingdom							Dividends and interest, etc.						
	Gross trading profits			Rent and non-trading income										
	Total	After deducting stock appreciation	Stock appreciation	Total[1]	Total	*of which* from financial companies[2]	Income from abroad (net of taxes paid abroad)	Payments of dividends on ordinary shares[3]	Other	*of which* to financial companies[2]	Profits due abroad (net of UK tax)	UK taxes on income (payments)[4]	Balance undistributed income[5]	Taxes paid abroad on income from abroad[6]
1966	5,967	4,671	298	4,969	356	99	642	1,509	923	555	199	509	2,827	*460*
1967	6,033	4,854	148	5,002	368	95	663	1,463	941	548	206	771	2,652	*515*
1968	6,867	5,193	470	5,663	448	138	756	1,434	1,067	656	312	814	3,240	*702*
1969	7,246	5,211	590	5,801	497	165	948	1,554	1,220	757	260	920	3,292	*812*
1970	7,715	5,294	891	6,185	505	151	1,025	1,378	1,304	802	322	1,264	3,447	*1,037*
1971	8,621	6,244	831	7,075	520	137	1,026	1,530	1,320	792	399	1,198	4,174	*1,329*
1972	10.094	7,284	1,067	8,351	632	196	1,111	1,524	1,515	969	551	1,123	5,381	*1,582*
1973	13,577	7,824	2,546	10,370	1,044	503	2,163	1,638	2,369	1,805	670	923	7,977	*2,344*
1974	15,466	6,892	4,908	11,800	1,340	695	2,326	1,517	3,345	2,716	532	1,595	8,477	*3,992*
1975	14,962	7,632	4,107	11,739	1,330	618	1,893	1,623	3,309	2,671	456	922	8 652	*3,398*
1976	18,810	9,413	5,396	14,809	1,633	795	2,368	1,845	3,811	3,115	697	779	11,678	*3,772*
1971 *1*	2,064	1,406	271	1,677	129	37	258	382	334	209	98	191	1,059	*287*
2	2,170	1,454	323	1,777	132	37	261	389	335	200	97	418	931	*333*
3	2,176	1,637	154	1,791	130	33	255	403	330	194	99	275	1,069	*348*
4	2,211	1,747	83	1,830	129	30	252	356	321	189	105	314	1,115	*361*
1972 *1*	2,199	1,611	189	1,800	133	29	266	435	320	190	126	250	1,068	*358*
2	2,470	1,819	227	2,046	142	37	282	460	353	225	134	337	1,186	*354*
3	2,625	1,875	293	2,168	170	60	287	346	408	265	147	269	1,455	*413*
4	2,800	1,979	358	2,337	187	70	276	283	434	289	144	267	1,672	*457*
1973 *1*	3,070	2,091	364	2,455	218	93	397	531	498	383	174	135	1,732	*480*
2	3,330	1,956	558	2,514	231	102	585	503	538	399	173	199	1,917	*480*
3	3,475	1,901	789	2,690	275	135	510	314	613	452	165	250	2,133	*610*
4	3,702	1,876	835	2,711	320	173	671	290	720	571	158	339	2,195	*774*
1974 *1*	3,778	1,083	1,740	2,823	344	185	611	468	769	644	171	278	2,092	*934*
2	3,837	1,567	1,332	2,899	348	190	590	345	833	660	137	411	2,111	*1,059*
3	3,924	2,160	854	3,014	333	170	577	353	873	691	96	473	2.129	*1,024*
4	3,927	2,082	982	3,064	315	150	548	351	870	721	128	433	2,145	*975*
1975 *1*	3,763	1,691	1,269	2,960	313	143	490	454	840	704	121	178	2,170	*883*
2	3,566	1,834	984	2,818	321	146	427	356	824	646	134	204	2,048	*848*
3	3,622	1,900	911	2,811	338	158	473	386	818	635	91	247	2,080	*971*
4	4,011	2,207	943	3,150	358	171	503	427	827	686	110	293	2,354	*696*
1976 *1*	4,294	2,308	1,091	3,399	345	149	550	516	822	666	168	125	2,663	*845*
2	4,481	2,212	1,302	3,514	411	199	556	395	890	679	151	136	2,909	*875*
3	4,750	2,302	1,411	3,713	410	201	627	436	982	782	171	268	2,893	*1,117*
4	5,285	2,591	1,592	4,183	467	246	635	498	1,117	966	207	250	3,213	*935*

Percentage change, quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year

1975 *1*	− 0·4	+56·1	−27·1	+ 4·9	− 9·0	−22·7	−19·8	− 3·0	+ 9·2	+ 9·3	−29·2	−36·0	+ 3·7	− 5·5
2	− 7·1	+17·0	−26·1	− 2·8	− 7·8	−23·2	−27·6	+ 3·2	− 1·0	− 2·1	− 2·2	−50·4	− 3·0	−19·9
3	− 7·7	−12·0	+ 6·7	− 6·7	+ 1·5	− 7·1	−18·0	+ 9·3	− 6·3	− 8·1	− 5·2	−47·8	− 2·3	− 5·2
4	+ 2·1	+ 6·0	− 4·0	+ 2·8	+13·7	+14·0	− 8·2	+21·7	− 4·9	− 4·9	−14·1	−32·3	+ 9·7	−28·6
1976 *1*	+14·1	+36·3	−14·0	+14·8	+10·2	+ 4·2	+12·2	+13·7	− 2·1	− 5·4	+38·8	−29·8	+22·7	− 4·3
2	+25·7	+20·6	+32·3	+24·7	+28·0	+36·3	+30·0	+11·0	+ 8·0	+ 5·1	+12·7	−33·3	+42·0	+ 3·2
3	+31·1	+21·2	+54·9	+32·1	+21·3	+27·2	+32·6	+13·0	+20·0	+23·2	+87·9	+ 8·5	+39·1	+15·0
4	+31·8	+17·4	+68·8	+32·8	+30·4	+43·9	+26·2	+16·6	+35·1	+40·8	+88·2	−14·7	+36·5	+34·3

[1] Before providing for depreciation and stock appreciation.
[2] These items are included solely as a memorandum item.
[3] With the introduction of the imputation system of corporation tax from 6 April 1973 payments of dividends previously shown gross of income tax, appear as actual payments, while the advance corporation tax in respect of those dividends is included in United Kingdom taxes on income.
[4] The residual of all companies payments and accruals of financial companies taxes on income. The former include payments of corporation tax (including advance corporation tax from 6 April 1973) *less* increases in balance of deductions of income tax, from interest payments and from wages and salaries under PAYE, over payments to the Inland Revenue. Up to 5 April 1973 the balance of deductions of income tax from dividends over payments to the Inland Revenue is also deducted. In the fourth quarter of 1976 the amount of advance corporation tax included was £228 million. The seasonally adjusted series for all companies have been allocated between industrial and commercial companies and financial companies in proportion to the calendar year estimates of their accruals of taxes on income.
[5] Before providing for depreciation, stock appreciation and additions to reserves.
[6] This item is not now included in total income, but is shown merely as a memorandum item

£ million, seasonally adjusted



Sources and uses of capital funds of industrial and commercial companies

£ million

	Total	Sources of funds					Uses of funds					
		Undistributed income[1]	Capital transfers	Bank borrowing[2], loans and mortgages	UK capital issues by listed companies (net)	Overseas[3]	Taxes on capital and capital transfers	Gross domestic fixed capital formation	Increase in value of stocks and work in progress	Acquisition of financial assets: Liquid assets[4]	Acquisition of financial assets: Other[5]	Unidentified items (residual)
1972	10,473	5,381	409	3,146	616	921	29	3,796	943	2,348	1,895	1,462
1973	15,552	7,977	373	5,298	158	1,746	26	4,755	3,526	2,568	3,335	1,342
1974	15,688	8,477	364	4,469	— 13	2,391	31	5,905	6,092	39	2,887	734
1975	12,970†	8,652	442	900†	1,022	1,954	39	6,987	2,388	1,762	2,264†	— 470†
1976	18,253	11,678	401	3,076	791†	2,307†	41	7,540	5,156	1,710	3,990	— 184
1973 *3*	3,792	2,054	108	1,323	19	288	4	1,186	1,008	1,270	332	— 8
4	5,252	2,443	83	2,083	26	617	3	1,366	1,137	693	1,566	487
1974 *1*	4,102	1,638†	105	1,463	— 6	902	16	1,269	1,564	— 265	655†	863†
2	4,203	2,392	83	1,221	— 13	520	3	1,393	1,903	232	285	387
3	3,641	1,943	87	989	14	608	6	1,516	1,578	18	491	32
4	3,742	2,504	89	796	— 8	361	6	1,727	1,047	54	1,456	— 548
1975 *1*	3,224	2,013	119	785	25	282	22	1,582	623	162	354	481
2	2,833†	2,008	82	165†	329	249	5	1,636	529	— 264†	1,320	— 392
3	2,941	1,954	123	— 283	319	828	6	1,940	482	1,396	— 357	— 526
4	3,972	2,677	118	233	349	595	6	1,829	754	468	948	— 33
1976 *1*	3,713	2,786	116	— 76	218	669†	21	1,512	802	83	963	332
2	4,826	2,834	99	981	429	483	6	1,847	1,113	679	1,222	— 41
3	4,173	2,580	90	805	129†	569	7	2,082	1,458	654	380	— 408
4	5 541	3,478	96	1,366	15	586	7	2,099	1,783	294	1,371	— 67
1977 *1*				797	28							
2												

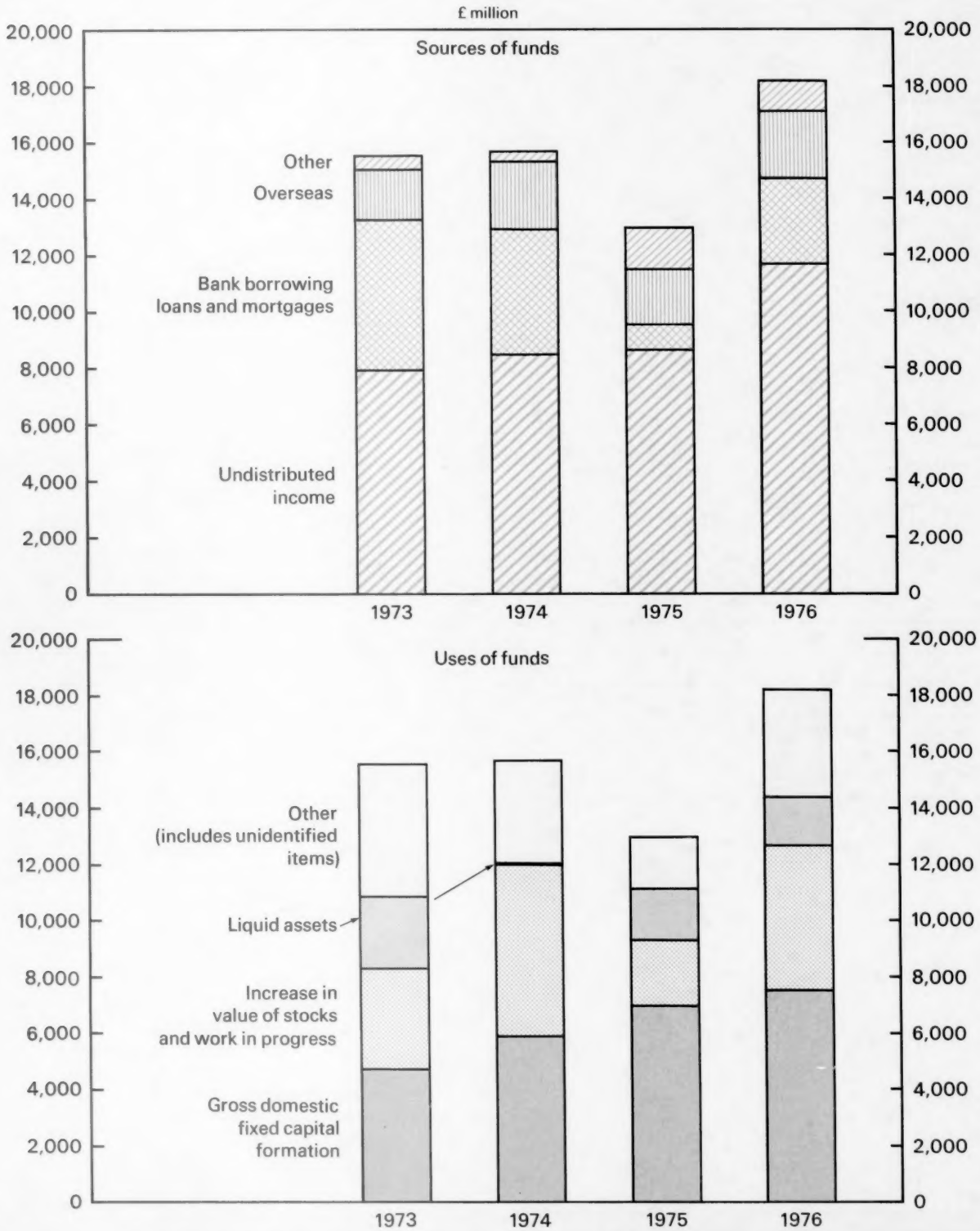
[1] Before providing for depreciation, stock appreciation and additions to reserves.
[2] After addition of 40 per cent of the excess of debit over credit transit items. [3] Other than investments included in UK capital issues.
[4] Bank deposits are included after subtraction of 60 per cent of the excess of debit over credit transfer items
[5] Including figures of large companies transactions in British government securities (for further information see *Financial Statistics: Notes and Definitions*)

Selected liquid assets of industrial and commercial companies

£ million

Amounts outstanding at end:	Local authority temporary debt	Deposits with banking sector[1,2]	Deposits with building societies	Deposits with finance houses[1]	Other identified[1,3]	Total identified[1]	Bank advances[1,4]
1972 *3*	350	5,993	188	122	157	6,810	8,960
4	359	6,851	188	136	157	7,691	9,730
1973 *1*	395	7,230 / 7,225	183	164 / 162	88	8,060 / 8,053	10,551 / 10,649
2	472	7,202	200	166	87	8,127	11,370
3	488	8,487	175	186	85	9,421	12,561
4	483	9,126	160	169	85	10,023	14,421
1974 *1*	519	8,949	149	133	54	9,804	15,423
2	509	8,897	149	140	52	9,747	16,772
3	518	9,142	149	104	168	10,081	17,387
4	484	9,038	132	97	97	9,848	18,019
1975 *1*	424	9,336	123	128	58	10,069	18,316
2	415	9,269† / 9,473	136	138	115 / 112	10,073† / 10,274	19,049† / 17,489
3	434	10,409	135	124	385	11,487	17,562
4	459	10,767 / 10,757	135	141	355	11,857 / 11,847	17,679 / 17,727
1976 *1*	443	10,739	152	153	566	12,053	17,726
2	425	11,174	159	162	700	12,620	19,206
3	414	12,174	153	151	443	13,335	19,955
4	579	12,382	126	151	389	13,627	20,923
1977 *1*		11,962	126				21,298
2							

[1] The breaks in series result from further information regarding holdings by sector and changes to the banking and finance houses sectors.
[2] From 2nd quarter 1973 includes identified holdings of dollar certificates of deposit. [3] Treasury bills, tax ressrve certificates, tax deposit accounts, and certificates of tax deposits.
[4] Including refinanceable export and shipbuilding credits with effect from mid-May 1972.


£ million
Sources of funds
20,000
18,000
16,000
14,000
12,000
10,000
8,000
6,000
4,000
2,000
0
Other
Overseas
Bank borrowing
loans and mortgages
Undistributed
income
1973
1974
1975
1976
Uses of funds
Other
(includes unidentified
items)
Liquid assets
Increase in
value of stocks
and work in progress
Gross domestic
fixed capital
formation

Bank lending[1] to UK residents

Seasonally adjusted[2]

£ million

	Lending to public sector			Lending to private sector		
	Total	Sterling	Other currencies[3]	Total	Sterling	Other currencies[3]
Transactions						
1970	913	893	20	1,315	829	486
1971	1,666	1,648	18	1,856	1,625	231
1972	—1,026	—1,030	4	6,434	5,511	923
1973	1,995	1,134	861	6,828	5,671	1,157
1974	701	— 370	1,071	4,671	3,734	937
1975	3,364	3,081	283	139	— 386	525
1976	271†	— 163†	434	3,483†	3,105†	378†
1972 *1*[4]	— 359	— 359	—	1,610	1,456	154
2	— 809	— 813	4	1,875	1,632	243
3	98	103	— 5	1,108	926	182
4	57	52	5	1,828	1,484	344
1973 *1*[4]	461	418	43	1,464	1,175	289
2	316	79	237	1,163	1,112	51
3	509	166	343	2,115	1,705	410
4	543	305	238	2,252	1,845	407
1974 *1*	116	— 147	263	1,267	944	323
2	— 390	— 606	216	1,590	1,365	225
3	48	— 52	100	1,398	1,250	148
4	927	435	492	416	175	241
1975 *1*	436	138	298	61	102	— 41
2[5]	1,224	1,236	— 12	285	46	239
3	1,642	1,642	—	— 171	— 485	314
4[4]	62	65	— 3	— 36	— 49	13
1976 *1*	148	131	17	104	127	— 23
2	— 154	— 208	54	905	943†	— 38†
3	949	791	158	1,146	935	211
4	— 482†	— 687†	205	1,138†	910	228
1977 *1*	224	— 288	512	1,229	567	662
2						

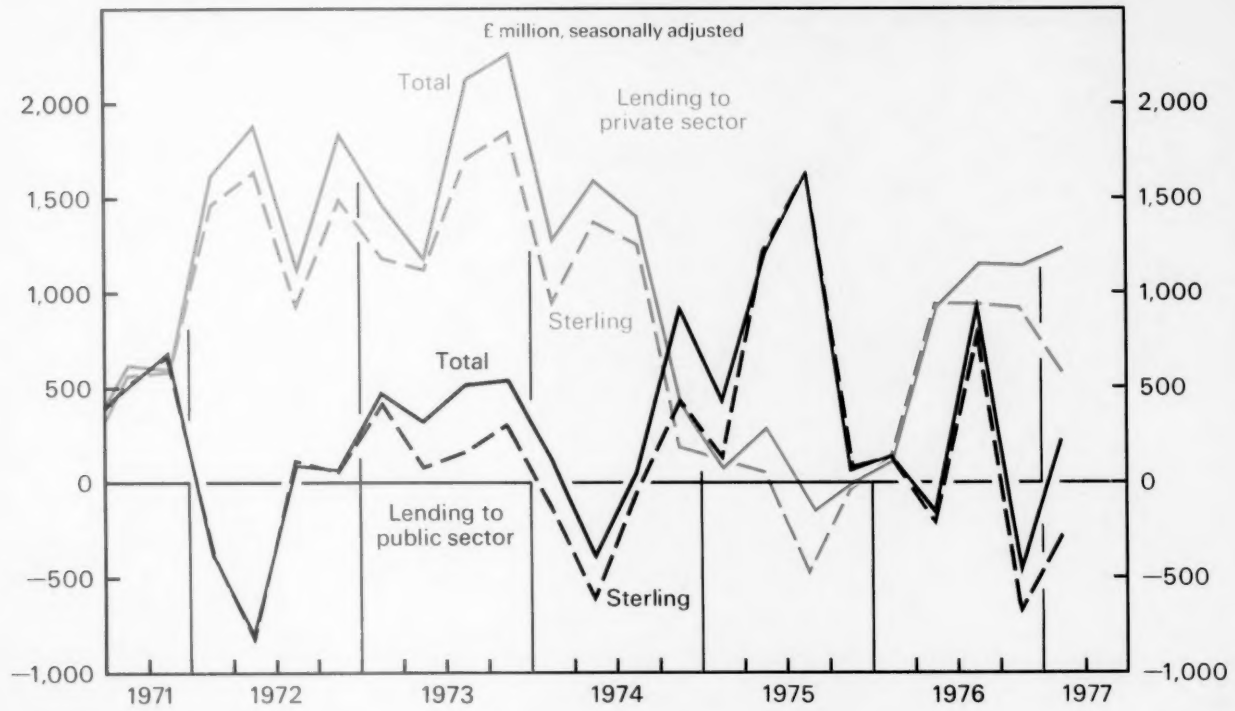
[1] UK banking sector: changes in assets.
[2] The seasonally adjusted quarterly figures do not necessarily add up to the (unadjusted) figures shown for the year as a whole. This is because, as well as allowing for purely seasonal factors, the adjustments attempt to remove other distortions (such as the effect of the particular days of the week on which a quarter begins and ends), which do not necessarily cancel out over a year.
[3] From the second quarter 1975 changes in foreign currency assets have been adjusted to exclude the effect of movements in exchange rates.
[4] Figures have been calculated to exclude the effect of small changes in the number of contributors to the banking statistics.
[5] Figures have been calculated to exclude the effects of the introduction of new statistical returns.

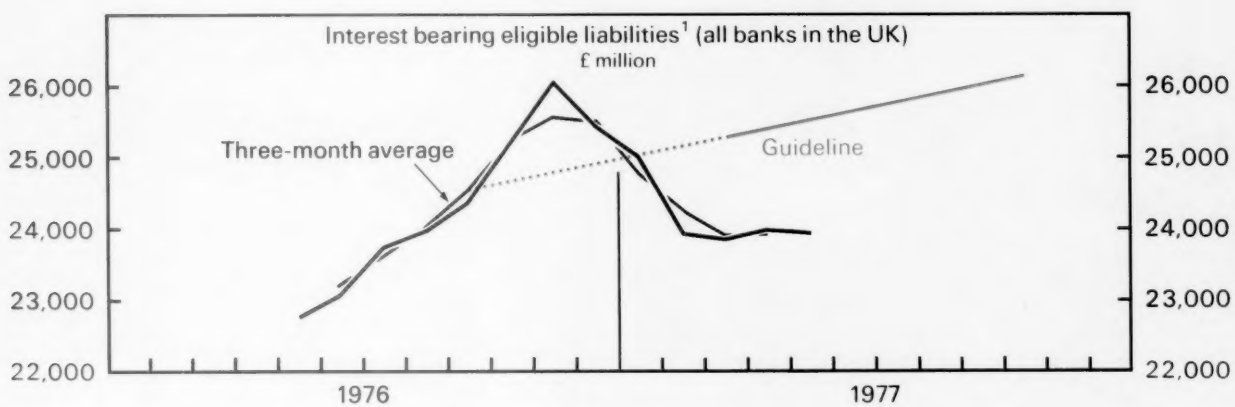
Banks' reserve ratio

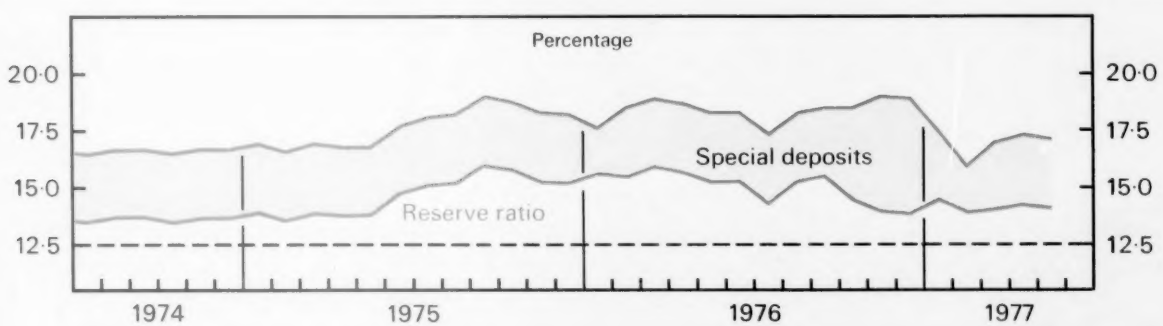
Unadjusted

	£ million		Per cent			£ million		Per cent		£ million
	Eligible liabilities	*of which:* Interest bearing[1]	Reserve ratio	Special deposits[2]		Eligible liabilities	*of which:* Interest bearing	Reserve ratio	Special deposits[2]	Supplementary deposits
At mid-month					**At mid-month**					
1975 *A*	32,322	22,135	13·7	3	1976 *A*	33,907	22,803	15·6	3	..
M	32,605	22,227	13·7	3	*M*	33,738	22,739	15·2	3	..
		22,721			*J*	34,026	23,111	15·2	3	..
J	32,371	22,477	14·6	3	*J*	34,987	23,761	14·2	3	..
J	33,205	23,151	15·0	3	*A*	35,182	23,953	15·1	3	..
A	33,044	22,767	15·1	3	*S*	35,793	24,387	15·4	3	..
S	32,987	22,851	15·9	3	*O*	36,621	25,214	14·4	4	..
O	33,367	22,986	15·7	3	*N*	37,259	26,067	13·9	5	..
N	33,451	23,033	15·2	3	*D*	36,876	25,423	13·8	5	..
D	33,345	22,764	15·1	3	1977 *J*	36,146	24,994	14·4	3	..
1976 *J*	33,046†	22,509†	15·5	2	*F*	34,833	23,914	13·8	2	..
F	33,204	22,929	15·4	3	*M*	34,976	23,839	13·9	3	..
M	33,106	22,551	15·8	3	*A*	35,846	23,997	14·2	3	..
					M	35,826	23,940	14·0	3	1

[1] Banks in Northern Ireland were excluded up to the first figure for May 1975. [2] Not yet applicable to banks in Northern Ireland.







[1] Supplementary special deposits will have to be paid by banks and deposit-taking finance houses, according to growth in excess of the guideline, at rates of 5 per cent (up to 3 per cent excess), 25 per cent (over 3 and up to 5 per cent excess) and 50 per cent (above 5 per cent excess) of interest-bearing eligible liabilities.

Interest rates, security prices and yields

Percentage rate

		Last Friday							Last working day		Average of working days			
		Bank of England's minimum lending rate to the market[1]	Euro-dollar 3-month rate	Deposits with local authorities (3 months)[2]	London clearing banks: Base rate	London clearing banks: Deposit account: 7 days' notice[3]	Inter-bank (3 month rate)[4]	Sterling certificates of deposit (3 months)	Interest on US$ deposits in London (3 months)[5]	Building Societies Association recommended rate on shares[6]	British government securities 2½% Consols yield	*Financial Times* index of industrial ordinary shares: 1 July 1935=100 — Price index	Dividend yield	Earnings yield[7]
1966		7	6 9/16	7¼ – 7 5/16	7	5	7 5/16 – 7⅜	..	6·56	4·25	6·80	331·9	5·98	8·52
1967		8	6 5/16	7¾ – 7⅞	8	6	8 1/16 – 8 3/16	..	6·31	4·25	6·69	355·0	5·36	6·69
1968		7	7½	7¾	7	5	7 13/16 – 8	7⅝ – 7 15/16	7·13	4·50	7·39	463·3	4·05	4·99
1969		8	11 5/16	9 – 9 1/16	8	6	9⅜ – 9½	9⅜ – 9½	10·06	5·00	8·88	419·8	4·43	5·82
1970		7	7 7/16	7¼	7	5	7⅛ – 7¼	7 3/16 – 7 5/16	6·56	5·00	9·16	361·0	4·75	6·54
1971		5	5¾	4½ – 4⅝	4½	2½	4 5/16 – 4¾	4⅜ – 4¾	5·75	5·00	9·05	386·2	4·76	6·21
1972		9	5 15/16	8¾	7½	5½	8 7/16 – 9 1/16	8 15/16 – 9 1/16	5·91	5·25	9·11	503·8	3·26	4·98
1973		13	10⅜	16 –16⅛	13	9½	16 1/16 –16 5/16	15¾ –16	10·19	7·50	10·85	435·6	4·12	..
1974		11½	10½	13¼	12	9½	12 1/16 –12 3/16	12⅜ –12¾	10·06	7·50	14·95	251 2	8·23	21·47
1975		11¼	6 1/16	11¼ –11⅜	11	7	11 1/16 –11 3/16	11 –11⅛	5·88	7·00	14·66	311·0	6·81	19·49
1976			5 1/16							7·80				
1974	*A*	12	11⅝	13½ –13¾	12½	9½	13 7/16 –13⅝	13 9/16 –13 11/16	11·69	7·50	14·61	290·0	6·40	16·33
	M	11¾	11⅞	12⅞ –13	12	9½	12 11/16 –12⅞	12¾ –12⅞	11·88	7·50	14·11	296·6	6·67	17·21
	J	11¾	13½	13¼ –13½	12	9½	13⅛ –13½	13 7/16 –13 9/16	13·50	7·50	14·73	267·5	7·49	19·35
	J	11¾	13⅜	13⅜	12	9½	13⅜ –13 9/16	13 7/16 –13 9/16	13·56	7·50	15·13	254·8	7·81	20·74
	A	11¾	13 15/16	12⅝ –12¾	12	9½	12½ –12⅝	12½ –12⅝	13·94	7·50	15·65	222·9	8·91	23·94
	S	11½	12 3/16	12¼	12	9½	11 13/16 –12⅛	11⅞ –12	12·19	7·50	15·14	203·5	9·86	26·37
	O	11½	10 3/16	11¾	12	9½	11½ –11¾	11 9/16 –11 11/16	10·12	7·50	15·93	199·4	10·12	27·16
	N	11½	10⅛	12¾ –12⅞	12	9½	12⅛ –12¾	12 9/16 –12 11/16	10·62	7·50	16·89	181·0	11·09	30·10
	D	11½	10½	13¼	12	9½	12½ –12 13/16	12⅝ –12¾	10·06	7·50	17·10	160·1	12·59	34·19
1975	*J*	11	7 7/16	12 –12¼	11½	9½	11¾ –12	11 13/16 –11 15/16	7·44	7·50	16·03	183·7	10·99	30·28
	F	10½	7 5/16	11½	11½	9	10¾ –11	10⅜ –10⅞	7·31	7·50	14·94	262·6	7·56	21·66
	M	10	7⅛	10½	10½	7½	9⅞ –10 1/16	9⅞ –10	6·97	7·50	13·92	292·6	6·80	20·35
	A	9¾	6 15/16	9¾	9½	6¼	9 9/16 – 9⅞	9 13/16 – 9 15/16	6·94	7·50	14·58	314·9	6·51	19·30
	M	10	6 1/16	10	9½	6¼	9⅞ –10	9 13/16 – 9 15/16	6·06	7·50	15·22	339·0	6·12	18·09
	J	10	6¾	9½ – 9⅝	9½	6¼	9⅝ – 9 13/16	9⅝ – 9¾	6·75	7·00	14·70	332·6	6·06	18·07
	J	11	7⅛	10½ –10⅝	9½	6¼	10⅜ –10 11/16	10½ –10⅝	7·13	7·00	14·06	304·4	6·68	19·62
	A	11	7⅜	10½	10	6½	10⅜ –10 9/16	10⅜ –10½	7·50	7·00	14·12	298·3	6·94	19·91
	S	11	7 17/32	10⅝ –10⅞	10	6½	10½ –10 11/16	10⅝ –10¾	7·53	7·00	14·08	328·9	6·31	17·58
	O	12	6 13/16	11⅝ –11¾	11	7	11 9/16 –11⅜	11 7/16 –11½	6·81	7·00	14·90	341·9	6·14	16·88
	N	11½	7 1/16	11⅜ –11 7/16	11	7	11⅛ –11⅜	11 3/16 –11 5/16	7·06	7·00	14·79	367·9	5·76	16·02
	D	11¼	6 1/16	11¼ –11⅜	11	7	11 1/16 –11 3/16	11 –11⅛	5·88	7·00	14·86	365·8	5·74	15·98
1976	*J*	10	5⅜	9⅞ – 9 13/16	10½	6½	9⅜ – 9 11/16	9 7/16 – 9½	5·38	7·00	13·78	397·0	5·30	14·91
	F	9¼	5⅜	9 – 9⅛	9½	5½	8¾ – 8⅞	8 11/16 – 8 13/16	5·63	7·00	13·54	404·2	5·17	14·99
	M	9	5 7/16	8⅝ – 8¾	9½	5½	8 9/16 – 8 11/16	8 7/16 – 8 9/16	5·59	7·00	13·95	404·7	5·12	15·01
	A	10½	5 7/16	10⅛ –10 1/16	9½	5½	9 1/16 –10 1/16	9⅞ – 9 15/16	5·53	7·00	13·97	406·0	5·13	15·17
	M	11½	6⅝	11¼ –11⅜	10½	6½	11¼ –11 1/16	11 5/16 –11 7/16	6·63	6·50	13·72	406·6	5·26	15·19
	J	11½	6 1/16	11⅛ –11¼	10½	6½	11⅛ –11 7/16	11¼ –11⅜	6·09	6·50	14·01	378·6	5·69	16·14
	J	11½	5 13/16	11 3/16 –11¼	10½	6½	11 3/16 –11¼	11 3/16 –11¼	5·78	6·50	13·95	383·8	5·74	16·44
	A	11½	5 1/16	11⅛ –11 1/16	10½	6½	11⅛ –11 3/16	11 3/16 –11 1/16	5·69	6·50	14·11	368·1	6·03	17·55
	S	13	5⅝	12¾ –12⅞	12	8½	12½ –12¾	12½ –12⅝	5·59	6·50	14·47	344·0	6·52	19·23
	O	15	5 7/16	15¼ –15½	14	11	15⅛ –15⅜	15 3/16 –15¼	5·44	6·50	15·43	293·6	7·61	23·07
	N	14¾	5 5/16	15 –15¼	14	11	14⅜ –14 15/16	14 9/16 –14 11/16	5·31	7·80	15·22	301·0	7·28	22·66
	D	14¼	5 1/16	14¾ –15	14	11	14⅛ –14⅜	14 1/16 –14⅛	5·06	7·80	14·82	328·6	6·67	20·91
1977	*J*	12¼	5¼	12⅜ –13⅜†	13	9½	12¼ –12⅜	12 –12 1/16	5·25	7·80	13·67	374·7	6·01	18·69
	F	12	5 3/16	11⅝	11½	8	11 5/16 –11 9/16	11¼ –11 3/16	5·19	7·80	13·47	393·8	5·83	18·77
	M	10½	5 3/32	9½ – 9⅝	9½	6½	9⅜ – 9 15/16	9 9/16 – 9⅝	5·22	7·80	12·85	418·2	5·39	16·91
	A	8¼	5 5/16	8⅛	9	4½	7 15/16 – 8 1/16	7 1/16 – 7⅛	5·31	7·80	12·55	415·1	5·51	16·82
	M	8	6 1/16	7¾ – 7⅞	8½	4	7 11/16 – 7 15/16	7 11/16 – 7¾	5·88	7·00	12·41	456·7	5·08	15·54
	J													

[1] Previously known as Bank rate. With effect from 13 October 1972, the Bank's minimum lending rate to the market will normally be ½% higher than the average rate of discount for Treasury bills established at the weekly tender, rounded to the nearest ¼% above; the rate normally becomes effective, for lending by the Bank, from the following Monday. For changes in Bank rate 1932–72 see *Supplement of Definitions and Explanatory Notes* to *Monthly Digest of Statistics*.

[2] For a minimum term of 3 months and thereafter at 7 days' notice.

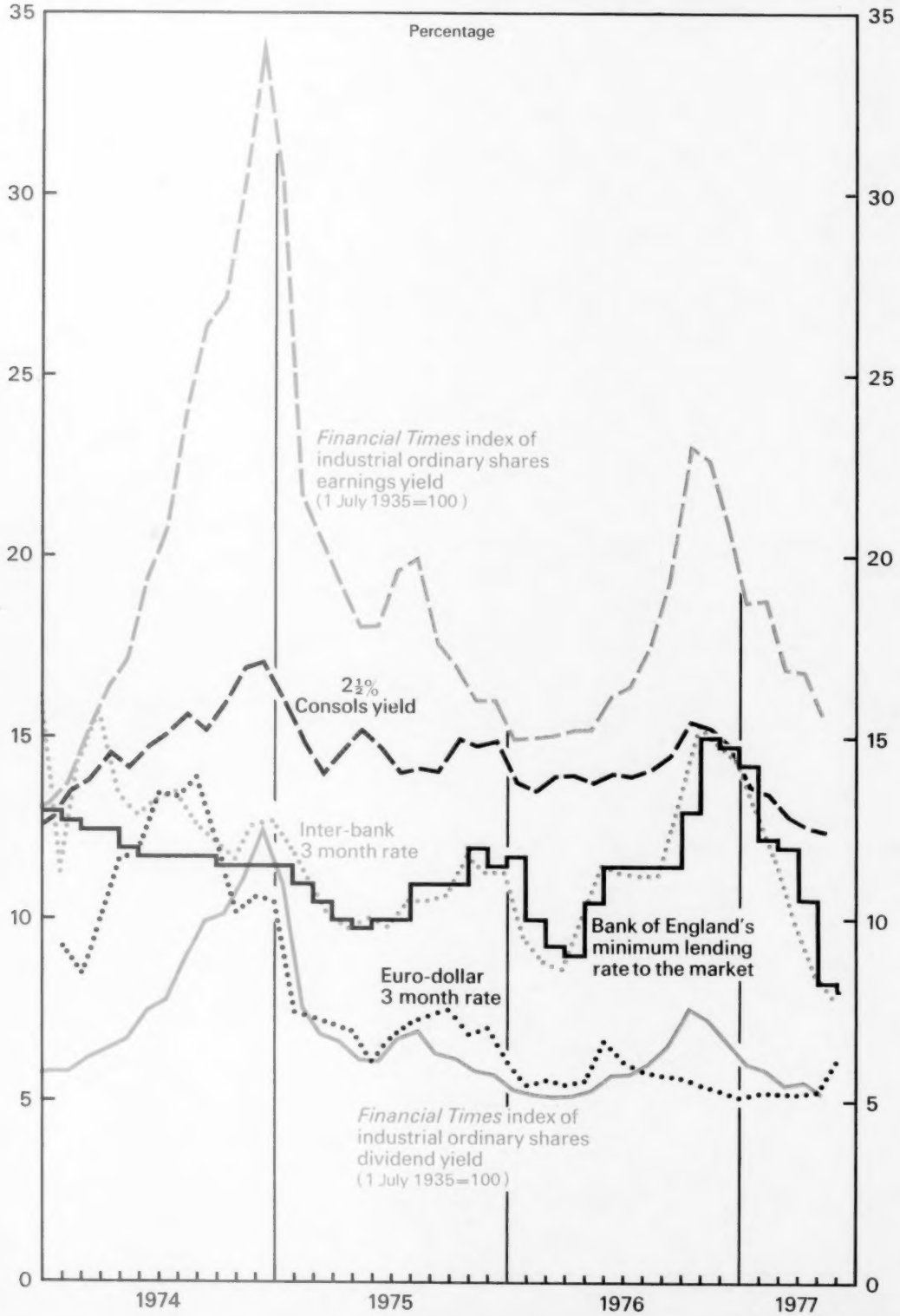
[3] Rate paid on deposits of less than £10,000, which was restricted to 9½% from September 1973 to 28 February 1975.

[4] Spread of rates over the day in the inter-bank sterling market.

[5] Middle-closing.

[6] Net of income tax where this is paid by societies at the agreed composite rate.

[7] A change in basis of calculation of the Earnings yield occurred on 26 February 1973 and is explained in *Financial Statistics Notes and Definitions*. No meaningful average for the month of February is therefore available.


Percentage
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
Financial Times index of industrial ordinary shares earnings yield (1 July 1935=100)
2½% Consols yield
Inter-bank 3 month rate
Bank of England's minimum lending rate to the market
Euro-dollar 3 month rate
Financial Times index of industrial ordinary shares dividend yield (1 July 1935=100)
1974
1975
1976
1977

Cyclical indicators for the UK economy

Recent movement of the indicators

(data available to 10 June 1977)

The composite index of longer leading indicators rose again in May, primarily due to a fall in the short-term interest rate for the sixth successive month. The May figure is higher than the previous high value recorded in March 1976, although, being based on only two of its four components, is liable to subsequent revision.

In April the composite index of shorter leading indicators rose again. Both hire purchase new credit extended and new car registrations contributed to the increase. (See footnote).

The composite index of coincident indicators fell again in April, due mainly to lower retail sales volumes in March and April. With the inclusion of the provisional output estimate of GDP in the first quarter, the fall in the coincident index since last November has become less steep.

The composite index of lagging indicators rose again in May, with both a fall in unemployment and an increase in the number of vacancies. In the first quarter an increase in the level of stocks held by manufacturing industry more than offset the fall in investment in plant and machinery. This has confirmed the steady rise in the lagging index over the last year.

Definitions[1]

This section shows a reference chronology of peaks and troughs representing growth cycles in the UK economy, together with groups of indicator series which have in the past had a consistent timing relationship with the reference cycle. Growth cycles are defined as cyclical movements in the deviations from a long-term trend; thus, the contraction phase of a growth cycle occurs when the rate of growth is below this long-term value.

The historical reference chronology has been determined by examination of a range of series covering aggregate economic activity. Known special economic and climatic factors were discounted in judging the location of reference turning points. The indicators forming each group have been chosen because they have had a consistent timing relationship to the reference chronology, and because there is an economic rationale to account for this relationship.

A composite index for each group of indicators is formed by subtracting from each series the values of its long-term trend, then taking a simple average of the trend-eliminated series after smoothing, scaling to give cycles of similar amplitude and inversion where appropriate.

Note: A change in the law concerning insolvencies has resulted in a sharp fall in the number of bankruptcies in the first quarter of 1977. This value has been ignored in the tables and charts as it would distort the behaviour of the shorter leading composite index

Most recent values of the composite indices[2]

January 1970 = 100

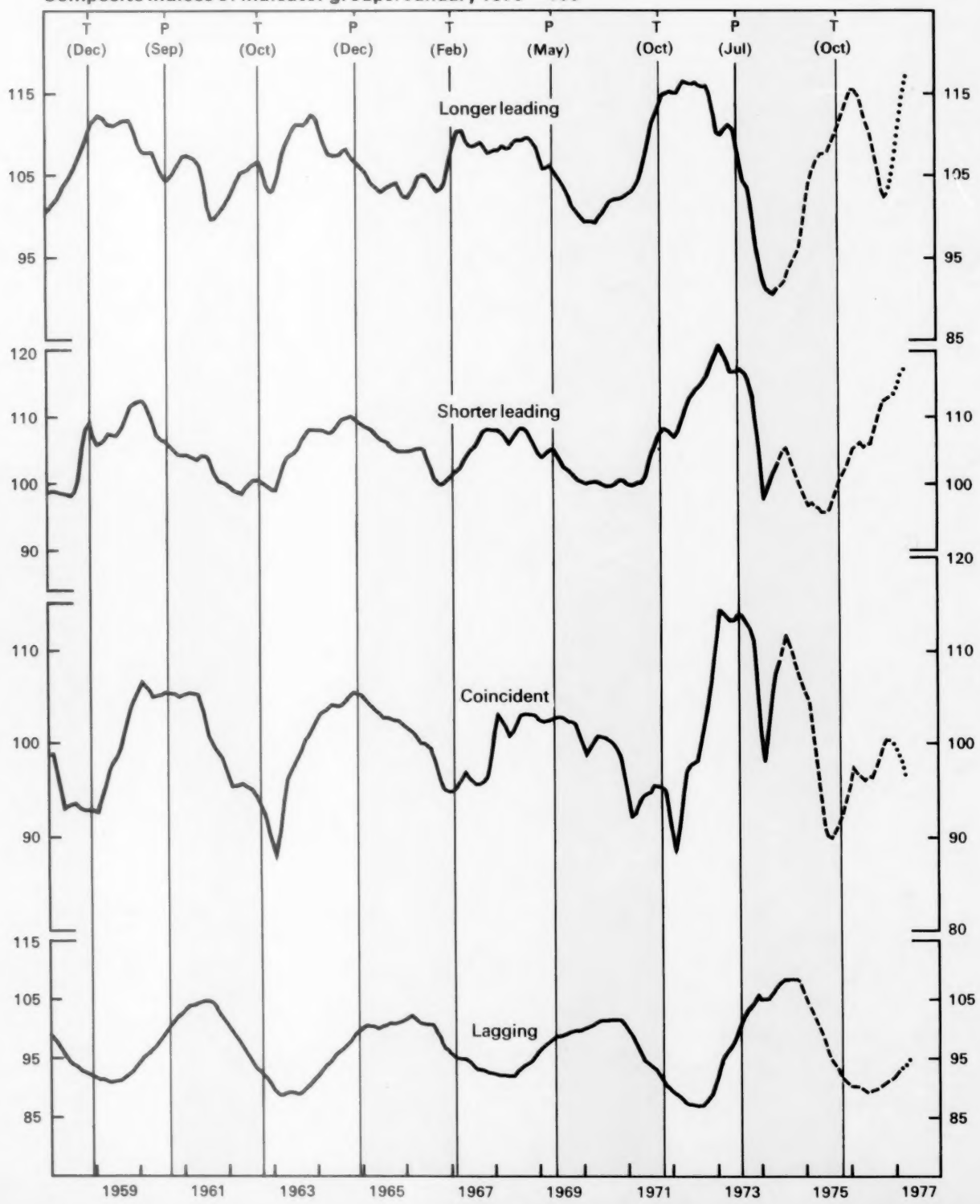
	1976							1977				
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May
Longer leading	111·6†	110·3	108·6	106·4	103·4	102·3	102·9	105·2	108·6	111·6	114·6	117·2
	4	*4*	*4*	*4*	*4*	*4*	*4*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*2*
Shorter leading	105·8†	105·9	107·7	109·8	112·0	112·7	113·2	113·4	114·4	116·2	117·2	
	5	*5*	*5*	*5*	*5*	*5*	*5*	*3*	*3*	*2*	*2*	
Coincident	96·5†	96·4	97·1	98·5	99·8	100·6	100·5	99·9	99·0	98·2	96·6	
	6	*6*	*6*	*6*	*6*	*6*	*6*	*4*	*4*	*4*	*2*	
Lagging	89·6†	89·7	90·0	90·3	90·9	91·4	91·7	92·3	93·0	93·6	94·1	94·9
	5	*5*	*5*	*5*	*5*	*5*	*5*	*5*	*5*	*4*	*2*	*2*

[1] A full explanation of the methodology used is given in *Economic Trends* for March 1975 and May 1976. Each month a chart of the composite indicators is published with, in the February, May, August and November issues, a further eight pages showing individual indicator series.

[2] In the Table, the upper row presents the values of the composite indices for recent months, the lower row the number of series used to form each index. Values of the composite indices are published solely in order to show more precisely the shape of the graphs in recent months. The values are subject to revision each month, both because of revisions to the series from which they are formed and because of the nature of the trend-elimination process used in their calculation; no significance, therefore, should be attached to the current levels of the indicators, although the month-to-month changes may be used as a guide to the location of turning points. On the charts the parts of the curves which are liable to revision in the trend-elimination process are shown in pecked lines; where the composite indices are based on an incomplete set of indicators, the curves are shown as dotted lines. Additional tables giving the values of all series used are available from the CSO Press Office 01–233 6193.

Cyclical indicators

Composite indices of indicator groups. January 1970 = 100



Measures of variability of selected economic series[1]

	Page	Period covered	Average percentage changes $\overline{CI}$	$\overline{I}$	$\overline{C}$	$\overline{I}/\overline{C}$	MCD or QCD	$\overline{I}/\overline{C}$ for MCD (or QCD) span
Quarterly series								
National income and components at 1970 prices								
GDP, factor cost								
Expenditure based	6	1st quarter 1966 to 2nd quarter 1976	1·4	1·0	0·8	1·2	2	0·6
Income based	6	" " " " " " "	1·3	0·9	0·9	1·0	2	0·4
Output based	6,28	" " " " " " "	1·0	0·6	0·7	0·9	1	0·9
Average estimate	6	" " " " " " "	1·2	0·8	0·8	1·0	2	0·4
Consumers' expenditure	8,10	" " " " " " "	1·2	0·7	0·8	0·9	1	0·9
Fixed capital formation								
Total	8,16	" " " " " " "	2·0	1·6	1·1	1·5	2	0·6
Manufacturing industry	18	" " " " " " "	3·4	2·6	2·4	1·1	2	0·3
Stockbuilding[2]								
Total	8,22	" " " " " " "	*104·3*	*75·7*	*60·8*	1·2	2	0·6
Manufacturing	22	" " " " " " "	*79·2*	*52·6*	*39·7*	1·3	2	0·6
Exports: goods and services	8	" " " " " " "	3·8	2·9	2·1	1·4	2	0·6
Imports: goods and services	8	" " " " " " "	3·0	2·2	1·8	1·2	2	0·5
Personal disposable income	10	" " " " " " "	1·8	1·3	1·1	1·2	2	0·5
Other national income series								
Gross trading profits of companies	58	" " " " " " "	4·4	2·6	3·2	0·8	1	0·8
Other quarterly series								
Construction output	30	1st quarter 1963 to 4th quarter 1974	2·1	1·2	1·3	0·9	1	0·9
Money stock (M_3)[3]	50	1st quarter 1963 to 4th quarter 1974	2·7	0·5	2·7	0·2	1	0·2
Monthly series								
Retail sales								
Total: current prices	12	January 1961 to November 1976	1·0	0·6	0·7	0·9	1	0·9
Total: constant prices	5,12	" " " " "	0·7	0·6	0·3	2·5	3	0·9
Food shops	12	" " " " "	0·6	0·6	0·2	3·3	4	0·9
Clothing and footwear shops	12	" " " " "	2·1	2·0	0·3	6·0	6	
Durable goods shops	12	" " " " "	1·8	1·6	0·7	2·1	3	0·8
Other non-food shops	12	" " " " "	1·1	1·0	0·4	2·7	3	0·9
Cars: new registrations	5,12	January 1971 to December 1976	7·6	7·2	1·9	3·8	5	0·9
Housing: public authorities[4]								
Starts	20	January 1956 to December 1976	11·7	11·4	1·7	6·8	6	
Completions	20	" " " " "	7·9	7·7	1·1	7·2	6	
Housing; private								
Starts	20	" " " " "	8·2	7·8	2·4	3·3	4	0·9
Completions	20	" " " " "	6·0	6·0	0·9	6·4	6	1·0
Index of industrial production:								
All industries	5,26,28	January 1968 to August 1976	1·0	0·9	0·4	2·6	4	0·8
Manufacturing industries	26	" " " " "	1·2	1·1	0·4	2·8	4	0·7
Passenger car production:								
Home market	32	January 1968 to October 1976	11·8	11·7	1·9	6·1	6	
Export	32	" " " " "	10·9	10·8	0·9	12·6	6	
Commercial vehicle production:								
Home market	32	" " " " "	9·5	9·2	1·4	6·4	6	
Export	32	" " " " "	10·8	10·5	1·5	7·1	6	
Unemployed excluding school-leavers[5]	5,36	January 1961 to December 1975	*13·6*	*4·2*	*12·7*	0·3	1	0·3
Vacancies notified to employment offices[5]	5,36	January 1960 to December 1975	*6·3*	*2·6*	*5·6*	0·5	1	0·5
Average earnings all industries and services covered	5,40	January 1963 to June 1976	1·0	0·4	0·9	0·5	1	0·5
Exports: value, f.o.b.	5,46	January 1963 to December 1975	3·3	3·0	1·2	2·6	3	0·8
Imports: value, f.o.b.	5,46	" " " " "	3·0	2·6	1·3	2·0	3	0·6

[1] For a complete description of these measures see article 'Measuring variability in economic time series' in the August 1972 issue of *Economic Trends*. The following are brief definitions of the measures.

$\overline{CI}$ is the average month to month (quarter to quarter for quarterly series) percentage change without regard to sign, in the seasonally adjusted series.

$\overline{C}$ is the same for the trend component, a smooth flexible moving average of the seasonally adjusted series.

$\overline{I}$ is the same for the irregular component, obtained by dividing the trend component into the seasonally adjusted series, except for those series which are seasonally adjusted using an additive model, see footnotes [2], [3] and [5].

$\overline{I}/\overline{C}$ is therefore a measure of the size of the relative irregularity of the seasonally adjusted series.

The average changes $\overline{I}$ and $\overline{C}$ can also be computed successively over spans of increasing numbers of months (quarters). MCD (QCD), months (quarters) for cyclical dominance, is the shortest span of months (quarters) for which $\overline{I}/\overline{C}$ is less than 1 and therefore represents the minimum period over which changes in the trend are, on average, greater than the irregular movement.

[2] The figures in the table were obtained from an additive analysis of stock changes so $\overline{CI}$, $\overline{I}$ and $\overline{C}$ are not percentage changes but differences in units of £ million. At present seasonal adjustment of the published stocks series is done multiplicatively on the level of stocks.

[3] Although the series is seasonally adjusted additively the figures for $\overline{CI}$, $\overline{I}$ and $\overline{C}$ are presented as percentages of the level of the trend in the preceding quarter.

[4] Series relate to Great Britain, though variability measures calculated from England and Wales component.

[5] The seasonal adjustment is additive, so the figures for $\overline{CI}$, $\overline{I}$ and $\overline{C}$ are not percentage changes but differences in units of thousands.

Articles

Title	Page
UK balance of payments in the first quarter 1977 ..	71
Regional accounts - preliminary estimates for 1975 ..	96
Interest, profits and dividends in the balance of payments	101

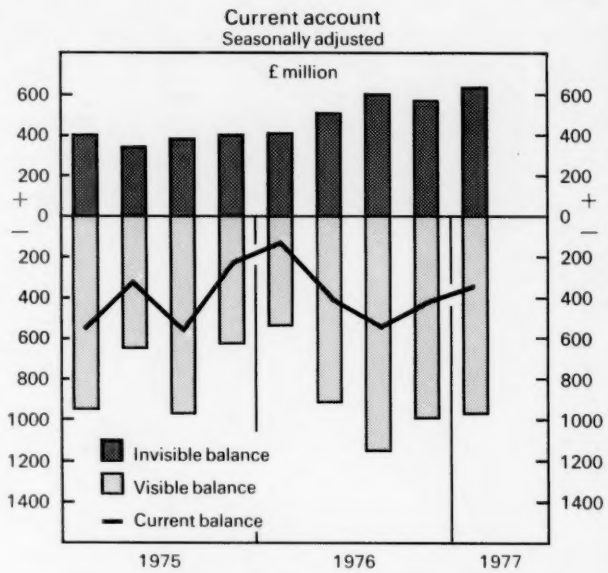
United Kingdom balance of payments in the first quarter of 1977

SUMMARY

In the first quarter of 1977, there was a surplus of £1,913 million on current and capital accounts combined, compared with a deficit of £133 million in the previous quarter.

The deficit on current account (seasonally adjusted) at £327 million was £84 million lower than in the fourth quarter. Most of this improvement came from *invisibles*, with continuing growth in the net receipts from travel, insurance and construction work overseas. The surplus on invisibles increased to £641 million from £576 million in the fourth quarter of 1976 and £605 million in the third quarter. Because the import figures moved very erratically between December and January the underlying improvement in the balance on *visible* trade was probably greater than the £19 million recorded. Mainly because of increased production of North Sea oil the deficit on trade in oil fell by some £190 million between the quarters.

The capital account (including unidentified transactions) was in surplus by £2,364 million in the first quarter of this year, following a surplus of £247 million in the fourth quarter of 1976. The inflow during November and December, which was reflected in the recovery in the sterling exchange rate, was sustained during the first quarter. The authorities intervened frequently by purchasing foreign currencies, and sterling traded in the range $1·70 – $1·72. Overseas holdings of sterling increased by some £390 million, divided fairly evenly between the holdings of overseas central monetary institutions and other non-residents. The increase in the holdings of overseas central monetary institutions was largely accounted for by one country whose balances were exceptionally low at the end

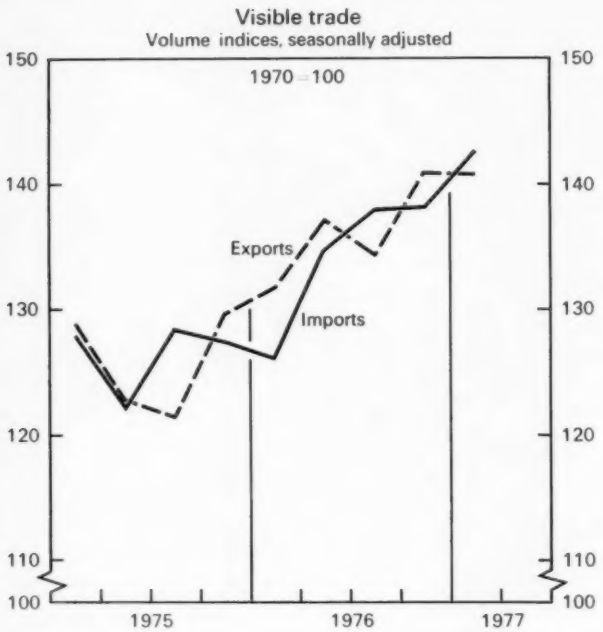


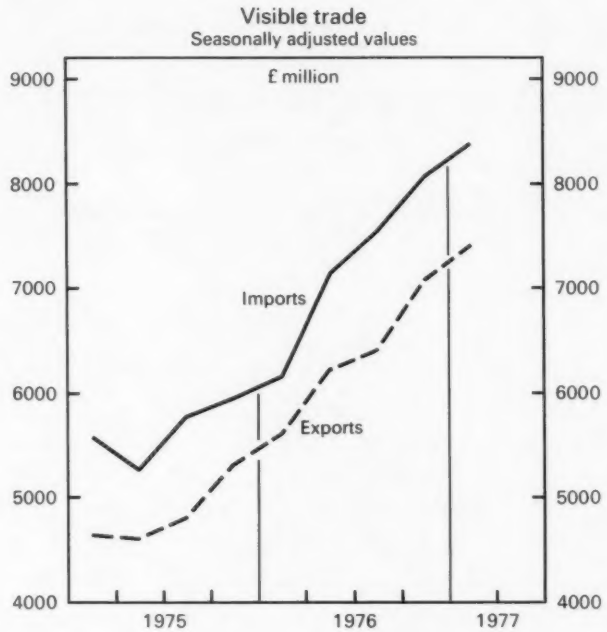
Summary balance of payments

TABLE A

	£ million							
				1976				1977
	1974	1975	1976	1st qtr	2nd qtr	3rd qtr	4th qtr	1st qtr
Current account				Seasonally adjusted				
Visible balance	−5,221	−3,195	−3,592	−538	− 919	−1,148	−987	− 968
Invisible balance	+1,841	+1,545	+2,116	+417	+ 518	+ 605	+576	+ 641
CURRENT BALANCE	−3,380	−1,650	−1,476	−121	− 401	− 543	−411	− 327
				Not seasonally adjusted				
Current balance	−3,380	−1,650	−1,476	−251	− 429	− 416	−380	− 451
Capital transfers	− 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Investment and other capital flows	+1,681	+ 354	−2,285	−360	−1,637	− 417	+129	+1,890
Balancing item	+ 128	− 169	+ 133	− 67	+ 111	− 29	+118	+ 474
BALANCE FOR OFFICIAL FINANCING	−1,646	−1,465	−3,628	−678	−1,955	− 862	−133	+1,913
Official financing								
Net transactions with:								
IMF	—	—	+1,018	+580	+ 438	—	—	+ 682
Other monetary authorities	—	—	− 34	—	+ 581	+ 309	−924	—
Foreign currency borrowing:								
by HM Government[1]	+ 644	+ 423	—	—	—	—	—	+ 584
by public sector under exchange cover scheme	+1,107	+ 387	+1,791	+276	+ 582	+ 492	+441	+ 18
Official reserves (drawings on, + /additions to, −)	−105	+ 655	+ 853	−178	+ 354	+ 61	+616	−3,197

[1] Drawings on two euro-dollar facilities for HM Government to borrow $2,500 million and $1,500 million respectively.





of last year. There was a net investment of £458 million in the UK public sector, mainly by private purchases of British government stocks.

The exchange control measures announced in November, which restricted the use of sterling to finance third country trade, are thought to be a major factor behind the net inflow of £189 million as external sterling claims of the banking sector were realised. Much of the credit previously extended in sterling has however been replaced by lending in foreign currencies borrowed from abroad by UK banks. Such borrowing by UK banks for on-lending by UK merchants is thought to explain much of the high net inflow of £399 million on overseas currency borrowing by UK banks. Almost all direct effects of the November exchange control measures are thought now to have worked through in the capital account; the measures were estimated to benefit the balance of payments by about £1 billion in the four months to March 1977.

The substantial positive balancing item is believed to result at least in part from the effects of increased confidence in sterling on the timing of payments.

During the quarters drawings were made on the IMF standby facility arranged in December and on the new $1·5 billion loan arranged for HM Government with the commercial banks. Taken together with the surplus on the current and capital accounts, these resulted in official reserves increasing by £3,197 million over the quarter.

Visible trade

TABLE B

	£ million							
				1976				1977
	1974	1975	1976	1st qtr	2nd qtr	3rd qtr	4th qtr	1st qtr
Value (£ million)				Seasonally adjusted				
Exports (f.o.b.)	16,450	19,379	25,294	5,611	6,209	6,400	7,074	7,415
Imports (f.o.b.)	21,671	22,574	28,886	6,149	7,128	7,548	8,061	8,383
Visible balance	− 5,221	− 3,195	− 3,592	− 538	− 919	− 1,148	− 987	− 968
Volume indices (1970 = 100)								
Exports	131·2	125·6	135·9	131·5	137·1	134·2	140·8	140·7
Imports	136·2	126·4	134·2	126·1	134·6	137·9	138·1	142·4
Unit value indices (1970 = 100)				Not seasonally adjusted				
Exports	162·7	198·5	240·6	219·0	234·2	247·4	261·7	274·5
Imports	216·7	245·0	299·4	268·3	291·7	307·3	330·0	340·7
Terms of trade[1]	75·1	81·0	80·4	81·6	80·3	80·5	79·3	80·6

[1] Export unit value index as a percentage of the import unit value index.

DETAIL

Current account

Visible trade (seasonally adjusted)

There was a deficit on visible trade of £968 million in the first quarter of 1977, compared with £987 million in the fourth quarter of 1976. The exceptionally high level of imports in January 1977 followed a low level in December, and it is likely that the effects of the Christmas and New Year holiday period were not sufficiently allowed for in the seasonal adjustment process. The underlying improvement of £19 million in the visible trade deficit between the last quarter of 1976 and the first quarter of 1977 was therefore probably an understatement. In *value*, exports rose by £341 million and imports increased by £322 million; in *volume*, exports showed little change (after the five per cent increase recorded in the fourth quarter of 1976) and imports increased by 3 per cent although most of this rise will reflect the distortion referred to above. The unit value index for exports increased by nearly 5 per cent and the equivalent import index rose just over 3 per cent, so that the resulting increase of 1½ per cent in the terms of trade index more than offset the adverse effect on the visible trade balance of relative movements in the volumes of exports and imports. The increased production of North Sea oil was the main factor behind the reduction in the deficit on trade in oil by £187 million between the quarters, imports falling by £105 million to £1,268 million while exports increased by £82 million to £451 million.

Provisional estimates indicate that the absence of growth in the volume of UK exports between the last quarter of 1976 and the first quarter of 1977 was in line with the experiences of other industrialised countries. Because of the erratic December and January figures for UK imports, comparison of movements in import volumes is misleading. Comparison of the latest *two* quarters with the previous *two* quarters is affected by the import to the UK in the summer months of oil platforms and related equipment. After making some allowance for this, the growth in the volume of imports over the period would be much the same as the average for other industrialised countries.

A detailed analysis of the UK's visible trade in the first quarter of 1977 was published in an article in *Trade and Industry* on 3 June 1977.

Invisibles

TABLE C

Seasonally adjusted

£ million

	1974	1975	1976	1976 1st qtr	1976 2nd qtr	1976 3rd qtr	1976 4th qtr	1977 1st qtr
Credits								
Services:								
Government	110	139	210	35	34	87	54	46
Private[1]								
Shipping	2,675	2,648	3,089	698	741	797	853	833
Civil aviation	625	780	1,050	235	253	265	297	290
Travel	837	1,123	1,628	322	376	451	479	515
Other services	2,266	2,685	3,374	756	814	866	938	947
Interest, profits and dividends								
Public sector	278	315	310	88	73	75	74	80
Private sector	2,889	2,628	3,401	769	809	898	925	920
Transfers:								
Government	130	363	221	57	74	50	40	61
Private	355	395	420	100	105	105	110	110
Total	10,165	11,076	13,703	3,060	3,279	3,594	3,770	3,802
Debits								
Services:								
Government	653	767	969	224	238	241	266	250
Private[1]								
Shipping	2,780	2,636	3,141	689	765	826	861	848
Civil aviation	529	646	780	168	197	203	212	201
Travel	683	878	1,008	236	246	242	284	291
Other services	954	1,347	1,539	349	370	411	409	401
Interest, profits and dividends								
Public sector	608	820	948	211	230	245	262	271
Private sector	1,226	1,219	1,655	396	371	417	471	448
Transfers:								
Government	450	742	1,065	231	230	293	311	325
Private	441	476	482	139	114	111	118	126
Total	8,324	9,531	11,587	2,643	2,761	2,989	3,194	3,161
Invisible balance	+1,841	+1,545	+2,116	+417	+518	+605	+576	+641

[1] Including public corporations.

Invisibles (seasonally adjusted)

Receipts and payments on invisibles are estimated to have been £3,802 million and £3,161 million respectively, giving a surplus of £641 million which represents an increase of £65 million on the previous quarter's surplus, now estimated at £576 million.

Earnings on the *travel* account increased to £515 million in the quarter, £36 million more than in the previous quarter and the first time that £500 million had been exceeded. On the other hand, expenditure abroad by UK residents increased only slightly, to £291 million, resulting in a surplus on the travel account of £224 million. This surplus compares with £195 million in the previous quarter and is two and a half times greater than the surplus of a year earlier.

Earnings from *other services*, which include financial services, rose to £947 million and, with debits of £401 million, gave a net credit on the account of £546 million. This was the second quarter in which this figure had exceeded £500 million.

Insurance earnings increased by almost £10 million to reach nearly £140 million, but earnings from most other financial services were slightly down on the previous quarter, these decreases being offset by small rises in earnings from most other items in the 'other services' account. A fall in payments for services in the North Sea was largely offset by minor increases in most other debit items.

Earnings and payments for *sea transport* services both fell in the quarter, to £833 million and £848 million respectively, an increase in the small net deficit of £8 million in the previous quarter.

Earnings from *civil aviation*, at £290 million, and debits at £201 million, were both slightly lower than in the previous quarter, leaving the net credit, at £89 million, little changed.

The total credits on *government services and transfers* rose from £94 million in the previous quarter to £107 million. With debits virtually unchanged at £575 million, there was a consequent lessening of the net debit from £483 million to £468 million. Both receipts and payments for services fell but there was an increase in transfers receipts from the European Community institutions, from £40 million to £61 million; the increase in subscriptions to the EEC (from £129 million to £184 million) was partly offset by decreases in transfer payments elsewhere.

The net earnings of *interest, profits and dividends* were £281 million, a little higher than in the previous quarter. Credits remained at £1,000 million, while debits fell slightly to about £720 million. The net payments of the public sector remained at almost the same level as in the previous quarter while the net surplus of the private sector rose slightly.

Within these earnings, those of UK companies (excluding oil companies) on their direct investment overseas are provisionally estimated to have fallen by £90 million to about £470 million. The earnings of foreign companies on their direct investments in the United Kingdom fell slightly in the first quarter to some £250 million. In contrast, there was a substantial increase in the overseas earnings of UK oil companies, and in the earnings in United Kingdom of foreign oil companies. This latter increase reflects the growing importance of the North Sea oil industry in the UK balance of payments, and the foreign oil companies participation in the fields that are now on stream.

The earnings of UK banks on external sterling lending fell, both as a result of sharply falling interest rates, and of falling outstanding claims as credit was unwound following the November 1976 exchange control changes on the financing of third country trade. At the same time, payments abroad on their sterling liabilities fell, mainly because of the continuing reduction in interest rates. Their net earnings on borrowing and lending in overseas currencies fell as margins contracted.

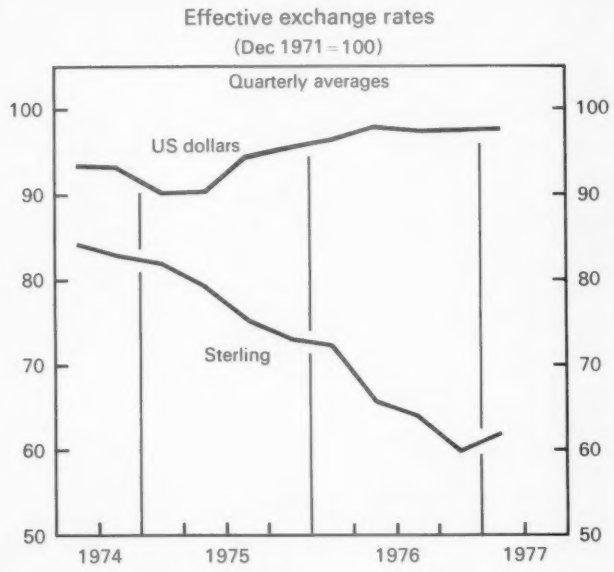
In the public sector, interest payments on some foreign currency debt fell because of both lower interest rates and

Total investment and other capital flows

TABLE D

	Not seasonally adjusted							
	£ million							
				1976				1977
	1974	1975	1976	1st qtr	2nd qtr	3rd qtr	4th qtr	1st qtr
Official long-term capital	− 276	− 288	− 158	− 37	− 26	− 10	− 85	− 24
Overseas investment in UK public sector[1]	+ 250	+ 43	+ 203	+ 9	+ 13	+ 58	+123	+458
Overseas investment in UK private sector	+2,278	+1,799	+2,144	+705	+411	+510	+518	+724
UK private investment overseas	−1,149	−1,383	−2,092	−523	−570	−442	−557	−254
Overseas currency borrowing or lending (net) by UK banks	− 294	+ 238	+ 112	+159	− 6	−172	+131	+399
Change in external sterling liabilities	+1,558	− 67	−1,152	− 75	−932	−137	− 8	+389
Trade credit[2] and other short-term flows⌀	− 686	+ 12	−1,342	−598	−527	−224	+ 7	+198
Total investment and other capital flows	+1,681	+ 354	−2,285	−360	−1,637	−417	+129	+1,890
⌀ *of which* UK banks external sterling claims	− 564	− 588	−1,167	−465	−438	−271	+ 7	− 10

[1] Excluding public sector borrowing under the exchange cover schemes which is included under 'official financing'.
[2] Excluding trade credit between 'related' firms: after deducting advance and progress payments to suppliers.



the movement in the exchange rate, but net charges to the IMF increased sharply following the drawing of the first tranche of the standby facility.

Investment and other capital flows (not seasonally adjusted)

Identified investment and other capital flows resulted in an inflow for the second quarter in succession, following four quarters of outflow. In the first quarter this inflow was £1,890 million compared with £129 million in the fourth quarter.

The first quarter was dominated by the effects of both the recovery of confidence in sterling, which began towards the end of last year, and the changes in the exchange control rules announced in November, which restricted the use of sterling to finance third country trade. The total sterling lending within the scope of the restriction was estimated at about £1 billion and almost all of such lending probably fell due for repayment by the end of the first quarter of 1977.

The run down of sterling balances that had been the significant feature of the capital account deficit in 1976 had almost come to a halt in the fourth quarter. In the first quarter, these balances increased by some £390 million.

Exchange reserves in sterling of overseas central monetary institutions increased for the first time since the first quarter of 1975, this increase relating largely to the balances of one country which had been exceptionally low. Perhaps rather surprisingly holdings of gilts declined. This is in sharp contrast to the very large increase in the holdings of gilts by other foreign holders (see below), and is believed to have resulted from little more than a reordering of the liquidity of the institutions' sterling portfolios; the fall was more than offset by the increase in banking and money market liabilities. There was further growth in *other banking and money market liabilities in sterling* – the sterling balances of private non-residents.

The exchange control changes introduced in November resulted in further inflows as there were net repayments to UK banks of sterling lending which had been used to finance third country trade. Sterling claims (other than those associated with the finance of UK exports) decreased by £189 million, following the decrease of £237 million in the fourth quarter and accounts for the inflow under *other short-term flows*. Following the withdrawal of facilities for sterling finance of third country trade, *export credit*, which embraces some of this finance, is estimated to have shown a comparatively small net outflow of some £50 million. The estimate includes within suppliers' credit an approximate adjustment of £300 million to allow for the net repayment of credit for third country trade which is thought not to be fully reflected in the returns received at this stage and which was not replaced by credit in foreign currency.

A large net inflow of £309 million in *overseas currency borrowing or lending (net) by UK banks* (excluding that on behalf of the UK public sector or for investment overseas) is probably associated with borrowing overseas to on-lend to those UK merchants who are now financing third country trade in foreign currency.

The very large increase in the overseas holdings of gilts by holders other than central monetary institutions referred to above, contributed £367 million to the net inflow of £458 million in *overseas investment in the UK public sector*. The terms of the new issues were made particularly attractive by the increased confidence in sterling. Public corporations also borrowed substantial amounts from abroad outside the exchange cover scheme.

Overseas investment in the UK private sector resulted in an inflow of over £720 million. The inflows associated with Continental Shelf activities continued at a high level. There was a small increase in the net inflow of direct borrowing from abroad in spite of the growing burden of repayments. Direct investment in the United Kingdom by overseas companies (other than oil companies) fell back a little for the second quarter in succession, though within this, unremitted profits rose.

UK private investment overseas, at £254 million, was very much lower than in the fourth quarter which has been revised upwards substantially to £557 million. At £400 million direct investment overseas by UK companies (excluding oil companies) was about £120 million lower than in the fourth quarter, about three-quarters of this investment being financed by unremitted profits. There was a further net disinvestment resulting from transactions in overseas securities, though the disinvestment was much lower than in the fourth quarter (accruals to the UK official reserves under the 25 per cent rule were £52 million, about the same as in the previous quarter). There was oil and miscellaneous net disinvestment of £125 million compared with investment of £214 million in the previous quarter.

Balancing item

The balancing item was positive at £474 million. In part it represents timing and valuation differences between transactions and settlements. The timing of payments is likely to have been affected as confidence in sterling improved, thus contributing a substantial positive element to the balancing item. Furthermore part of the overall

reduction in net lending abroad for third country trade may remain unidentified and thus form part of the errors and omissions within the balancing item.

Official financing

A first drawing of £682 million (SDR 1 billion) was made in January on the IMF standby facility and in February and March the first drawings, totalling £584 million ($1 billion) were made on the new $1·5 billion loan arranged for HM Government with UK and overseas commercial banks. Net borrowing under the exchange cover scheme totalled only £18 million; this is only 1 per cent of the net borrowing in the year 1976. These loan drawings, taken together with the aggregate surplus on current and capital accounts of £1,913 million, resulted in an increase of £3,197 million in official reserves over the quarter. At the end of the quarter the reserves stood at the record level of $9,618 million (£5,592 million at the closing market rate of 31 March).

Exchange rate

The recovery in the sterling exchange rate during November and December was sustained during the first quarter of 1977 and sterling closed the quarter at $1·7201 compared with $1·7020 at the end of December. For the quarter as a whole, the effective exchange rate index (18 December 1971 = 100) was 61·8; this compares with 59·6 in the previous quarter. The average of the daily closing middle market exchange rates between sterling and the US dollar was £1 = $1·7138 compared with £1 = $1·6511 in the preceeding quarter.

REVISIONS

Changes to figures as published in March are due to additional or later information rather than methodological changes. The changes result in a negative balancing item of £169 million for 1975 and a positive balancing item of £133 million for 1976. Earlier figures are unchanged. The main items affected are:

Private direct investment and earnings

As a result of more information becoming available from the sample inquiries for the quarters of 1976, net receipts of earnings have been increased by £33 million while estimates of outward and inward investment have been increased by £181 million and £81 million respectively.

Trade credit

Further information from the sample inquiries has also resulted in these quarterly estimates being revised although with little effect on the totals for the year 1976. In addition, an allowance has been made in the figures of suppliers credit for 1976 for the likely growth in the provision of finance for third-country trade during the period before restrictions were imposed on this type of lending.

Other items

The other current account items revised include various private services and also government economic grants all of which were the result of preliminary estimates being replaced by firmer figures.

Central Statistical Office

APPENDIX CONTENTS

	Annual figures from	Quarterly figures from	Table
GENERAL BALANCE OF PAYMENTS			
Summary	1965	1969	1
Current account	1965	1969	2
VISIBLE TRADE			
Visible trade in the balance of payments	1965	1969	3
INVISIBLES			
Invisible transactions	1970	1973	4
Government services and transfers	1970	1973	5
Interest, profits and dividends	1970	1973	6
INVESTMENT AND OTHER CAPITAL FLOWS			
Investment and other capital flows	1965	1969	7
Official long-term capital	1971	1974	8
Overseas investment in UK public sector	1971	1974	9
Inward and outward investment—UK private sector	1971	1974	10
Import and export credit	1971	1974	11
Other short-term flows	1971	1974	12
OFFICIAL FINANCING			
Official financing	1971	1974	13
International Monetary Fund	1971	1974	14
ASSETS AND LIABILITIES			
Official long-term borrowing	1970	1974	15
Official long-term lending	1970	1974	16
Exchange reserves in sterling; and banking and money market liabilities in sterling to holders other than central monetary institutions	1970	1976	17
External liabilities and claims of UK banks in overseas currencies	1971	1976	18
Official reserves	1970	1974	19
Official financing liabilities and reserve assets	1970	1974	20

APPENDIX

United Kingdom balance of payments
Summary

TABLE 1

£ million

	Seasonally adjusted			Not seasonally adjusted						Official financing			
	Visible trade	Invisibles	**Current balance**	Current balance	Capital transfers	Investment and other capital flows[5]	Balancing item	**Balance for official financing**[6]	Allocation of SDR and gold subscription to IMF	Net transactions with overseas monetary authorities[1]	Foreign currency borrowing by: HM Government[2]	Foreign currency borrowing by: Public sector under ECS	Official reserves[1, 3]
1965	− 223	+ 197	**− 26**	− 26	—	− 326	− 1	**− 353**	—	+ 599	—	—	− 246
1966	− 66	+ 167	**+ 101**	+ 101	—	− 578	− 70	**− 547**	− 44	+ 625[4]	—	—	− 34
1967	− 555	+ 256	**− 299**	− 299	—	− 600	+228	**− 671**	—	+ 556[4]	—	—	+ 115
1968	− 667	+ 395	**− 272**	− 272	—	−1,006	−132	**−1,410**	—	+1,296	—	—	+ 114
1969	− 156	+ 616	**+ 460**	+ 460	—	− 165	+392	**+ 687**	—	− 699	—	+ 56	− 44
1970	− 25	+ 758	**+ 733**	+ 733	—	+ 573	− 19	**+1,287**	+133	−1,295	—	—	− 125
1971	+ 280	+ 807	**+1,087**	+1,087	—	+1,817	+242	**+3,146**	+125	−1,817	—	+ 82	−1,536
1972	− 702	+ 833	**+ 131**	+ 131	—	− 693	−703	**−1,265**	+124	+ 449	—	—	+ 692
1973	−2,334	+1,582	**− 752**	− 752	−59	+ 26	+ 14	**− 771**	—	—	—	+ 999	− 228
1974	−5,221	+1,841	**−3,380**	−3,380	−75	+1,681	+128	**−1,646**	—	—	+644	+1,107	− 105
1975	−3,195	+1,545	**−1,650**	−1,650	—	+ 354	−169	**−1,465**	—	—	+423	+ 387	+ 655
1976	−3,592	+2,116	**−1,476**	−1,476	—	−2,285	+133	**−3,628**	—	+ 984	—	+1,791	+ 853
1969 *1*	− 131	+ 155	**+ 24**	− 9	—	+ 47	+234	**+ 272**	—	− 252	—	—	− 20
2	− 53	+ 150	**+ 97**	+ 159	—	− 63	− 34	**+ 62**	—	− 93	—	+ 20	+ 11
3	+ 31	+ 136	**+ 167**	+ 152	—	− 93	−139	**− 80**	—	+ 43	—	+ 33	+ 4
4	− 3	+ 175	**+ 172**	+ 158	—	− 56	+331	**+ 433**	—	− 397	—	+ 3	− 39
1970 *1*	+ 70	+ 204	**+ 274**	+ 248	—	+ 464	+203	**+ 915**	+171	−1,010	—	—	− 76
2	− 51	+ 193	**+ 142**	+ 178	—	+ 227	−178	**+ 227**	—	− 193	—	—	− 34
3	− 92	+ 180	**+ 88**	+ 80	—	− 161	−121	**− 202**	—	+ 150	—	—	+ 52
4	+ 48	+ 181	**+ 229**	+ 227	—	+ 43	+ 77	**+ 347**	− 38	− 242	—	—	− 67
1971 *1*	− 53	+ 197	**+ 144**	+ 70	—	+ 595	+257	**+ 922**	+125	− 894	—	+ 51	− 204
2	+ 97	+ 191	**+ 288**	+ 360	—	+ 336	− 93	**+ 603**	—	− 508	—	+ 31	− 126
3	+ 177	+ 225	**+ 402**	+ 387	—	+ 477	−196	**+ 668**	—	− 92	—	—	− 576
4	+ 59	+ 194	**+ 253**	+ 270	—	+ 409	+274	**+ 953**	—	− 323	—	—	− 630
1972 *1*	− 106	+ 226	**+ 120**	− 10	—	− 8	+ 75	**+ 57**	+124	+ 10	—	—	− 191
2	− 108	+ 229	**+ 121**	+ 235	—	− 857	−423	**−1,045**	—	+ 999	—	—	+ 46
3	− 304	+ 199	**− 105**	− 136	—	− 12	+ 69	**− 79**	—	− 560	—	—	+ 639
4	− 184	+ 179	**− 5**	+ 42	—	+ 184	−424	**− 198**	—	—	—	—	+ 198
1973 *1*	− 360	+ 222	**− 138**	− 321	−38	+ 76	+310	**+ 27**	—	—	—	+ 45	− 72
2	− 439	+ 407	**− 32**	+ 29	−19	+ 356	−267	**+ 99**	—	—	—	+ 281	− 380
3	− 621	+ 386	**− 235**	− 183	− 1	− 644	+210	**− 618**	—	—	—	+ 364	+ 254
4	− 914	+ 567	**− 347**	− 277	− 1	+ 238	−239	**− 279**	—	—	—	+ 309	− 30
1974 *1*	−1,324	+ 447	**− 877**	− 933	—	+ 508	+ 86	**− 339**	—	—	—	+ 306	+ 33
2	−1,373	+ 486	**− 887**	− 823	−29	+ 719	−186	**− 319**	—	—	—	+ 435	− 116
3	−1,236	+ 464	**− 772**	− 824	−40	+ 518	+346	**—**	—	—	—	+ 189	− 189
4	−1,288	+ 444	**− 844**	− 800	− 6	− 64	−118	**− 988**	—	—	+644	+ 177	+ 167
1975 *1*	− 947	+ 406	**− 541**	− 669	—	+ 123	+220	**− 326**	—	—	+423	+ 45	− 142
2	− 655	+ 346	**− 309**	− 331	—	+ 118	−359	**− 572**	—	—	—	+ 162	+ 410
3	− 967	+ 388	**− 579**	− 540	—	+ 370	− 43	**− 213**	—	—	—	+ 43	+ 170
4	− 626	+ 405	**− 221**	− 110	—	− 257	+ 13	**− 354**	—	—	—	+ 137	+ 217
1976 *1*	− 538	+ 417	**− 121**	− 251	—	− 360	− 67	**− 678**	—	+ 580	—	+ 276	− 178
2	− 919	+ 518	**− 401**	− 429	—	−1,637	+111	**−1,955**	—	+1,019	—	+ 582	+ 354
3	−1,148	+ 605	**− 543**	− 416	—	− 417	− 29	**− 862**	—	+ 309	—	+ 492	+ 61
4	− 987	+ 576	**− 411**	− 380	—	+ 129	+118	**− 133**	—	− 924	—	+ 441	+ 616
1977 *1*	− 968	+ 641	**− 327**	− 451	—	+1,890	+474	**+1,913**	—	+ 682	+584	+ 18	−3,197

[1] From July 1972, transactions with the IMF affecting the United Kingdom reserve position in the Fund are included as changes in the official reserves.
[2] Drawings on two euro-dollar facilities for HM Government to borrow $2,500 million and $1,500 million respectively.
[3] Drawing on, +/addition to, −. [4] Includes transfer of dollar portfolio to reserves.
[5] Includes EEA loss on forward commitments.
[6] Balance of current and capital transactions, including unidentified transactions, covered by official financing other than that relating to IMF gold subscriptions and the allocation of SDR'S.

Current account

TABLE 2

£ million

Not seasonally adjusted

	Visible trade			Invisibles (net)			Invisibles (net)					
				Services		Total goods and services (net)	Interest, profits and dividends		Transfers			
	Exports (f.o.b.)	Imports (f.o.b.)	Visible balance	Government	Private[1]		Public	Private	Government	Private	Invisible balance	Current balance
1965	4,913	5,136	− 223	−269	+ 215	− 277	−132	+ 567	−177	− 7	+ 197	− 26
1966	5,276	5,342	− 66	−290	+ 272	− 84	−156	+ 543	−180	−22	+ 167	+ 101
1967	5,241	5,796	− 555	−274	+ 384	− 445	−168	+ 546	−188	−44	+ 256	− 299
1968	6,433	7,100	− 667	−287	+ 583	− 371	−230	+ 563	−179	−55	+ 395	− 272
1969	7,269	7,425	− 156	−290	+ 634	+ 188	−324	+ 822	−177	−49	+ 616	+ 460
1970	8,121	8,146	− 25	−309	+ 722	+ 388	−257	+ 813	−177	−34	+ 758	+ 733
1971	9.061	8,781	+ 280	−319	+ 844	+ 805	−193	+ 693	−205	−13	+ 807	+1,087
1972	9,449	10,151	− 702	−355	+ 929	− 128	−127	+ 653	−210	−57	+ 833	+ 131
1973	12,115	14,449	−2,334	−414	+1,103	−1,645	−177	+1,520	−359	−91	+1,582	− 752
1974	16,450	21,671	−5,221	−543	+1,457	−4,307	−330	+1,663	−320	−86	+1,841	−3,380
1975	19,379	22,574	−3,195	−628	+1,729	−2,094	−505	+1,409	−379	−81	+1,545	−1,650
1976	25,294	28,886	−3,592	−759	+2,673	−1,678	−638	+1,746	−844	−62	+2,116	−1,476
1969 *1*	1,669	1,845	− 176	− 68	+ 135	− 109	− 59	+ 230	− 60	−11	+ 167	− 9
2	1,858	1,871	− 13	− 73	+ 168	+ 82	− 79	+ 213	− 42	−15	+ 172	+ 159
3	1,795	1,797	− 2	− 75	+ 163	+ 86	− 71	+ 191	− 42	−12	+ 154	+ 152
4	1,947	1,912	+ 35	− 74	+ 168	+ 129	−115	+ 188	− 33	−11	+ 123	+ 158
1970 *1*	1,966	1,935	+ 31	− 70	+ 190	+ 151	− 64	+ 223	− 54	− 8	+ 217	+ 248
2	2,074	2,120	− 46	− 78	+ 187	+ 63	− 52	+ 218	− 42	− 9	+ 224	+ 178
3	1,842	1,953	− 111	− 81	+ 169	− 23	− 49	+ 195	− 36	− 7	+ 191	+ 80
4	2,239	2,138	+ 101	− 80	+ 176	+ 197	− 92	+ 177	− 45	−10	+ 126	+ 227
1971 *1*	2.033	2,174	− 141	− 69	+ 179	− 31	− 48	+ 205	− 59	+ 3	+ 211	+ 70
2	2,377	2,241	+ 136	− 78	+ 205	+ 263	− 42	+ 188	− 45	− 4	+ 224	+ 360
3	2,263	2,099	+ 164	− 90	+ 219	+ 293	− 39	+ 182	− 46	− 3	+ 223	+ 387
4	2,388	2,267	+ 121	− 82	+ 241	+ 280	− 64	+ 118	− 55	− 9	+ 149	+ 270
1972 *1*	2,238	2,456	− 218	− 86	+ 229	− 75	− 30	+ 170	− 66	− 9	+ 208	− 10
2	2,453	2,480	− 27	− 75	+ 237	+ 135	− 4	+ 169	− 52	−13	+ 262	+ 235
3	1,984	2,311	− 327	− 97	+ 206	− 218	− 33	+ 180	− 49	−16	+ 191	− 136
4	2,774	2,904	− 130	− 97	+ 257	+ 30	− 60	+ 134	− 43	−19	+ 172	+ 42
1973 *1*	2,759	3,286	− 527	− 95	+ 246	− 376	− 52	+ 232	−102	−23	+ 206	− 321
2	2,990	3,376	− 386	− 96	+ 264	− 218	− 22	+ 421	−115	−37	+ 415	+ 29
3	2,979	3,556	− 577	−115	+ 271	− 421	− 42	+ 365	− 73	−12	+ 394	− 183
4	3,387	4,231	− 844	−108	+ 322	− 630	− 61	+ 502	− 69	−19	+ 567	− 277
1974 *1*	3,585	4,989	−1,404	−112	+ 305	−1,211	− 75	+ 478	−106	−19	+ 471	− 933
2	4,215	5,551	−1,336	−143	+ 373	−1,106	− 63	+ 438	− 77	−15	+ 513	− 823
3	4,170	5,423	−1,253	−139	+ 366	−1,026	− 90	+ 371	− 60	−19	+ 429	− 824
4	4,480	5,708	−1,228	−149	+ 413	− 964	−102	+ 376	− 77	−33	+ 428	− 800
1975 *1*	4,489	5,525	−1,036	−130	+ 417	− 749	−125	+ 300	− 87	− 8	+ 367	− 669
2	4,825	5,503	− 678	−152	+ 426	− 404	−102	+ 301	− 98	−28	+ 347	− 331
3	4,648	5,603	− 955	−175	+ 434	− 696	−139	+ 388	− 75	−18	+ 415	− 540
4	5,417	5,943	− 526	−171	+ 452	− 245	−139	+ 420	−119	−27	+ 416	− 110
1976 *1*	5,686	6,273	− 587	−168	+ 547	− 208	−132	+ 361	−233	−39	+ 336	− 251
2	6,288	7,215	− 927	−201	+ 599	− 529	−166	+ 441	−166	− 9	+ 498	− 429
3	6,167	7,270	−1,103	−169	+ 726	− 546	−170	+ 498	−192	− 6	+ 687	− 416
4	7,153	8,128	− 975	−221	+ 801	− 395	−170	+ 446	−253	− 8	+ 595	− 380
1977 *1*	7,527	8,507	− 980	−184	+ 772	− 392	−184	+ 454	−313	−16	+ 529	− 451

[1] Including public corporations.

Current account

TABLE 2 (*continued*)

£ million

Seasonally adjusted

	Visible trade			Invisibles (net)			Invisibles (net)					
				Services		Total goods and services (net)	Interest profits and dividends		Transfers			
	Exports (f.o.b.)	Imports (f.o.b.)	Visible balance	Government	Private[1]		Public	Private	Government	Private	Invisible balance	Current balance
1965	4,913	5,136	− 223	−269	+ 215	− 277	−132	+ 567	−177	− 7	+ 197	− 26
1966	5,276	5,342	− 66	−290	+ 272	− 84	−156	+ 543	−180	−22	+ 167	+ 101
1967	5,241	5,796	− 555	−274	+ 384	− 445	−168	+ 546	−188	−44	+ 256	− 299
1968	6,433	7,100	− 667	−287	+ 583	− 371	−230	+ 563	−179	−55	+ 395	− 272
1969	7,269	7,425	− 156	−290	+ 634	+ 188	−324	+ 822	−177	−49	+ 616	+ 460
1970	8,121	8,146	− 25	−309	+ 722	+ 388	−257	+ 813	−177	−34	+ 758	+ 733
1971	9,061	8,781	+ 280	−319	+ 844	+ 805	−193	+ 693	−205	−13	+ 807	+1,087
1972	9,449	10,151	− 702	−355	+ 929	− 128	−127	+ 653	−210	−57	+ 833	+ 131
1973	12,115	14,449	−2,334	−414	+1,103	−1,645	−177	+1,520	−359	−91	+1,582	− 752
1974	16,450	21,671	−5,221	−543	+1,457	−4,307	−330	+1,663	−320	−86	+1,841	−3,380
1975	19,379	22,574	−3,195	−628	+1,729	−2,094	−505	+1,409	−379	−81	+1,545	−1,650
1976	25,294	28,886	−3,592	−759	+2,673	−1,678	−638	+1,746	−844	−62	+2,116	−1,476
1969 *1*	1,688	1,819	− 131	− 74	+ 139	− 66	− 72	+ 219	− 46	−11	+ 155	+ 24
2	1,800	1,853	− 53	− 72	+ 160	+ 35	− 87	+ 207	− 43	−15	+ 150	+ 97
3	1,880	1,849	+ 31	− 72	+ 167	+ 126	− 82	+ 184	− 49	−12	+ 136	+ 167
4	1,901	1,904	− 3	− 72	+ 168	+ 93	− 83	+ 212	− 39	−11	+ 175	+ 172
1970 *1*	2,004	1,934	+ 70	− 77	+ 194	+ 187	− 76	+ 214	− 43	− 8	+ 204	+ 274
2	2,009	2,060	− 51	− 77	+ 178	+ 50	− 63	+ 205	− 41	− 9	+ 193	+ 142
3	1,927	2,019	− 92	− 76	+ 176	+ 8	− 59	+ 187	− 41	− 7	+ 180	+ 88
4	2,181	2,133	+ 48	− 79	+ 174	+ 143	− 59	+ 207	− 52	−10	+ 181	+ 229
1971 *1*	2,066	2,119	− 53	− 76	+ 183	+ 54	− 58	+ 188	− 43	+ 3	+ 197	+ 144
2	2,331	2,234	+ 97	− 79	+ 194	+ 212	− 51	+ 175	− 44	− 4	+ 191	+ 288
3	2,348	2,171	+ 177	− 83	+ 231	+ 325	− 48	+ 179	− 51	− 3	+ 225	+ 402
4	2,316	2,257	+ 59	− 81	+ 236	+ 214	− 36	+ 151	− 67	− 9	+ 194	+ 253
1972 *1*	2,244	2,350	− 106	− 87	+ 233	+ 40	− 28	+ 166	− 49	− 9	+ 226	+ 120
2	2,358	2,466	− 108	− 81	+ 232	+ 43	− 26	+ 169	− 52	−13	+ 229	+ 121
3	2,108	2,412	− 304	− 89	+ 226	− 167	− 31	+ 167	− 58	−16	+ 199	− 105
4	2,739	2,923	− 184	− 98	+ 238	− 44	− 42	+ 151	− 51	−19	+ 179	− 5
1973 *1*	2,747	3,107	− 360	−106	+ 251	− 215	− 50	+ 235	− 85	−23	+ 222	− 138
2	2,921	3,360	− 439	− 95	+ 269	− 265	− 43	+ 421	−108	−37	+ 407	− 32
3	3,132	3,753	− 621	−113	+ 292	− 442	− 43	+ 353	− 91	−12	+ 386	− 235
4	3,315	4,229	− 914	−100	+ 291	− 723	− 41	+ 511	− 75	−19	+ 567	− 347
1974 *1*	3,584	4,908	−1,324	−127	+ 313	−1,138	− 71	+ 438	− 87	−19	+ 447	− 877
2	4,131	5,504	−1,373	−138	+ 381	−1,130	− 84	+ 416	− 74	−15	+ 486	− 887
3	4,357	5,593	−1,236	−135	+ 374	− 997	− 84	+ 405	− 77	−19	+ 464	− 772
4	4,378	5,666	−1,288	−143	+ 389	−1,042	− 91	+ 404	− 82	−33	+ 444	− 844
1975 *1*	4,644	5,591	− 947	−149	+ 421	− 675	−117	+ 313	− 54	− 8	+ 406	− 541
2	4,611	5,266	− 655	−146	+ 427	− 374	−115	+ 294	− 86	−28	+ 346	− 309
3	4,808	5,775	− 967	−169	+ 438	− 698	−142	+ 382	−103	−18	+ 388	− 579
4	5,316	5,942	− 626	−164	+ 443	− 347	−131	+ 420	−136	−27	+ 405	− 221
1976 *1*	5,611	6,149	− 538	−189	+ 569	− 158	−123	+ 373	−174	−39	+ 417	− 121
2	6,209	7,128	− 919	−204	+ 606	− 517	−157	+ 438	−156	− 9	+ 518	− 401
3	6,400	7,548	−1,148	−154	+ 697	− 605	−170	+ 481	−243	− 6	+ 605	− 543
4	7,074	8,061	− 987	−212	+ 801	− 398	−188	+ 454	−271	− 8	+ 576	− 411
1977 *1*	7,415	8,383	− 968	−204	+ 844	− 328	−191	+ 472	−264	−16	+ 641	− 327

[1] Including public corporations.

Visible trade in the balance of payments

TABLE 3

	£ million							1970 = 100				
	Seasonally adjusted							Seasonally adjusted		Not seasonally adjusted		
	Exports			Imports				Volume indices		Unit value indices		
	Overseas Trade Statistics (f.o.b.)	Coverage adjustments	Balance of payments (f.o.b.)	Overseas Trade Statistics (c.i.f.)	Valuation adjustments[1]	Coverage adjustments	Balance of payments (f.o.b.)	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Terms of trade[2]
1965	4,932	− 19	4,913	5,760	− 585	− 39	5,136	75·2	76·4	79·3	81·3	97·6
1966	5,275	+ 1	5,276	5,951	− 581	− 28	5,342	78·0	78·1	82·2	82·6	99·6
1967	5,244	− 3	5,241	6,439	− 666	+ 23	5,796	77·6	84·9	83·4	82·8	100·8
1968	6,442	− 9	6,433	7,900	− 778	− 22	7,100	87·3	93·6	90·0	92·7	97·1
1969	7,352	− 83	7,269	8,317	− 821	− 71	7,425	95·9	94·4	93·0	95·6	97·3
1970	8,076	+ 45	8,121	9,040	− 901	+ 7	8,146	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1971	9,187	−126	9,061	9,825	− 997	− 47	8,781	106·7	104·2	105·6	104·7	100·9
1972	9,759	−310	9,449	11,143	−1,033	+ 41	10,151	107·1	116·7	111·1	109·7	101·3
1973	12,505	−390	12,115	15,852	−1,374	− 29	14,449	122·2	133·8	126·0	139·6	90·3
1974	16,600	−150	16,450	23,234	−1,643	+ 80	21,671	131·2	136·2	162·7	216·7	75·1
1975	19,922	−543	19,379	24,128	−1,580	+ 26	22,574	125·6	126·4	198·5	245·0	81·0
1976	25,778	−484	25,294	31,213	−2,005	−322	28,886	135·9	134·2	240·6	299·4	80·4
1969 *1*	1,689	− 1	1,688	2,024	− 207	+ 2	1,819	89·4	92·9	93·1	94·6	98·4
2	1,802	− 2	1,800	2,097	− 204	− 40	1,853	94·3	95·3	93·1	95·6	97·4
3	1,922	− 42	1,880	2,086	− 205	− 32	1,849	100·0	95·3	93·4	96·6	96·7
4	1,939	− 38	1,901	2,110	− 205	− 1	1,904	100·0	94·1	94·3	98·2	96·0
1970 *1*	1,991	+ 13	2,004	2,139	− 203	− 2	1,934	100·6	94·9	98·9	100·1	98·8
2	1,999	+ 10	2,009	2,278	− 224	+ 6	2,060	99·7	101·6	100·0	101·0	99·1
3	1,918	+ 9	1,927	2,238	− 231	+ 12	2,019	93·7	98·4	101·9	100·7	101·2
4	2,168	+ 13	2,181	2,385	− 243	− 9	2,133	106·0	105·2	102·3	100·5	101·8
1971 *1*	2,055	+ 11	2,066	2,365	− 249	+ 3	2,119	98·9	102·6	104·1	102·3	101·8
2	2,341	− 10	2,331	2,475	− 256	+ 15	2,234	110·8	105·9	105·3	105·7	99·7
3	2,393	− 45	2,348	2,454	− 247	− 36	2,171	109·8	102·3	107·3	106·5	100·7
4	2,398	− 82	2,316	2,531	− 245	− 29	2,257	107·5	106·1	109·0	105·8	103·0
1972 *1*	2,320	− 76	2,244	2,594	− 237	− 7	2,350	104·3	109·9	110·2	107·2	102·8
2	2,436	− 78	2,358	2,710	− 259	+ 15	2,466	109·4	117·3	110·7	107·7	102·8
3	2,182	− 74	2,108	2,665	− 248	− 5	2,412	94·0	110·4	114·0	111·5	102·2
4	2,821	− 82	2,739	3,174	− 289	+ 38	2,923	120·8	129·1	115·1	116·6	98·7
1973 *1*	2,825	− 78	2,747	3,369	− 295	+ 33	3,107	117·5	128·8	119·3	123·4	96·7
2	3,015	− 94	2,921	3,702	− 328	− 14	3,360	120·4	130·2	123·8	133·1	93·0
3	3,233	−101	3,132	4,163	− 356	− 54	3,753	124·4	135·6	129·1	146·7	88·0
4	3,432	−117	3,315	4,618	− 395	+ 6	4,229	126·5	140·4	136·1	161·7	84·2
1974 *1*	3,615	− 31	3,584	5,282	− 414	+ 40	4,908	127·1	135·6	147·2	194·2	75·8
2	4,135	− 4	4,131	5,947	− 422	− 21	5,504	134·0	138·8	159·9	218·0	73·3
3	4,429	− 72	4,357	5,985	− 413	+ 21	5,593	134·6	136·8	168·1	223·8	75·1
4	4,421	− 43	4,378	6,020	− 394	+ 40	5,666	129·2	133·7	175·8	231·0	76·1
1975 *1*	4,748	−104	4,644	5,950	− 370	+ 11	5,591	128·8	127·9	184·9	239·8	77·1
2	4,722	−111	4,611	5,573	− 375	+ 68	5,266	122·6	122·0	193·4	240·4	80·4
3	4,962	−154	4,808	6,190	− 417	+ 2	5,775	121·3	128·3	202·2	246·4	82·1
4	5,490	−174	5,316	6,415	− 418	− 55	5,942	129·6	127·4	210·1	259·7	80·9
1976 *1*	5,740	−129	5,611	6,681	− 435	− 97	6,149	131·5	126·1	219·0	268·3	81·6
2	6,310	−101	6,209	7,678	− 502	− 48	7,128	137·1	134·6	234·2	291·7	80·3
3	6,500	−100	6,400	8,110	− 525	− 37	7,548	134·2	137·9	247·4	307·3	80·5
4	7,228	−154	7,074	8,744	− 543	−140	8,061	140·8	138·1	261·7	330·0	79·3
1977 *1*	7,562	−147	7,415	8,954	− 549	− 22	8,383	140.7	142·4	274·5	340·7	80·6

[1] Largely freight and insurance: see details in table 4 of *United Kingdom Balance of Payments 1965-75.*

[2] Export unit value index as a percentage of the import unit value index.

Invisible transactions

TABLE 4

£ million

	Government services			Private services[1]											
				Sea transport			Civil aviation			Travel			Other services		
	Credits	Debits	Net	Credits	Debits	Net	Credits	Debits	Net	Credits	Debits	Net	Credits	Debits	Net
1970	51	360	−309	1,361	1,437	− 76	316	266	+ 50	432	382	+ 50	1,208	510	+ 698
1971	59	378	−319	1,618	1,672	− 54	354	297	+ 57	486	439	+ 47	1,340	546	+ 794
1972	72	427	−355	1,610	1,687	− 77	410	333	+ 77	546	527	+ 19	1,500	590	+ 910
1973	104	518	−414	2,058	2,159	−101	480	396	+ 84	681	682	− 1	1,817	696	+1,121
1974	110	653	−543	2,675	2,780	−105	625	529	+ 96	837	683	+154	2,266	954	+1,312
1975	139	767	−628	2,648	2,636	+ 12	780	646	+134	1,123	878	+245	2,685	1,347	+1,338
1976	210	969	−759	3,089	3,141	− 52	1,050	780	+270	1,628	1,008	+620	3,374	1,539	+1,835
Unadjusted															
1973 *1*	26	121	− 95	449	484	− 35	82	78	+ 4	97	93	+ 4	433	160	+ 273
2	19	115	− 96	479	510	− 31	124	98	+ 26	159	161	− 2	440	169	+ 271
3	22	137	−115	529	542	− 13	162	116	+ 46	268	308	− 40	456	178	+ 278
4	37	145	−108	601	623	− 22	112	104	+ 8	157	120	+ 37	488	189	+ 299
1974 *1*	40	152	−112	619	688	− 69	119	115	+ 4	123	95	+ 28	546	204	+ 342
2	21	164	−143	695	714	− 19	149	121	+ 28	195	160	+ 35	555	226	+ 329
3	22	161	−139	690	687	+ 3	204	153	+ 51	313	300	+ 13	558	259	+ 299
4	27	176	−149	671	691	− 20	153	140	+ 13	206	128	+ 78	607	265	+ 342
1975 *1*	47	177	−130	628	630	− 2	155	143	+ 12	173	122	+ 51	640	284	+ 356
2	33	185	−152	661	653	+ 8	184	149	+ 35	245	205	+ 40	662	319	+ 343
3	29	204	−175	676	665	+ 11	247	192	+ 55	451	386	+ 65	661	358	+ 303
4	30	201	−171	683	688	− 5	194	162	+ 32	254	165	+ 89	722	386	+ 336
1976 *1*	55	223	−168	687	698	− 11	190	151	+ 39	210	140	+ 70	783	334	+ 449
2	34	235	−201	734	770	− 36	258	191	+ 67	353	244	+109	819	360	+ 459
3	73	242	−169	803	816	− 13	339	236	+103	652	415	+237	834	435	+ 399
4	48	269	−221	865	857	+ 8	263	202	+ 61	413	209	+204	938	410	+ 528
1977 *1*	65	249	−184	827	856	− 29	234	184	+ 50	336	174	+162	975	386	+ 589
Seasonally adjusted															
1973 *1*	15	121	−106	456	478	− 22	107	88	+ 19	150	152	− 2	419	163	+ 256
2	26	121	− 95	485	513	− 28	121	100	+ 21	167	161	+ 6	439	169	+ 270
3	22	135	−113	531	556	− 25	124	98	+ 26	180	186	− 6	471	174	+ 297
4	41	141	−100	586	612	− 26	128	110	+ 18	184	183	+ 1	488	190	+ 298
1974 *1*	25	152	−127	630	681	− 51	148	126	+ 22	190	160	+ 30	525	213	+ 312
2	29	167	−138	702	713	− 11	145	126	+ 19	206	159	+ 47	553	227	+ 326
3	25	160	−135	686	704	− 18	157	129	+ 28	211	173	+ 38	580	254	+ 326
4	31	174	−143	657	682	− 25	175	148	+ 27	230	191	+ 39	608	260	+ 348
1975 *1*	30	179	−149	638	622	+ 16	189	157	+ 32	257	204	+ 53	617	297	+ 320
2	41	187	−146	667	651	+ 16	180	155	+ 25	271	214	+ 57	659	330	+ 329
3	33	202	−169	670	679	− 9	191	163	+ 28	299	226	+ 73	685	339	+ 346
4	35	199	−164	673	684	− 11	220	171	+ 49	296	234	+ 62	724	381	+ 343
1976 *1*	35	224	−189	698	689	+ 9	235	168	+ 67	322	236	+ 86	756	349	+ 407
2	34	238	−204	741	765	− 24	253	197	+ 56	376	246	+130	814	370	+ 444
3	87	241	−154	797	826	− 29	265	203	+ 62	451	242	+209	866	411	+ 455
4	54	266	−212	853	861	− 8	297	212	+ 85	479	284	+195	938	409	+ 529
1977 *1*	46	250	−204	833	848	− 15	290	201	+ 89	515	291	+224	947	401	+ 546

[1] Including public corporations.

Invisible transactions

TABLE 4 (*continued*)

£ million

	Total services			Interest, profits and dividends			Government transfers			Private transfers			Total invisibles		
	Credits	Debits	Net	Credits	Debits	Net	Credits	Debits	Net	Credits	Debits	Net	Credits	Debits	Invisible balance
1970	3,368	2,955	+ 413	1,446	890	+ 556	—	177	−177	192	226	−34	5,006	4,248	+ 758
1971	3,857	3,332	+ 525	1,478	978	+ 500	—	205	−205	215	228	−13	5,550	4,743	+ 807
1972	4,138	3,564	+ 574	1,732	1,206	+ 526	—	210	−210	231	288	−57	6,101	5,268	+ 833
1973	5,140	4,451	+ 689	2,892	1,549	+1,343	63	422	−359	295	386	−91	8,390	6,808	+1,582
1974	6,513	5,599	+ 914	3,167	1,834	+1,333	130	450	−320	355	441	−86	10,165	8,324	+1,841
1975	7,375	6,274	+1,101	2,943	2,039	+ 904	363	742	−379	395	476	−81	11,076	9,531	+1,545
1976	9,351	7,437	+1,914	3,711	2,603	+1,108	221	1,065	−844	420	482	−62	13,703	11,587	+2,116
Unadjusted															
1973 *1*	1,087	936	+ 151	565	385	+ 180	3	105	−102	64	87	−23	1,719	1,513	+ 206
2	1,221	1,053	+ 168	779	380	+ 399	7	122	−115	71	108	−37	2,078	1,663	+ 415
3	1,437	1,281	+ 156	665	342	+ 323	25	98	− 73	77	89	−12	2,204	1,810	+ 394
4	1,395	1,181	+ 214	883	442	+ 441	28	97	− 69	83	102	−19	2,389	1,822	+ 567
1974 *1*	1,447	1,254	+ 193	872	469	+ 403	24	130	−106	85	104	−19	2,428	1,957	+ 471
2	1,615	1,385	+ 230	813	438	+ 375	26	103	− 77	85	100	−15	2,539	2,026	+ 513
3	1,787	1,560	+ 227	693	412	+ 281	26	86	− 60	90	109	−19	2,596	2,167	+ 429
4	1,664	1,400	+ 264	789	515	+ 274	54	131	− 77	95	128	−33	2,602	2,174	+ 428
1975 *1*	1,643	1,356	+ 287	704	529	+ 175	106	193	− 87	95	103	− 8	2,548	2,181	+ 367
2	1,785	1,511	+ 274	746	547	+ 199	78	176	− 98	100	128	−28	2,709	2,362	+ 347
3	2,064	1,805	+ 259	693	444	+ 249	93	168	− 75	100	118	−18	2,950	2,535	+ 415
4	1,883	1,602	+ 281	800	519	+ 281	86	205	−119	100	127	−27	2,869	2,453	+ 416
1976 *1*	1,925	1,546	+ 379	831	602	+ 229	57	290	−233	100	139	−39	2,913	2,577	+ 336
2	2,198	1,800	+ 398	915	640	+ 275	74	240	−166	105	114	− 9	3,292	2,794	+ 498
3	2,701	2,144	+ 557	946	618	+ 328	50	242	−192	105	111	− 6	3,802	3,115	+ 687
4	2,527	1,947	+ 580	1,019	743	+ 276	40	293	−253	110	118	− 8	3,696	3,101	+ 595
1977 *1*	2,437	1,849	+ 588	970	700	+ 270	61	374	−313	110	126	−16	3,578	3,049	+ 529
Seasonally adjusted															
1973 *1*	1,147	1,002	+ 145	567	382	+ 185	3	88	− 85	64	87	−23	1,781	1,559	+ 222
2	1,238	1,064	+ 174	757	379	+ 378	7	115	−108	71	108	−37	2,073	1,666	+ 407
3	1,328	1,149	+ 179	694	384	+ 310	25	116	− 91	77	89	−12	2,124	1,738	+ 386
4	1,427	1,236	+ 191	874	404	+ 470	28	103	− 75	83	102	−19	2,412	1,845	+ 567
1974 *1*	1,518	1,332	+ 186	839	472	+ 367	24	111	− 87	85	104	−19	2,466	2,019	+ 447
2	1,635	1,392	+ 243	783	451	+ 332	26	100	− 74	85	100	−15	2,529	2,043	+ 486
3	1,659	1,420	+ 239	746	425	+ 321	26	103	− 77	90	109	−19	2,521	2,057	+ 464
4	1,701	1,455	+ 246	799	486	+ 313	54	136	− 82	95	128	−33	2,649	2,205	+ 444
1975 *1*	1,731	1,459	+ 272	726	530	+ 196	106	160	− 54	95	103	− 8	2,658	2,252	+ 406
2	1,818	1,537	+ 281	716	537	+ 179	78	164	− 86	100	128	−28	2,712	2,366	+ 346
3	1,878	1,609	+ 269	715	475	+ 240	93	196	−103	100	118	−18	2,786	2,398	+ 388
4	1,948	1,669	+ 279	786	497	+ 289	86	222	−136	100	127	−27	2,920	2,515	+ 405
1976 *1*	2,046	1,666	+ 380	857	607	+ 250	57	231	−174	100	139	−39	3,060	2,643	+ 417
2	2,218	1,816	+ 402	882	601	+ 281	74	230	−156	105	114	− 9	3,279	2,761	+ 518
3	2,466	1,923	+ 543	973	662	+ 311	50	293	−243	105	111	− 6	3,594	2,989	+ 605
4	2,621	2,032	+ 589	999	733	+ 266	40	311	−271	110	118	− 8	3,770	3,194	+ 576
1977 *1*	2,631	1,991	+ 640	1,000	719	+ 281	61	325	−264	110	126	−16	3,802	3,161	+ 641

Government services and transfers

TABLE 5

£million

		Credits					Debits									
		Services			Transfers		Services			Transfers						
		EEC institutions	Military and other	Total services	EEC institutions	*Total credits	Military	Administrative, diplomatic, etc.	Total services	Economic grants	Subscriptions and contributions to international organisations: EEC	Subscriptions and contributions to international organisations: Other	Other transfers	Total transfers	Total debits	Government (net)
1970		—	51	51	—	51	301	59	360	85	—	54	38	177	537	— 486
1971		—	59	59	—	59	319	59	378	103	—	63	39	205	583	— 524
1972		—	72	72	—	72	354	73	427	100	—	60	50	210	637	— 565
1973		13	91	104	63	167	429	89	518	106	187	75	54	422	940	— 773
1974		19	91	110	130	240	556	97	653	118	186	85	61	450	1,103	— 863
1975		32	107	139	363	502	653	114	767	166	350	149	77	742	1,509	—1,007
1976		44	166	210	221	431	832	137	969	290	475	187	113	1,065	2,034	—1,603
Unadjusted																
1973	*1*	—	26	26	3	29	100	21	121	44	28	20	13	105	226	— 197
	2	5	14	19	7	26	94	21	115	17	64	29	12	122	237	— 211
	3	5	17	22	25	47	113	24	137	22	50	12	14	98	235	— 188
	4	3	34	37	28	65	122	23	145	23	45	14	15	97	242	— 177
1974	*1*	4	36	40	24	64	130	22	152	47	47	20	16	130	282	— 218
	2	5	16	21	26	47	139	25	164	20	38	31	14	103	267	— 220
	3	2	20	22	26	48	137	24	161	24	29	18	15	86	247	— 199
	4	8	19	27	54	81	150	26	176	27	72	16	16	131	307	— 226
1975	*1*	5	42	47	106	153	151	26	177	62	66	44	21	193	370	— 217
	2	9	24	33	78	111	156	29	185	26	95	36	19	176	361	— 250
	3	8	21	29	93	122	175	29	204	34	88	27	19	168	372	— 250
	4	10	20	30	86	116	171	30	201	44	101	42	18	205	406	— 290
1976	*1*	8	47	55	57	112	191	32	223	129	95	40	26	290	513	— 401
	2	11	23	34	74	108	201	34	235	38	128	49	25	240	475	— 367
	3	11	62	73	50	123	208	34	242	56	108	50	28	242	484	— 361
	4	14	34	48	40	88	232	37	269	67	144	48	34	293	562	— 474
1977	*1*	18	47	65	61	126	216	33	249	110	176	45	43	374	623	— 497
Seasonally adjusted																
1973	*1*	—	15	15	3	18	99	22	121	26	30	19	13	88	209	— 191
	2	5	21	26	7	33	100	21	121	26	57	20	12	115	236	— 203
	3	5	17	22	25	47	112	23	135	28	59	15	14	116	251	— 204
	4	3	38	41	28	69	118	23	141	26	41	21	15	103	244	— 175
1974	*1*	4	21	25	24	49	130	22	152	27	51	18	15	111	263	— 214
	2	5	24	29	26	55	142	25	167	30	35	21	14	100	267	— 212
	3	2	23	25	26	51	136	24	160	30	35	23	15	103	263	— 212
	4	8	23	31	54	85	148	26	174	31	65	23	17	136	310	— 225
1975	*1*	5	25	30	106	136	152	27	179	35	70	35	20	160	339	— 203
	2	9	32	41	78	119	159	28	187	38	85	21	20	164	351	— 232
	3	8	25	33	93	126	173	29	202	41	103	33	19	196	398	— 272
	4	10	25	35	86	121	169	30	199	52	92	60	18	222	421	— 300
1976	*1*	8	27	35	57	92	191	33	224	75	100	30	26	231	455	— 363
	2	11	23	34	74	108	204	34	238	58	116	31	25	230	468	— 360
	3	11	76	87	50	137	208	33	241	74	130	61	28	293	534	— 397
	4	14	40	54	40	94	229	37	266	83	129	65	34	311	577	— 483
1977	*1*	18	28	46	61	107	216	34	250	64	184	34	43	325	575	— 468

Interest, profits and dividends

TABLE 6

£ million

	Credits				Debits				Interest, profits and dividends (net)
	Direct Investment[1]	Portfolio investment	Other[2]	Total	Direct Investment[1]	Portfolio investment	Other[2]	Total	
1970	710	171	565	1,446	360	113	417	890	+ 556
1971	717	166	595	1,478	390	135	453	978	+ 500
1972	911	164	657	1,732	552	151	503	1,206	+ 526
1973	1,450	192	1,250	2,892	698	180	671	1,549	+1,343
1974	1,490	232	1,445	3,167	609	236	989	1,834	+1,333
1975	1,583	221	1,139	2,943	615	288	1,136	2,039	+ 904
1976	2,051	234	1,426	3,711	1,060	353	1,190	2,603	+1,108
Unadjusted									
1973 *1*	299	43	223	565	197	44	144	385	+ 180
2	329	50	400	779	197	44	139	380	+ 399
3	378	51	236	665	133	47	162	342	+ 323
4	444	48	391	883	171	45	226	442	+ 441
1974 *1*	361	52	459	872	140	60	269	469	+ 403
2	398	66	349	813	167	55	216	438	+ 375
3	330	57	306	693	129	59	224	412	+ 281
4	401	57	331	789	173	62	280	515	+ 274
1975 *1*	372	51	281	704	156	66	307	529	+ 175
2	390	57	299	746	160	84	303	547	+ 199
3	389	56	248	693	129	68	247	444	+ 249
4	432	57	311	800	170	70	279	519	+ 281
1976 *1*	434	53	344	831	241	79	282	602	+ 229
2	513	59	343	915	266	102	272	640	+ 275
3	524	62	360	946	254	82	282	618	+ 328
4	580	60	379	1,019	299	90	354	743	+ 276
1977 *1*	463	65	442	970	247	112	341	700	+ 270
Seasonally adjusted									
1973 *1*	316	45	206	567	191	43	148	382	+ 185
2	333	48	376	757	183	45	151	379	+ 378
3	385	50	259	694	169	47	168	384	+ 310
4	416	49	409	874	155	45	204	404	+ 470
1974 *1*	363	55	421	839	144	58	270	472	+ 367
2	381	63	339	783	166	57	228	451	+ 332
3	348	56	342	746	140	59	226	425	+ 321
4	398	58	343	799	159	62	265	486	+ 313
1975 *1*	378	54	294	726	159	66	305	530	+ 196
2	384	54	278	716	153	74	310	537	+ 179
3	402	55	258	715	147	74	254	475	+ 240
4	419	58	309	786	156	74	267	497	+ 289
1976 *1*	442	57	358	857	245	80	282	607	+ 250
2	507	56	319	882	254	89	258	601	+ 281
3	540	61	372	973	288	91	283	662	+ 311
4	562	60	377	999	273	93	367	733	+ 266
1977 *1*	472	69	459	1,000	252	109	358	719	+ 281

[1] Department of Industry inquiry into overseas direct investment. Credits exclude the earnings of UK oil companies; debits exclude the earnings of UK oil and insurance companies.

[2] Including oil companies.

Investment and other capital flows

TABLE 7

Not seasonally adjusted

£ million

	Official long-term capital	Overseas investment in UK public sector[1]	Overseas investment in UK private sector	UK private investment overseas	Overseas currency borrowing or lending (net) by UK banks[1,2]: Borrowing to finance UK investment overseas	Overseas currency borrowing or lending (net) by UK banks[1,2]: Other borrowing or lending (net)	Exchange reserves in sterling: British government stocks	Exchange reserves in sterling: Banking and money market liabilities	Other external banking and money market liabilities in sterling	Import credit[3]	Export credit[3]	Other short-term flows	Total investment and other capital flows
1965	− 85	− 12	+ 238	− 368	+ 45	− 67	− 46	− 104	+ 52	+ 6	− 70	+ 85	− 326
1966	− 81	+ 35	+ 264	− 303	+ 15	−207	− 51	+ 22	− 72	− 6	−190	− 4	− 578
1967	− 59	+ 54	+ 360	− 456	+ 55	− 19	− 40	− 148	− 96	+ 13	−202	+ 43	− 495
1968	+ 17	+ 16	+ 567	− 727	+155	−170	− 22	− 158	−128	+ 75	−356	− 24	− 755
1969	− 99	− 56	+ 673	− 679	+ 72	−110	+237	+ 77	− 53	+153	−334	− 46	− 165
1970	−204	− 10	+ 838	− 789	+180	+292	+ 63	+ 130	+266	+ 14	−395	+188	+ 573
1971	−273	+107	+1,052	− 836	+280	+191	+ 55	+ 658	+709	+ 54	−287	+107	+1,817
1972	−255	+113	+ 773	−1,383	+725	−254	+ 65	+ 222	− 91	+196	−409	−395	− 693
1973	−254	+171	+1,652	−1,848	+595	− 60	+ 74	+ 87	− 7	+326	−552	−158	+ 26
1974	−276	+250	+2,278	−1,149	+275	−569	−124	+1,534	+148	+162	−809	− 39	+1,681
1975	−288	+ 43	+1,799	−1,383	+290	− 52	+ 7	− 624	+550	+234	−636	+414	+ 354
1976	−158	+203	+2,144	−2,092	+120	− 8	+ 14	−1,421	+255	+333	−1,190	−485	−2,285
1969 *1*	− 28	− 31	+ 197	− 200	+ 34	− 20	+ 34	+ 142	− 54	+ 38	− 75	+ 10	+ 47
2	− 11	+ 23	+ 155	− 162	+ 15	− 36	+ 47	+ 2	+ 3	+ 69	−111	− 57	− 63
3	+ 29	− 65	+ 141	− 103	+ 9	− 16	+ 98	− 58	−101	+ 12	+ 8	− 47	− 93
4	− 89	+ 17	+ 180	− 214	+ 14	− 38	+ 58	− 9	+ 99	+ 34	−156	+ 48	− 56
1970 *1*	− 49	+ 3	+ 263	− 227	+ 12	+113	+ 30	+ 138	+115	+ 6	− 63	+123	+ 464
2	− 37	− 3	+ 283	− 160	+ 32	+ 91	+ 34	+ 41	+ 82	+ 36	−142	− 30	+ 227
3	− 20	− 23	+ 143	− 227	+ 60	− 84	+ 24	− 14	− 7	− 2	− 34	+ 23	− 161
4	− 98	+ 13	+ 149	− 175	+ 76	+172	− 25	− 35	+ 76	− 26	−156	+ 72	+ 43
1971 *1*	− 46	+ 70	+ 336	− 204	+ 45	+ 39	+ 57	+ 168	+ 60	+ 9	− 74	+135	+ 595
2	− 43	+ 7	+ 280	− 236	+120	+ 28	+ 36	+ 244	− 3	+ 6	− 97	− 6	+ 336
3	− 35	+ 5	+ 216	− 162	+ 60	− 32	− 40	+ 137	+240	+ 27	+ 13	+ 48	+ 477
4	−149	+ 25	+ 220	− 234	+ 55	+156	+ 2	+ 109	+412	+ 12	−129	− 70	+ 409
1972 *1*	− 43	+ 64	+ 152	− 343	+185	− 71	+ 70	+ 138	+ 3	+ 53	− 81	−135	− 8
2	− 39	+ 20	+ 179	− 373	+170	−302	− 8	+ 37	−167	+ 20	−157	−237	− 857
3	− 17	+ 22	+ 236	− 313	+195	+ 4	− 35	− 52	− 5	+ 19	− 24	− 42	− 12
4	−156	+ 7	+ 206	− 354	+175	+115	+ 38	+ 99	+ 78	+104	−147	+ 19	+ 184
1973 *1*	− 55	+ 44	+ 354	− 371	+175	−174	+ 18	+ 183	− 31	+ 56	−212	+ 89	+ 76
2	− 31	+ 20	+ 447	− 417	+ 75	+ 87	+ 92	− 3	+ 77	+ 82	− 52	− 21	+ 356
3	− 27	+ 21	+ 309	− 360	+140	−104	− 38	− 307	− 70	+ 30	−102	−136	− 644
4	−141	+ 86	+ 542	− 700	+205	+131	+ 2	+ 214	+ 17	+158	−186	− 90	+ 238
1974 *1*	− 53	+ 32	+ 913	− 349	+195	−256	+ 68	+ 164	− 53	+ 13	−125	− 41	+ 508
2	− 42	+107	+ 447	− 148	+125	− 69	−190	+ 421	+155	+ 93	−335	+155	+ 719
3	− 15	+ 30	+ 538	− 182	+ 15	−361	− 67	+ 622	+ 61	—	−109	− 14	+ 518
4	−166	+ 81	+ 380	− 470	− 60	+117	+ 65	+ 327	− 15	+ 56	−240	−139	− 64
1975 *1*	− 73	+ 66	+ 344	− 372	+ 25	−105	+ 6	+ 222	+ 19	− 47	− 63	+101	+ 123
2	− 39	—	+ 234	− 567	+ 95	+679	− 7	− 296	+286	− 64	−122	− 81	+ 118
3	− 26	− 52	+ 699	− 97	+115	−129	− 67	− 313	+ 1	+198	− 58	+ 99	+ 370
4	−150	+ 29	+ 522	− 347	+ 55	−497	+ 75	− 237	+244	+147	−393	+295	− 257
1976 *1*	− 37	+ 9	+ 705	− 523	+ 55	+104	− 10	− 70	+ 5	+ 7	−290	−315	− 360
2	− 26	+ 13	+ 411	− 570	+ 80	− 86	− 13	− 908	− 11	+ 92	−377	−242	−1,637
3	− 10	+ 58	+ 510	− 442	+ 45	−217	− 19	− 330	+212	+113	−170	−167	− 417
4	− 85	+123	+ 518	− 557	− 60	+191	+ 56	− 113	+ 49	+121	−353	+239	+ 129
1977 *1*	− 24	+458	+ 724	− 254	+ 90	+309	−165	+ 355	+199	+101	− 47	+144	+1,890

[1] Excluding public sector borrowing under the exchange cover scheme which is included under 'official financing'.
[2] Including certain other financial institutions.
[3] Excluding trade credit between 'related' firms; after deducting advance and progress payments to suppliers. Net credit extended by UK merchants on third country trade is included within export credit.

Official long-term capital [1]

TABLE 8

Not seasonally adjusted

£ million

	Inter-government loans						Other official long-term capital		
			Made to UK	Repaid by UK					
	Made by UK	Repaid to UK	Export-Import Bank	Export-Import Bank	Other	Total	UK sub-scriptions, to IDA, etc.	Other	Total official long-term capital [2]
1971	−125	+32	+ 4	−42	−57	−188	− 43	−42	−273
1972	−110	+34	—	−58	−54	−188	− 51	−15	−255
1973	− 93	+31	—	−38	−53	−153	− 85	−16	−254
1974	−108	+33	—	−32	−52	−159	−106	−10	−276
1975	−113	+34	—	−22	−61	−162	−107	−19	−288
1976	− 54	+37	—	− 9	−12	− 38	−102	−18	−158
1974 *1*	− 62	+ 4	—	—	—	− 58	− 2	+ 8	− 53
2	− 12	+11	—	−18	− 4	− 23	− 14	− 5	− 42
3	− 10	+ 7	—	—	—	− 3	− 9	− 3	− 15
4	− 24	+11	—	−14	−48	− 75	− 81	−10	−166
1975 *1*	− 55	+ 5	—	—	—	− 49	− 21	− 3	− 73
2	− 14	+13	—	−14	− 4	− 19	− 15	− 5	− 39
3	− 26	+ 5	—	—	—	− 22	− 1	− 4	− 26
4	− 18	+11	—	− 8	−57	− 72	− 70	− 7	−150
1976 *1*	− 23	+ 5	—	—	—	− 18	− 10	− 9	− 37
2	− 10	+13	—	− 9	− 6	− 12	− 11	− 3	− 26
3	− 12	+ 6	—	—	—	− 6	− 2	− 2	− 10
4	− 9	+13	—	—	− 6	− 2	− 79	− 4	− 85
1977 *1*	− 15	+ 5	—	—	—	− 10	− 10	− 4	− 24

[1] Assets: increase − /decrease +. Liabilities: increase + /decrease −

[2] Components and totals are rounded independently.

Overseas investment in UK public sector [1]

TABLE 9

Not seasonally adjusted

£ million

	In British government stocks [2]	In local authorities securities and mortgages	Net issues abroad [3]		Net borrowing abroad from banks, etc. [3]		Total
			Public corporations	Local authorities	Public corporations	Local authorities	
1971	+ 82	+21	—	—	+ 4	—	+107
1972	+108	+ 5	—	—	—	—	+113
1973	+ 42	+32	+52	+30	+15	—	+171
1974	+105	−10	+85	—	+67	+ 3	+250
1975	− 13	+ 4	− 4	—	+56	—	+ 43
1976	+116	+14	+46	—	+27	—	+203
1974 *1*	− 7	+ 6	+23	—	+10	—	+ 32
2	+ 37	− 3	+62	—	+11	—	+107
3	+ 16	−12	—	—	+26	—	+ 30
4	+ 59	− 1	—	—	+20	+ 3	+ 81
1975 *1*	+ 36	—	—	—	+30	—	+ 66
2	− 1	+ 2	− 4	—	+ 3	—	—
3	− 56	− 1	—	—	+ 5	—	− 52
4	+ 8	+ 3	—	—	+18	—	+ 29
1976 *1*	− 1	+ 6	− 4	—	+ 8	—	+ 9
2	+ 14	+ 1	—	—	− 2	—	+ 13
3	+ 53	+ 5	—	—	—	—	+ 58
4	+ 50	+ 2	+50	—	+21	—	+123
1977 *1*	+367	+ 8	− 5	—	+88	—	+458

[1] Net of disinvestment. Assets: increase − /decrease +. Liabilities: increase + /decrease −

[2] Excluding investment by central monetary institutions and international organisations.

[3] Excluding borrowing under the exchange cover scheme.

Inward and outward investment[1] — UK private sector

TABLE 10

Not seasonally adjusted

£ million

	Overseas investment in UK private sector						
	Direct[2]			UK company securities		Oil companies' and other miscellaneous investment	Total
	Unremitted profits	Other	Total	Issues abroad (net)	Other securities		
1971	+182	+263	+445	+ 88	+100	+ 419	+1,052
1972	+301	+104	+405	+149	+ 6	+ 213	+ 773
1973	+338	+388	+726	+138	+ 91	+ 697	+1,652
1974	+243	+594	+837	+ 2	+132	+1,307	+2,278
1975	+240	+285	+525	+ 56	— 24	+1,242	+1,799
1976	+586	+196	+782	+ 56	+149	+1,157	+2,144
1974 *1*	+ 21	+129	+150	— 4	+ 41	+ 726	+ 913
2	+ 83	+108	+191	+ 16	+ 38	+ 202	+ 447
3	+ 73	+ 65	+138	— 4	+ 27	+ 377	+ 538
4	+ 66	+292	+358	— 6	+ 26	+ 2	+ 380
1975 *1*	+ 70	+ 41	+111	+ 6	— 4	+ 231	+ 344
2	+ 67	+ 73	+140	+ 25	— 39	+ 108	+ 234
3	+ 80	+ 96	+176	+ 10	+ 5	+ 508	+ 699
4	+ 23	+ 75	+ 98	+ 15	+ 14	+ 395	+ 522
1976 *1*	+150	+ 55	+205	+ 24	+ 18	+ 458	+ 705
2	+131	— 64	+ 67	+ 15	+ 47	+ 282	+ 411
3	+152	+120	+272	+ 25	+ 38	+ 175	+ 510
4	+153	+ 85	+238	— 8	+ 46	+ 242	+ 518
1977 *1*	+161	+ 45	+206	+ 12	+ 77	+ 429	+ 724

	UK private investment overseas					
	Direct[3]				Oil companies' and other miscellaneous investment	Total
	Unremitted profits	Other	Total	Portfolio		
1971	— 329	—347	— 676	— 21	—139	— 836
1972	— 465	—272	— 737	—585	— 61	—1,383
1973	— 840	—781	—1,621	+293	—520	—1,848
1974	— 851	—724	—1,575	+755	—329	—1,149
1975	— 873	—221	—1,094	— 49	—240	—1,383
1976	—1,253	—580	—1,833	+165	—424	—2,092
1974 *1*	— 212	—168	— 380	+132	—101	— 349
2	— 229	—211	— 440	+110	+182	— 148
3	— 188	—175	— 363	+254	— 73	— 182
4	— 222	—170	— 392	+259	—337	— 470
1975 *1*	— 204	— 99	— 303	+ 24	— 93	— 372
2	— 206	— 46	— 252	— 44	—271	— 567
3	— 223	— 19	— 242	— 22	+167	— 97
4	— 240	— 57	— 297	— 7	— 43	— 347
1976 *1*	— 290	—207	— 497	— 78	+ 52	— 523
2	— 290	—159	— 449	+ 24	—145	— 570
3	— 329	— 41	— 370	+ 45	—117	— 442
4	— 344	—173	— 517	+174	—214	— 557
1977 *1*	— 297	—103	— 400	+ 21	+125	— 254

[1] Net of disinvestment. Assets: increase −/decrease +. Liabilities: increase +/decrease −.
[2] Department of Industry inquiry into overseas direct investment: excluding the transactions of oil and insurance companies.
[3] Department of Industry inquiry into overseas direct investment: excluding the transactions of oil companies but including investment by a number of public corporations.

Import and export credit[1]

TABLE 11

Not seasonally adjusted

£ million

	Import credit						Export credit					
	Credit received by UK businesses			Advance and progress payments	Import deposits paid directly from overseas	Total	Credit extended by UK banks					
	Identified long-term[2]	Other	Total				Identified long-term	Other	Total	Suppliers' credit[3]	Advance and progress payments	Total
1971	+131	+ 11	+142	− 60	−28	+ 54	−353	− 44	−397	− 13	+123	−287
1972	+176	+ 41	+217	− 21	—	+196	−312	− 25	−337	−167	+ 95	−409
1973	+148	+216	+364	− 38	—	+326	−254	−120	−374	−324	+146	−552
1974	+ 76	+138	+214	− 52	—	+162	−419	−198	−617	−492	+300	−809
1975	+ 54	+ 75	+129	+105	—	+234	−633	−108	−741	−136	+241	−636
1976	− 63	+320	+257	+ 76	—	+333	−703	−119	−822	−602	+234	−1,190
1974 *1*	− 4	+ 19	+ 15	− 2	—	+ 13	− 81	− 27	−108	−118	+101	−125
2	+ 31	+ 49	+ 80	+ 13	—	+ 93	−101	− 24	−125	−268	+ 58	−335
3	+ 40	− 17	+ 23	− 23	—	—	−132	− 81	−213	+ 13	+ 91	−109
4	+ 9	+ 87	+ 96	− 40	—	+ 56	−105	− 66	−171	−119	+ 50	−240
1975 *1*	− 10	− 46	− 56	+ 9	—	− 47	−126	− 39	−165	+ 60	+ 42	− 63
2	− 3	− 58	− 61	− 3	—	− 64	−156	− 23	−179	− 30	+ 87	−122
3	+ 57	+ 48	+105	+ 93	—	+198	−146	− 26	−172	+ 35	+ 79	− 58
4	+ 10	+131	+141	+ 6	—	+147	−205	− 20	−225	−201	+ 33	−393
1976 *1*	− 18	+ 24	+ 6	+ 1	—	+ 7	−171	− 49	−220	−114	+ 44	−290
2	+ 56	+ 53	+109	− 17	—	+ 92	−210	− 19	−229	−198	+ 50	−377
3	− 26	+ 97	+ 71	+ 42	—	+113	−144	+ 1	−143	− 92	+ 65	−170
4	− 75	+146	+ 71	+ 50	—	+121	−178	− 52	−230	−198	+ 75	−353
1977 *1*	+ 12	+ 48	+ 60	+ 41	—	+101	−132	− 67	−199	+100	+ 52	− 47

[1] Excluding trade credit between 'related' firms. Assets: increase −/decrease +. Liabilities: increase +/decrease −.
[2] Credit on ships, commercial aircraft and North Sea installations; prior to 1973 ships owned by oil companies are excluded.
[3] Includes net credit extended by UK merchants on third country trade.

Other short-term flows[1]

TABLE 12

Not seasonally adjusted

£ million

	External sterling claims[2]	Official assets and liabilities (net)	Other commercial short-term transactions (net)[3]	IMF expenditure and receipts in sterling	IMF gold deposits in the UK	Total
1971	+ 39	+21	+ 49	—	− 2	+107
1972	−241	+10	− 70	−83	−11	−395
1973	+ 35	+ 4	−197	—	—	−158
1974	+ 53	− 6	− 86	—	—	− 39
1975	+153	+13	+248	—	—	+414
1976	−345	+ 3	−143	—	—	−485
1974 *1*	+ 1	− 3	− 39	—	—	− 41
2	+104	− 5	+ 56	—	—	+155
3	− 2	−13	+ 1	—	—	− 14
4	− 50	+15	−104	—	—	−139
1975 *1*	+ 7	—	+ 94	—	—	+101
2	−191	—	+110	—	—	− 81
3	+ 70	− 1	+ 30	—	—	+ 99
4	+267	+14	+ 14	—	—	+295
1976 *1*	−245	− 9	− 61	—	—	−315
2	−209	+ 3	− 36	—	—	−242
3	−128	+ 2	− 41	—	—	−167
4	+237	+ 7	− 5	—	—	+239
1977 *1*	+189	+ 4	− 49	—	—	+144

[1] Assets: increase −/decrease +. Liabilities: increase +/decrease −.
[2] Excluding export credit.
[3] Prior to 1973 includes trade credit on oil companies' ships which thereafter is included in import credit.

Official financing[1]

TABLE 13

£ million

	Net transactions with overseas monetary authorities							Foreign currency borrowing:			
	International Monetary Fund[2]				Other monetary authorities[3]						
	UK drawings	UK re-purchases	Other net drawings[4]	Total	Foreign currency	Sterling	Total	by HM Government[5]	by public sector under exchange cover scheme	Drawings on (+)/ additions to (−) official reserves[6]	Total official financing
1971	—	−541	− 13	− 554	—	−1,263	−1,263	—	+ 82	−1,536	−3,271
1972	—	−313	−102	− 415	—	+ 864	+ 864	—	—	+ 692	+1,141
1973	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+ 999	− 228	+ 771
1974	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+644	+1,107	− 105	+1,646
1975	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+423	+ 387	+ 655	+1,465
1976	+1,018	—	—	+1,018	− 20	− 14	− 34	—	+1,791	+ 853	+3,628
1974 *1*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+ 306	+ 33	+ 339
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+ 435	− 116	+ 319
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+ 189	− 189	—
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+644	+ 177	+ 167	+ 988
1975 *1*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+423	+ 45	− 142	+ 326
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+ 162	+ 410	+ 572
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+ 43	+ 170	+ 213
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+ 137	+ 217	+ 354
1976 *1*	+ 580	—	—	+ 580	—	—	—	—	+ 276	− 178	+ 678
2	+ 438	—	—	+ 438	+356	+ 225	+ 581	—	+ 582	+ 354	+1,955
3	—	—	—	—	+189	+ 120	+ 309	—	+ 492	+ 61	+ 862
4	—	—	—	—	−565	− 359	− 924	—	+ 441	+ 616	+ 133
1977 *1*	+ 682	—	—	+ 682	—	—	—	+ 584	+ 18	−3,197	−1,913

[1] From 23 August 1971, valued in sterling at current markets rates of exchange. [2] Components and the total are rounded independently. From July 1972, includes credit tranche transactions and from January 1976 UK drawings on the oil facility. [3] Net borrowing from other monetary authorities in the form of foreign currency deposits and assistance with a sterling counterpart, and other special swaps. [4] Drawings (−) and repurchases (+) in sterling by other countries. [5] Drawings on two euro-dollar facilities for HM Government to borrow $2,500 million and $1,500 million respectively. [6] From July 1972, includes transactions affecting the United Kingdom reserve position in the IMF.

International Monetary Fund

TABLE 14

£ million

	United Kingdom account with the IMF[1]									End of period		
				Credit tranche							United Kingdom tranche position[2]	
	UK gold sub-scription	IMF gold deposits in UK	Gold tranche (net)	UK drawings	UK re-purchases	Other net drawings	Other IMF sterling trans-actions	Other Fund drawings	Change in account with IMF	IMF holdings of sterling	Total	*of which* Gold tranche
1971	—	− 2	—	—	−541	− 13	—	—	− 556	1,374	959	—
1972	—	− 11	− 33	—	− 21	−102	− 83	—	− 250	1,132[3]	1,215	49
1973	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,189[3]	1,215	49
1974	—	—	− 45	—	—	—	—	—	− 45	1,143	1,252	86
1975	—	—	− 54	—	—	—	—	—	− 54	1,089	1,294	127
1976	—	—	+174	+437	—	—	—	+573	+1,184	2,808[3]	1,400	—
1974 *1*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,189	1,215	49
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,189	1,215	49
3	—	—	− 39	—	—	—	—	—	− 39	1,149	1,247	80
4	—	—	− 6	—	—	—	—	—	− 6	1,143	1,252	86
1975 *1*	—	—	− 10	—	—	—	—	—	− 10	1,133	1,261	94
2	—	—	− 7	—	—	—	—	—	− 7	1,126	1,265	99
3	—	—	− 28	—	—	—	—	—	− 28	1,098	1,287	120
4	—	—	− 9	—	—	—	—	—	− 9	1,089	1,294	127
1976 *1*	—	—	+174	—	—	—	—	+573[4]	+ 747	2,061[3]	1,692	—
2	—	—	—	+437	—	—	—	—	+ 437	2,808[3]	1,400	—
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,808	1,400	—
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,808	1,400	—
1977 *1*	—	—	—	+624	—	—	—	—	+ 624	3,432	983	—

[1] UK assets with IMF: increase−/decrease+. UK liabilities to IMF: increase+/decrease−. From first quarter 1972 valued at the rates of exchange at which the Fund accounts for its holdings of sterling (not necessarily the market rates current at the time of the transaction as used in Table 13). [2] The amount, valued at parity, the United Kingdom could draw without raising IMF holdings of sterling beyond 200 per cent of quota. From first quarter 1976 this maximum was increased on a temporary basis to 245 per cent of quota. The United Kingdom quota was raised in November 1970, from $2,440 million (£1,017 million) to $2,800 million (£1,167 million). From March 1972 the unit of account of the IMF was changed from dollars to SDRs. The quota is therefore now expressed as SDR 2,800 million (£1,167 million). [3] Includes maintenance of value adjustments of −£3 million in May 1972, £57 million in May 1973, £226 million in March 1976 and £310 million in May 1976, to maintain a constant value in terms of SDRs of the Fund's holding of sterling following the Fund's decision to value certain currencies at market rates of exchange. [4] Oil facility.

Official long-term borrowing[1]

TABLE 15

	£ million											
	End of period											
	Inter-government loans											
			USA						Canada			
	German Federal Republic	Portugal	Lend-lease	Line of credit	Economic Co-operation administration	Mutual Security Agency	Export Import Bank credit	Other	Line of credit	Pakistan and Bangladesh	Total[2]	Other official long-term capital
1970	60	12	188	1,208	98	17	197	1	353	3	2,137	23
1971	49	7	173	1,111	87	15	148	1	350	2	1,943	—
1972	53	2	184	1,179	89	16	100	1	374	2	1,999	—
1973	54	—	181	1,162	83	15	61	1	369	2	1,926	—
1974 *1*	52	—	176	1,128	81	15	59	1	365	2	1,878	—
2	52	—	176	1,129	77	14	40	1	367	2	1,859	—
3	54	—	180	1,157	79	15	41	1	371	2	1,900	—
4	53	—	174	1,119	75	14	28	1	357	2	1,823	—
1975 *1*	52	—	171	1,094	74	14	27	1	345	2	1,778	—
2	57	—	188	1,204	77	15	15	—	353	2	1,911	—
3	61	—	201	1,286	82	16	16	—	397	2	2,062	—
4	62	—	197	1,264	79	16	8	—	393	2	2,021	—
1976 *1*	65	—	208	1,335	84	17	9	—	429	2	2,148	—
2	70	—	233	1,433	85	17	—	—	468	2	2,308	—
3	75	—	239	1,533	91	18	—	—	498	2	2,456	—
4	74	—	235	1,507	84	17	—	—	471	2	2,390	—
1977 *1*	73	—	232	1,487	83	17	—	—	444	2	2,337	—

[1] Figures are converted to sterling at $2·40=£1 for end-year 1970; at $2·60571 = £1 for end-year 1971 and at end period middle market closing rates thereafter. Changes to the figures in this table resulting from exchange rate variations are not recorded as loans or loan repayments in Tables 7 and 8.
[2] The components are rounded independently from the overall total.

Official long-term lending

TABLE 16

	£ million								
	End of period								
	Inter-government loans[1]								
	India	Pakistan and Bangladesh	Kenya	Singapore	Turkey	Poland	Other countries	Total[2]	Other official long-term capital[3]
1970	325	75	59	20	43	48	305	875	475
1971	374	80	62	27	45	48	327	964	537
1972	413	89	52	33	49	48	332	1,015	604
1973	448	94	52	37	47	48	346	1,074	703
1974 *1*	495	95	53	37	47	48	356	1,132	698
2	496	96	52	37	46	48	356	1,132	717
3	497	97	52	37	45	48	358	1,135	729
4	507	98	52	37	45	48	361	1,148	818
1975 *1*	539	102	53	37	44	48	373	1,197	842
2	538	104	52	37	44	48	375	1,198	862
3	548	107	52	37	44	48	382	1,219	867
4	550	109	52	37	43	48	388	1,227	945
1976 *1*	556	110	53	37	43	48	397	1,244	963
2	550	111	53	37	42	48	401	1,242	972
3	552	113	53	37	41	48	403	1,247	976
4	554	111	52	37	41	48	400	1.244	1,057
1977 *1*	559	113	52	37	41	48	403	1,253	1,076

[1] Some loans have, by agreement with the debtor country, been written down either in whole or in part. Such changes are reflected in the entries in this table but are not recorded as repayments in the general balance of payments tables or in Table 8.
[2] The components are rounded independently from the overall total.
[3] Subscriptions to international financial organisations (excluding the IMF) and other official assets.

Exchange reserves in sterling; and banking and money market liabilities in sterling to holders other than central monetary institutions

Summary

TABLE 17

£ million

End of period

	Exchange reserves in sterling held by central monetary institutions[1]					Banking and money market liabilities to holders other than CMIs		
			Banking and money market liabilities					
	Total	British government stocks[2]	Total	External deposits[3]	Treasury bills[4]	Total	External deposits[3]	Treasury bills
Total countries								
1970	2,365	1,295	1,070	698	373	1,673	1,670	3
1971	3,030	1,307	1,723	996	727	2,382	2,379	3
1972	3,361	1,454	1,907	1,031	876	2,291	2,288	3
1973	3,379	1,428	1,951	1,439	512	2,284	2,280	4
1974[2]	4,725	1,295	3,430	1,870	1,560	2,432	2,426	6
	4,303	959	3,344	1,784	1,560	2,500	2,494	6
1975	3,714	1,023	2,691	1,629	1,062	3,229†	3,201†	28
1976 *1*	3,620	1,052	2,568	1,413	1,155	3,234	3,225	9
2	2,701	1,001	1,700	1 009	691	3,223	3,212	11
3	2,371	983	1,388	935	453	3,435	3,401	34
4	2,203	964	1,239	813	426	3,484	3,470	14
1977 *1*	2,400	884	1,516	805	711	3,683	3,671	12
International organisations[5]								
1970	182	86	96	14	82	—	—	—
1971	210	109	101	10	91	—	—	—
1972	257	118	139	17	122	—	—	—
1973	310	128	182	20	162	—	—	—
1974[2]	363	126	237	51	186	—	—	—
	331	94	237	51	186	—	—	—
1975	386	120	266	68	198	—	—	—
1976 *1*	400	81	319	94	225	—	—	—
2	398	119	279	74	205	—	—	—
3	379	118	261	57	204	—	—	—
4	436	139	297	65	232	—	—	—
1977 *1*	429	54	375	92	283	—	—	—
Total								
1970	2,547	1,381	1,166	712	455	1,673	1,670	3
1971	3,240	1,416	1,824	1,006	818	2,382	2,379	3
1972	3,618	1,572	2,046	1,048	998	2,291	2,288	3
1973	3,689	1,556	2,133	1,459	674	2,284	2,280	4
1974[2]	5,088	1,421	3,667	1,921	1,746	2,432	2,426	6
	4,634	1,053	3,581	1,835	1,746	2,500	2,494	6
1975	4,100	1,143	2,957	1,697	1,260	3,229	3,201	28
1976 *1*	4,020	1,133	2,887	1,507	1,380	3,234	3,225	9
2	3,099	1,120	1,979	1,083	896	3,223	3,212	11
3	2,750	1,101	1,649	992	657	3,435	3,401	34
4	2,639	1,103	1,536	878	658	3,484	3,470	14
1977 *1*	2,829	938	1,891	897	994	3,683	3,671	12

[1] Sterling reserves of overseas countries and international organisations (other than the IMF) as reported by UK banks, etc.

[2] A modified reporting system was introduced at the end of 1974 giving rise to some change of definition and coverage. In particular, since 1974, all fourth quarter figures of holdings of British Government stocks are now recorded at approximate market values instead of at nominal values, whereas, for the other quarters, holdings of British Government stocks reflect the cash flows during each quarter. Therefore, the apparent change during the fourth quarter differs from the cash flows recorded in Table 7 by the amount of the revaluation for the whole year.

[3] Deposits with banks, local authorities and other financial institutions.

[4] Including certain non-interest-bearing notes.

Exchange reserves in sterling; and banking and money market liabilities in sterling to holders other than central monetary institutions

Geographical analysis

TABLE 17 (*continued*)

£ million

End of period

	Exchange reserves in sterling held by central monetary institutions[1]					Banking and money market liabilities to holders other than CMIs		
			Banking and money market liabilities					
	Total	British government stocks[2]	Total	External deposits[3]	Treasury bills[4]	Total	External deposits[3]	Treasury bills
EEC countries								
1973	288	107	181	159	22	468	467	1
1974 *1*	280	86	194	174	20	476	475	1
2	226	84	142	132	10	543	542	1
3	267	70	197	127	70	513	512	1
4[2]	223	63	160	127	33	501	500	1
	177	60	117	84	33	518	517	1
1975 *1*	92	21	71	47	24	493	493	—
2	117	21	96	44	52	704	703[5]	1
3	112	21	91	67	24	703	701	2
4	124	25	99	46	53	774	751	23
1976 *1*	171	27	144	29	115	751	746	5
2	113	27	86	43	43	776	770	6
3	200	27	173	97	76	896	866	30
4	186	10	176	100	76	899	887	12
1977 *1*	262	10	252	100	152	896	886	10
Oil-exporting countries[7]								
1973	959	103	856	719	137	314	314	—
1974 *1*	1,282	265	1,017	699	318	262	262	—
2	1,868	287	1,581	960	621	270	270	—
3	2,768	398	2,370	1,418	952	294	294	—
4[2]	3,183	490	2,693	1,387	1,306	307	306	1
	3,101	423	2,678	1,369	1,309	344	343	1
1975 *1*	3,449	514	2,935	1,417	1,518	324	324	—
2	3,239	554	2,685	1,298	1,387	367	367	—
3	2,943	550	2,393	1,419	974	408	408	—
4	2,838	624	2,214	1,381	833	466	466	—
1976 *1*	2,623	703	1,920	1,148	772	473	473	—
2	1,964	721	1,243	784	459	444	444	—
3	1,541	714	827	626	201	449	449	—
4	1,421	736	685	462	223	497	497	—
1977 *1*	1,443	658	785	531	254	532	532	—
Other countries								
1973	2,132	1,218	914	561	353	1,502	1,499	3
1974 *1*	2,097	1,181	916	662	254	1,493	1,489	4
2	1,763	940	823	593	230	1,573	1,569	4
3	1,385	782	603	394	209	1,640	1,635	5
4[2]	1,319	742	577	356	221	1,624	1,620	4
	1,025	476	549	331	218	1,638	1,634	4
1975 *1*	971	414	557	383	174	1,702	1,695	7
2	872	396	476	254	222	1,913	1,907	6
3	803	353	450	263	187	1,874	1,869	5
4	752	374	378	202	176	1,989	1,984	5
1976 *1*	826	322	504	236	268	2,010	2,006	4
2	624	253	371	182	189	2,003	1,998	5
3	630	242	388	212	176	2,090	2,086	4
4	596	218	378	251	127	2,088	2,086	2
1977 *1*	695	216	479	174	305	2,255	2,253	2

[5] Improvements in coverage on the second quarter of 1975 added some £180 million.
[6] Excluding IMF.
[7] Algeria, Bahrain, Brunei, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Trinidad and Tobago, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela.

External liabilities and claims of United Kingdom banks in overseas currencies[1]

TABLE 18

£ million

End of period

	Total all currencies	Currency: US dollars	Currency: Other overseas currencies	Area of holder: Western Europe: EEC countries	Area of holder: Western Europe: Other countries	Area of holder: North America	Area of holder: Oil-exporting countries[2]	Area of holder: Other countries[3]
United Kingdom liabilities								
1971	17,605	14,146	3,459	10,423		2,676	934	3,572
1972	25,460	20,539	4,921	14,327		3,294	1,698	6,141
1973	39,017	29,770	9,247	12,606	9,737	4,240	2,012	10,422
1974[4]	47,451	37,810	9,641	11,996	11,011	4,738	7,888	11,818
1975	63,368	51,488	11,880	15,972	13,241	6,771	11,198	16,186
1976 *1*	68,501	55,486	13,015	16,879	14,516	7,038	11,771	18,297
2	75,767	62,201	13,566	17,030	14,960	8,672	13,956	21,149
3	82,544	67,572	14,972	18,169	16,274	8,738	15,980	23,383
4	87,319	71,958	15,361	20,477	15,898	9,337	16,648	24,959
1977 *1*	87,625	72,182	15,443	19,953	15,297	9,237	17,468	25,670
United Kingdom claims								
1971	16,680	13,023	3,657	8,139		2,479	305	5,757
1972	24,019	19,422	4,597	11,165		3,206	522	9,126
1973	36,274	28,174	8,100	12,518	3,923	4,424	825	14,584
1974[4]	43,651	35,194	8,457	12,086	4,987	5,066	992	20,520
1975	58,440	47,914	10,526	15,362	6,548	4,041	1,677	30,812
1976 *1*	63,158	50,868	12,290	16,410	6,757	4,533	1,853	33,605
2	70,050	57,109	12,941	17,733	7,665	4,452	2,226	37,974
3	76,520	62,208	14,312	19,216	8,283	4,906	2,766	41,349
4	81,076	66,139	14,937	21,307	9,016	6,022	3,193	41,538
1977 *1*	80,524	65,828	14,696	20,864	8,853	5,085	3,718	42,004
Net liabilities[5]								
1971	925	1,123	−198	2,284		197	629	− 2,185
1972	1,441	1,117	324	3,162		88	1,176	− 2,985
1973	2,743	1,596	1,147	88	5,814	−184	1,187	− 4,162
1974[4]	3,800	2,616	1,184	−90	6,024	−328	6,896	− 8,702
1975	4,928	3,574	1,354	610	6,693	2,730	9,521	−14,626
1976 *1*	5,343	4,618	725	469	7,759	2,505	9,918	−15,308
2	5,717	5,092	625	− 703	7,295	4,220	11,730	−16,825
3	6,024	5,364	660	− 1,047	7,991	3,832	13,214	−17,966
4	6,243	5,819	424	− 830	6,882	3,315	13,455	−16,579
1977 *1*	7,101	6,354	747	− 911	6,444	4,152	13,750	−16,334

[1] Including certain other financial institutions. Including revaluations in sterling terms, (excluded from Table 7) and liabilities incurred by UK banks in respect of borrowings by UK public sector under the exchange cover scheme and, by HM Government on the euro-dollar facility.

[2] See footnote [7] to Table 17.

[3] Including unallocated items; under liabilities these are mainly unallocated dollar certificates.

[4] Although new reporting arrangements were introduced in December 1974, these are not thought to have led to any major inconsistencies between the figures from end-1974 onwards and for earlier figures, except for the exclusion of claims, on overseas customers, arising from acceptances, which contributed some £100 million in the earlier figures.

[5] Minus sign indicates that claims exceed liabilities.

Official reserves[1, 2]

TABLE 19

	$ million					£ million
	End of period					
	Gold	IMF special drawing rights	Convertible currencies	Reserve position in the IMF[2]	Total	Total[3]
1970	1,348	266	1,213	—	2,827	1,178
1971	843	642	5,097	—	6,582	2,526
1972	801	656	4,063	126	5,646	2,404
1973	887	724	4,725	140	6,476	2,787
1974 *1*	888	724	4,692	140	6,444	2,692
2	888	717	4,966	140	6,711	2,807
3	888	810	5,239	233	7,170	3.074
4	888	830	4,823	248	6,789	2,890
1975 *1*	888	830	5,127	272	7,117	2,962
2	888	840	4,184	286	6,198	2,837
3	888	840	3,783	348	5,859	2,867
4	888	840	3,335	366	5,429	2,683
1976 *1*	888	830	4,187	—	5,905	3,082
2	888	790	3,634	—	5,312	2,976
3	888	759	3,511	—	5,158	3,092
4	888	728	2,513	—	4,129	2,426
1977 *1*	913	673	8,032	—	9,618	5,592

[1] From end-1970 convertible currencies are valued at middle or central rates. Special Drawing Rights are valued at SDR 1=$1 at end-1970; at SDR 1=$1·08571 from end-1971 to end-1972; and at SDR 1=$1·20635 thereafter. Gold is valued at $35 per fine ounce at end-1970; $38 per fine ounce from end-1971 to end-1972; and at $42·2222 per fine ounce thereafter.

[2] In July 1972, the official reserves were redefined to include the UK reserve position in the IMF, which at that time amounted to $760 million. From end 1970 to end-1971 this was nil.

[3] Total reserves valued as in [1] above are converted to sterling at $2·4=£1 at end-1970; at $2·60571=£1 at end-1971 and at end-period dollar/sterling middle-market closing rates thereafter.

Official financing liabilities and reserve assets[1]

TABLE 20

	£ million						
	End of period						
		Borrowing from other monetary authorities		Other foreign currency borrowing			
	IMF[2]	Foreign currency[3]	Sterling[4]	by HM Government	by public sector under exchange cover scheme	Total official financing liabilities	Official reserves
1970	970	—	399	—	50	1,419	1,178
1971	415	—	—	—	140	555	2,526
1972	—	—	—	—	156	156	2,404
1973	—	—	—	—	1.283	1 283	2,787
1974 *1*	—	—	—	—	1 545	1,545	2,692
2	—	—	—	—	1,981	1,981	2,807
3	—	—	—	—	2,222	2,222	3 074
4	—	—	—	638	2,380	3.018	2,890
1975 *1*	—	—	—	1,041	2,372	3 413	2,962
2	—	—	—	1,144	2 778	3,922	2,837
3	—	—	—	1,223	3,014	4,237	2,867
4	—	—	—	1.235	3,174	4,409	2,683
1976 *1*	630	—	—	1,305	3.654	5,589	3,082
2	1,149	353	224	1,401	4.515	7,642	2,976
3	1,230	566	360	1,499	5,338	8,993	3,092
4	1,205	—	—	1,469	5,646	8,320	2,426
1977 *1*	1,893	—	—	2,035	5,604	9,532	5,592

[1] Data denominated in dollars are converted to sterling at £1=$2·4 at end-1970; at £1=$2·60571 at end-1971 and at end-period middle-market closing rates thereafter. (From end-1970 non-dollar currencies are first converted to dollars at middle or central rates).

[2] Drawings from the IMF, excluding interest and charges, and net of repayments to and drawings from the IMF by other countries in sterling (see Table 13 Official financing, and Table 14 UK account with IMF).

[3] Borrowing in the form of foreign currency deposits.

[4] Borrowing and assistance with a sterling counterpart.

Regional accounts - preliminary estimates for 1975

Introduction

This article presents preliminary estimates of gross domestic product and personal income for 1975 together with revised estimates for 1971 to 1974, for the eleven standard regions of the United Kingdom. The estimates largely follow the procedures outlined in previous articles in this series. In an article in the June 1976 edition of *Economic Trends* the collaboration between the Central Statistical Office, which takes the lead in the assembly of the regional accounts, the Welsh and Scottish Offices and the Department of Finance Northern Ireland was described; the present estimates are further results of that collaboration. The most recent article, in the November 1976 edition of *Economic Trends*, gave analyses of gross domestic product by industry group within each region, and the estimates at this finer detail made full use of the experience of the compilation of regional accounts and access to data which Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland were able to contribute.

Small revisions have been made to the estimates for 1971 to 1974 due to the revisions to the national aggregates published in the April 1977 edition of *Economic Trends*, and to some new data and improved methods in the allocation between regions. The article distinguishes for the first time a new continental shelf region to which the profits from the offshore activity of the oil and gas exploration and extraction industry (Minimum List Heading 104) are allocated. The new presentation was announced by press notice on 16 May, and also in the May edition of *Statistical News;* the reasons behind this changed treatment are discussed below. Further results from the regional accounts giving an industry breakdown of gross domestic product and consistent with the Blue Book *National Income and Expenditure 1966–1976* will be published in *Economic Trends* in November this year. A full description of the methodology used in compiling the regional accounts will also be published later this year.

The latest estimates

The results shown in Tables 1 to 4 must be treated with some degree of caution, as explained in previous articles. However, the figures do suggest that the relative improvements in the Scottish and Northern Ireland economies in the early 1970s continued in 1975, and that the relative deterioration in the Welsh economy during 1973 and 1974 was halted in 1975, due partly as a result of substantial improvement in the pay of coalminers relative to others. English regions showing above average rises in money GDP in 1975 also tended to be those with a relatively large coal mining industry. The West Midlands, South West and East Anglian regions showed relative declines in 1975.

The pattern of relative movements in regional gross domestic product was repeated to a large extent in the movements of personal disposable income, since income from employment is the major component of both of these regional aggregates. The changes in personal disposable income per head (measured at current prices) in 1975 continued the tendencies observed in earlier years towards, a narrowing of the differences between regions. Thus the North region, Scotland and Northern Ireland experienced relatively large increase in personal disposable income per head although East Anglia, also among the poorer regions, fell back, partly due to the relative importance of self-employment income, which had grown relatively slowly.

Changes since the November 1976 estimates

North Sea oil and gas

The treatment of the oil and gas extraction industry (MLH 104) in the national accounts was described in an article in the February 1976 edition of *Statistical News*. Exploration expenditure is treated as a current cost, so that during the earlier part of the 1970s, when there was substantial exploration activity but when natural gas only was being produced, gross trading profits in the industry were either small or negative. However, production of offshore oil started in 1975 and has built up so that from 1977 onwards large profits will be generated. Since the present regional estimates include preliminary figures for 1975, it is now considered appropriate to change the presentation to a form more suited to the special circumstances of this rapidly growing industry.

One of the major purposes of the regional accounts is to allocate each element of gross domestic product to the region where the economic activity takes place. In the case of offshore oil and gas extraction, the main activities occur offshore in an area which in this context can be regarded as part of the United Kingdom, but not part of any of the eleven existing regions. To accommodate these extra operations in the regional accounts it has been decided that henceforward a new (twelfth) region will be included, and that it will be known as the Continental Shelf region. The term Continental Shelf is intended to describe the offshore area around the United Kingdom designated as the UK sector for oil purposes. The gross domestic product for the region will include only the profits of the oil and gas exploration and production industry (Minimum List Heading 104 of the Standard Industrial Classification) which are related to activities which take place offshore.

The sub-division of MLH 104 activities between the offshore and onshore regions presents a few difficult borderline cases in principle, although in practice the overwhelming proportion of the activities are clearly allocable offshore. In making the sub-division of MLH 104, onshore activity is primarily related to those using fixed assets onshore (for example separation and stabilisation terminals and storage facilities). The estimates of the offshore and onshore profits of MLH 104 have been compiled from a number of statistical and administrative sources. For the most part gross trading profits, split between onshore and offshore have been derived from full operating accounts constructed using this data, together with some estimated

items. In 1976 (outside the period shown in the attached tables) a new integrated enquiry to operators and contractors was introduced, and this will result in firmly based estimates from 1976 onwards.

The other component of gross domestic product relevant to the Continental Shelf region is income from employment. Total income from employment in the Continental Shelf will be very small compared with profits. The present practice is that income from employment is shown throughout the regional accounts according to the region of residence of the employee, and since there are no residents on the Continental Shelf, the allocation of employment income will not be altered by the new arrangements. It is recognised that this practice is not wholly satisfactory and that allocation by region of workplace would give an improved measure of economic activity. The present treatment is determined by the available data and for the eleven existing regions the differences between allocation by residence and workplace are thought to be small. Rough estimates of the income of employees in MLH 104 whose main activities are offshore are given as footnotes to Table 2.

Other revisions – gross domestic product

The regional estimates of factor incomes have been revised to bring them in line with the national aggregates published in the national income article in *Economic Trends* April 1977. In addition small changes have been made to the allocations by regions of employers' other contributions which continue to be allocated using wages and salaries. New estimates of wages and salaries in Northern Ireland and for agriculture in all regions have been incorporated. Several small changes have been introduced into the regional estimates of rent incorporating new data for local authorities and central government and more up to date results from the Family Expenditure Survey, used in the rent estimates for dwellings.

The allocation of profits by region has been affected by a change in the treatment of the adjustment for financial services. These were formerly assumed to be 'purchased' by the regions in proportion to their profits and self-employment income, but in the present estimates they are allocated in proportion to profits, etc. in the industry insurance, banking and finance. The present treatment is more in line with the concept in the European System of National Accounts of a notional industry allied to banking which consumes these financial services but produces no output[1]. The new treatment results in rather lower profits in the South East region offset by higher profits elsewhere.

Estimates for 1975

The estimates of income from employment for 1975 must be regarded as provisional since regional totals of wages and salaries used for earlier years from a special 9 per cent sample of DHSS records are no longer available, due to the change in the administration of national insurance introduced in April 1975. A new 1 per cent sample of earnings and related data should provide the necessary regional control totals for 1975/6 later this year and it is hoped to publish the 1975 estimates revised in the light of them in November. The regional totals for 1975 given in Tables 2 and 3 are built up from employment and earnings data for each SIC Order group, adjusted for each region by a factor obtained by comparing the employment and earnings estimates for 1973 and 1974 for the region concerned with the control totals provided by the DHSS 9 per cent samples for those years.

Self-employment income and profits are also provisional for 1975; no new regional data for these factor incomes have become available since the estimates published in November 1976.

[1] See for example, the description of the notional industry in *'Methodology of the Input/Output tables for the EEC.* Annex 1, Special series 1-1970, Branch 810.

Central Statistical Office

Gross domestic product at factor cost 1972-1975

TABLE 1

	£ million				Per head, UK *less* Continental Shelf = 100[2]			
	1972	1973	1974[1]	1975[2]	1972	1973	1974	1975
North	2,917	3,381	3,755	4,912	89·4	90·5	91·8	95·4
Yorkshire and Humberside	4,457	5,104	6,103	7,817	93·3	93·3	95·4	97·0
East Midlands	3,316	3,843	4,756	6,009	98·1	98·3	98·0	97·9
East Anglia	1,566	1,858	2,177	2,687	92·4	94·3	94·8	91·6
South East	19,512	22,187	25,008	31,466	113·8	113·1	112·9	112·8
South West	3,559	4,058	5,128	6,366	93·8	92·4	93·4	91·3
West Midlands	5,170	5,933	6,814	8,359	101·4	101·4	100·7	98·0
North West	6,507	7,428	8,300	10,457	97·3	97·1	96·4	96·5
England	47,004	53,792	62,041	78,073	102·5	102·3	102·3	102·0
Wales	2,412	2,766	3,109	3,998	89·1	88·3	86·3	87·8
Scotland	4,742	5,550	6,446	8,248	91·9	94·0	94·6	96·2
Northern Ireland	1,080	1,267	1,504	1,856	70·6	72·3	74·4	73·3
United Kingdom *less* Continental Shelf	55,238	63,375	73,100	92,175	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
Continental Shelf[3]	32	0	−62	−25	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	55,270	63,375	73,038	92,150	—	—	—	—

Factor incomes in the gross domestic product 1972—75

TABLE 2

	£ million											
	Income[3] from employment	Income from self-employment	Gross trading profits and surpluses	*less* Stock appreciation	Rent	Gross domestic product	Income[3] from employment	Income from self-employment	Gross trading profits and surpluses	*less* Stock appreciation	Rent	Gross domestic product
	1972						1973					
North	1,976	255	577	79	188	2,917	2,309	314	709	183	232	3,381
Yorkshire and Humberside	3,067	397	857	133	269	4,457	3,514	493	1,100	303	300	5,104
East Midlands	2,286	307	599	91	215	3,316	2,654	392	746	198	249	3,843
East Anglia	959	242	284	46	127	1,566	1,126	340	362	119	149	1,858
South East	13,401	1,894	2,883	370	1,704	19,512	15,274	2,309	3,441	867	2,030	22,187
South West	2,349	470	527	81	294	3,559	2,679	582	644	180	333	4,058
West Midlands	3,655	420	871	132	356	5,170	4,214	500	1,151	346	414	5,933
North West	4,397	540	1,310	174	434	6,507	5,092	638	1,605	410	503	7,428
England	32,090	4,525	7,908	1,106	3,587	47,004	36,862	5,568	9,758	2,606	4,210	53,792
Wales	1,617	271	437	65	152	2,412	1,858	339	591	193	171	2,766
Scotland	3,174	472	909	124	311	4,742	3,731	620	1,142	301	358	5,550
Northern Ireland	717	147	191	40	65	1,080	840	180	258	80	69	1,267
Continental Shelf	—	—	32	—	—	32	—	—	0	—	—	0
United Kingdom	37,598	5,415	9,477	1,335	4,115	55,270	43,291	6,707	11,749	3,180	4,808	63,375
	1974						1975					
North	2,712	338	801	359	263	3,755	3,687	397	818	308	318	4,912
Yorkshire and Humberside	4,430	592	1,253	541	369	6,103	5,844	692	1,276	448	453	7,817
East Midlands	3,408	528	876	382	326	4,756	4,473	568	899	344	413	6,009
East Anglia	1,376	408	418	213	188	2,177	1,783	445	422	195	232	2,687
South East	18,184	2,628	3,509	1,730	2,417	25,008	23,434	2,943	3,603	1,470	2,956	31,466
South West	3,537	753	779	363	422	5,128	4,539	855	773	332	531	6,366
West Midlands	5,055	590	1,304	646	511	6,814	6,314	670	1,286	540	629	8,359
North West	6,026	735	1,771	840	608	8,300	7,823	850	1,741	697	740	10,457
England	44,728	6,572	10,711	5,074	5,104	62,041	57,897	7,420	10,818	4,334	6,272	78,073
Wales	2,174	371	674	336	226	3,109	2,863	433	680	255	277	3,998
Scotland	4,542	744	1,299	567	428	6,446	6,109	833	1,273	507	540	8,248
Northern Ireland	1,054	210	280	114	74	1,504	1,386	227	256	107	94	1,856
Continental Shelf[3]	—	—	−62	—	—	−62	—	—	−25	—	—	−25
United Kingdom	52,498	7,897	12,902	6,091	5,832	73,038	68,255	8,913	13,002	5,203	7,183	92,150

[1] Owing to local government reorganisation in April 1974 the 1974 and 1975 figures for the North, Yorkshire and Humberside, East Midlands South East, South West and North West are based on different boundaries than those for earlier years.

[2] Estimates of gross domestic product per head cannot be calculated for the Continental Shelf region as there is no resident population in this region.

[3] Gross domestic product for the Continental Shelf region does not include income from employment which is allocated throughout the regional accounts to the region of residence of the employee. Estimates of income from employment relating to activity in the Continental Shelf region are:

	1972	1973	1974	1975
£ million	2	2	2	3

Personal income and personal disposable income 1972-75

TABLE 3

£ million

	North	Yorkshire and Humberside	East Midlands	East Anglia	South East	South West	West Midlands	North West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
1972												
Income from employment	1,976	3,067	2,286	959	13,401	2,349	3,655	4,397	1,617	3,174	717	37,598
Income from self-employment	255	397	307	242	1,894	470	420	540	271	472	147	5,415
Rent, dividends and net interest	232	374	288	162	2,153	445	457	571	202	364	83	5,331
National insurance benefits *plus* other current grants from public authorities	380	538	335	169	1,719	399	496	771	318	584	185	5,894
Total personal income	2,843	4,376	3,216	1,532	19,167	3,663	5,028	6,279	2,408	4,594	1,132	54,238
less Taxes, etc.	487	771	565	272	3,835	666	921	1,101	428	770	183	9,999
Personal disposable income	2,356	3,605	2,651	1,260	15,332	2,997	4,107	5,178	1,980	3,824	949	44,239
1973												
Income from employment	2,309	3,514	2,654	1,126	15,274	2,679	4,214	5,092	1,858	3,731	840	43,291
Income from self-employment	314	493	392	340	2,309	582	500	638	339	620	180	6,707
Rent, dividends and net interest	286	429	350	193	2,490	513	538	676	225	441	88	6,229
National insurance benefits *plus* other current grants from public authorities	400	583	366	187	1,894	448	540	829	358	666	193	6,464
Total personal income	3,309	5,019	3,762	1,846	21,967	4,222	5,792	7,235	2,780	5,458	1,301	62,691
less Taxes, etc.	612	920	681	345	4,423	772	1,075	1,281	483	1,022	207	11,821
Personal disposable income	2,697	4,099	3,081	1,501	17,544	3,450	4,717	5,954	2,297	4,436	1,094	50,870
1974[1]												
Income from employment	2,712	4,430	3,408	1,376	18,184	3,537	5,055	6,026	2,174	4,542	1,054	52,498
Income from self-employment	338	592	528	408	2,628	753	590	735	371	744	210	7,897
Rent, dividends and net interest	312	543	443	262	2,991	658	675	804	287	518	105	7,598
National insurance benefits *plus* other current grants from public authorities	477	720	482	233	2,304	599	666	1,009	448	767	215	7,920
Total personal income	3,839	6,285	4,861	2,279	26,107	5,547	6,986	8,574	3,280	6,571	1,584	75,913
less Taxes, etc.	761	1,279	957	468	5,744	1,056	1,407	1,634	640	1,306	298	15,550
Personal disposable income	3,078	5,006	3,904	1,811	20,363	4,491	5,579	6,940	2,640	5,265	1,286	60,363
1975[1]												
Income from employment	3,687	5,844	4,473	1,783	23,434	4,539	6,314	7,823	2,863	6,109	1,386	68,255
Income from self-employment	397	692	568	445	2,943	855	670	850	433	833	227	8,913
Rent, dividends and net interest	365	636	538	304	3,484	770	793	943	338	609	125	8,905
National insurance benefits *plus* other current grants from public authorities	619	934	626	302	2,979	779	860	1,308	582	999	281	10,269
Total personal income	5,068	8,106	6,205	2,834	32,840	6,943	8,637	10,924	4,216	8,550	2,019	96,342
less Taxes, etc.	1,093	1,821	1,365	657	8,134	1,485	1,979	2,312	905	1,863	423	22,037
Personal disposable income	3,975	6,285	4,840	2,177	24,706	5,458	6,658	8,612	3,311	6,687	1,596	74,305

[1] Owing to local government reorganisation in April 1974, the 1974 and 1975 figures for the North, Yorkshire and Humberside, East Midlands, South East, South West, and North West are based on different boundaries than those for earlier years.

Personal disposable income 1972-75

TABLE 4

	£ million				Per head, UK = 100			
	1972	1973	1974[1]	1975[1]	1972	1973	1974	1975
North	2,356	2,697	3,078	3,975	90·1	90·0	91·2	95·8
Yorkshire and Humberside	3,605	4,099	5,006	6,285	94·2	93·3	94·8	96·7
East Midlands	2,651	3,081	3,904	4,840	97·9	98·2	97·4	97·8
East Anglia	1,260	1,501	1,811	2,177	92·9	94·9	95·5	92·1
South East	15,332	17,544	20,363	24,706	111·7	111·4	111·3	109·9
South West	2,997	3,450	4,491	5,458	98·6	97·8	99·0	97·1
West Midlands	4,107	4,717	5,579	6,658	100·5	100·5	99·9	96·8
North West	5,178	5,954	6,940	8,612	96·7	96·9	97·6	98·6
England	37,486	43,043	51,172	62,711	102·1	101·9	102·2	101·7
Wales	1,980	2,297	2,640	3,311	91·3	91·9	88·8	90·2
Scotland	3,824	4,436	5,265	6,687	92·6	93·6	93·6	96·7
Northern Ireland	949	1,094	1,286	1,596	77·5	77·8	77·1	78·2
United Kingdom	44,239	50,870	60,363	74,305	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

[1] Owing to refinements in the methods from 1971 onwards there is a break in the time series between 1970 and 1971, so that the figures for years up to and including 1970 are not directly comparable with those for 1971 and later years.

Interest, profits and dividends in the balance of payments

J. E. KIDGELL, *Statistician*, Central Statistical Office[1]

Summary

In most post-war years, and indeed earlier, the surplus on invisibles has helped the United Kingdom to carry a deficit on visible trade. A significant contribution to the surplus on invisibles has come from interest, profits and dividends.

There have been some dramatic changes in the composition of interest, profits and dividends (IPD) in the post-war period. In particular, the eurocurrency market has appeared, and grown in the United Kingdom to such an extent that the deposits of overseas currencies by non-residents now exceed £80 billion, and the net earnings of UK banks in this market were over £250 million in 1976. There have also been radical changes in the nature of the United Kingdom's overseas debt and thus its servicing. In the early post-war years, most of the debt was reflected in higher sterling balances of overseas holders. This method of financing remained important throughout the 1960s and early 1970s, but during the 1960s was supplemented by loans from the IMF. During the 1970s there has been more foreign currency borrowing undertaken by the public sector, and by the private sector for both investment abroad and at home. In 1976, some of this foreign currency borrowing was made necessary by the large withdrawals of foreign holdings of sterling in this country. The offer of foreign currency bonds by the UK Government to overseas official holders of sterling announced earlier this year is a further step towards reducing the role of sterling as a reserve currency. Any drawing on the Basle facility of 1977 (the so called 'safety net') would contribute to the same objective.

The earnings of international companies abroad and in the United Kingdom have grown sharply. The appearance of the North Sea oil industry has, as yet, had little impact on IPD, but, during 1976, foreign oil companies were beginning to earn profits in the North Sea and these are, of course, expected to increase sharply in the next few years.

Introduction

Interest, profits and dividends are one component of the invisibles account in the balance of payments. The invisible account is itself a component of the current account. Each month the Department of Trade and Central Statistical Office issue a press notice on the current account of UK's balance of payments. In order to give a more complete picture of the way United Kingdom is paying its way in the world, projections of the invisibles account are shown together with the up-to-date monthly trade figures, giving an estimate of the balance on the current account as a whole. The invisible balance is projected because information on invisible transactions is not available monthly, but only quarterly. Details of invisibles are given each quarter in the balance of payments press notice which is released two months after the end of the period to which it refers, and, a month later in an article in *Economic Trends*. The publicity given to the invisible balance is inevitably less than that given to the more frequent and more timely release of the trade figures. This is, perhaps, unfortunate given the positive contribution the invisible balance makes to the UK balance of payments — the invisible balance having been in surplus in every year since 1948.

Interest, profits and dividends are generally less publicised and perhaps less well understood than the rest of the invisibles account (shipping, aviation, travel, government and other services). This article provides more information than is usually published about IPD and tries to put these flows in their true perspective within the balance of payments accounts. The article starts by describing, very briefly, what IPD are and lists their components (the Appendix explains them in more detail, giving some information on their sources and methods of measurement). There is then a section which examines the history of IPD since the war.

What IPD are

This part of the balance of payments accounts includes all interest, profits and dividends accruing to UK residents from non-residents (credits) or payable overseas by UK residents (debits) after deduction of local taxes and after allowing for depreciation. In the published accounts, the components are presented in three groups — IPD on (i) direct and (ii) portfolio investment and (iii) other investment and other capital flows.

Direct investment income records the earnings in the form of profits, dividends and net interest of parent companies other than oil companies from their branches, subsidiaries and associated companies based in other countries. Credits are the net earnings of overseas affiliates of UK parent companies; debits, the net earnings of UK affiliates of overseas parent companies. These earnings include interest on intercompany debt, profits from branches or other unincorporated enterprises, and earnings from subsidiaries. Profits are included in the current account whether remitted or not, but because unremitted profits are simultaneously reinvested there is an offsetting item in the capital account. Ideally profits should be after deducting stock appreciation but for practical reasons it is included in IPD and offset in the capital account (see Appendix).

Portfolio investment income includes dividend and interest flows to UK residents on their holdings of overseas stocks and shares and other securities; and flows to non-residents on their holdings of British government stocks, local authority securities, foreign currency issues and other stocks and shares. Unlike direct investment income, it refers only to remitted amounts.

[1] The author would like to acknowledge, with thanks, help received from colleagues in H.M. Treasury, Bank of England, Department of Industry, and the Central Statistical Office.

'Other' IPD, for historical reasons, includes the direct investment income of oil companies. The rest of 'other' IPD consists largely of interest flows on official assets and liabilities, on trade credit, on UK banking activities, and on overseas borrowing by UK companies.

Post war trends in IPD

IPD in the current account

Long-run comparisons of a series are often difficult because of changes in definitions, sources and methods. The series of IPD credits and debits are no exception. At the end of the 1950s a major change took place in the sources of balance of payments statistics. In 1958, the direct investment inquiry was launched, providing information on direct investment income in much the same way as today. Other changes have also taken place, the last major change being the introduction, in 1975 of the Bank of England's new banking statistics (*Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin*, June 1975). Before 1958, the definition of IPD was different. For example early figures did not always include unremitted profits. (Descriptions of the earlier methodology are given in articles in *Economic Trends* in November 1957 and March 1961.) In most cases where source or definition has changed it is not possible to revise the earlier figures.

Table 1, which shows how IPD have contributed to the current account of the balance of payments since 1946, should be read in the knowledge that the figures are not entirely consistent over time. IPD have been in surplus in each of the thirty one years covered in the table. Over the thirty one year post-war period the surplus of IPD was on average twice the deficit on current account (including the IPD surplus). It is not possible however to assess the relevance to UK's economic development of IPD in isolation because the income flows on the current account have resulted only because there have been flows on the capital account. It is perhaps interesting to note that in the United Kingdom the net inflow of IPD in the post-war period exceeded the net outflow of capital by about £10,000 million. (An assessment of the effect on UK reserves of international investment in 1973—75 is given in an article in the September 1976 issue of HM Treasury's *Economic Progress Report*.) In the measurement of gross national product (GNP), net IPD (or net property income) are added to gross domestic product (GDP). Because net IPD have been in surplus they have made a positive contribution (of about 1 per cent per annum) to GNP in every post-war year.

With the major changes in the data collection system towards the end of the 1950s more details on IPD became available. In 1958, the Departments of Industry, Trade, and Prices and Consumer Protection direct investment inquiry was launched. It produced estimates of direct investment and associated earnings from 1958. This allowed government statisticians to produce the present tripartite analysis of the estimates of IPD. These were published for the first time in March 1961. With the improved statistics coming from the direct investment inquiry the first comprehensive and consistent estimates of unremitted profits were included within IPD (and, with opposite signs, in the capital account). The published accounts, therefore, took the shape that they have retained until now, with IPD credits and debits both being subdivided into three components — direct, portfolio and 'other'. Although there have been further changes in sources, the definitions of IPD have remained unchanged since March 1961 and consequently comparisons over the period become more meaningful.

Table 2 shows the breakdown of IPD into their three main (published) headings—direct, portfolio, and other (including the earnings of oil companies). There are many reasons why it is difficult to assess the significance of the growth of these components, one being that they are measured in current prices, and no attempt is made to deflate them. However, between 1958 and 1976 UK consumer prices increased by about three times. Over the same period, earnings from direct investments increased over ten times; portfolio earnings little more than doubled; and 'other' earnings nearly quadrupled. On the debits side, payments of earnings from direct investment increased elevenfold (though by 1975 they had increased only sixfold); payments on portfolio investments increased nearly seven times; and 'other' payments increased five times.

Earnings from abroad (*credits*) (Table 3)

One reason for these different growth rates has been the different rates at which external assets and liabilities have grown. The growth in direct earnings has been accompanied by a rapid expansion in assets held overseas. The book value of UK companies' (excluding oil companies and banks) direct investments abroad are estimated to have increased over three times between the ends of 1962 and 1975 ('Inventory of UK external Assets and Liabilities'. *Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin* June 1977). Earnings of these companies abroad increased almost six times between the average of 1962 and 1963 and the average of 1975 and 1976. A large proportion of these earnings were reinvested abroad to add to the increase in external assets. The difference in the rates of growth of assets and earnings implies that there has been a substantial increase in the rate of return on assets. This may well be so, but these figures cannot be used to estimate the size of this increase because the estimates of assets are based on book values while earnings are measured at current prices.

Whilst portfolio earnings increased by about two-thirds, external portfolio assets (measured at estimated market prices) doubled, The book value of oil companies' external assets almost trebled between 1962 and 1975, whereas their IPD credits have, until 1973, remained very stable. The companies earned exceptional credits in 1973 and 1974 partly due to the stock profits resulting from the large increases in the price of crude oil in those years. By 1976, the growth in oil companies' IPD credits had just about matched the growth in assets. (As is made clear in the Appendix the oil component in the IPD credit is a residual arising after the allocation to other items in the balance of payments accounts of the companies' cash flow. It is also net of the earnings of the Dutch owned share of the Shell group arising in the United Kingdom. It is thus not truly representative of their overseas profits.)

Perhaps the area of most dramatic growth in the last few years has been the net earnings of UK banks from their borrowing and lending in overseas currencies. London is a major euro-currency market centre and between 1964 and 1976 this market grew rapidly. UK banks' external liabilities in overseas currencies, which were less than £2 billion in 1964, stood at £87 billion by the end of 1976. The banks' earnings

on their currency transactions largely reflect the difference between the rates at which they borrow and lend. These earnings remained small until 1969. Between 1969 and 1974, they remained fairly stable at £15 million to £20 million per annum, the effect of the higher interest rate earned on loans than on deposits being largely offset by the fact that the banks were net external borrowers of overseas currencies. In 1975, the banks' net earnings increased substantially to over £150 million and, in 1976, to over £250 million. This was largely because of the rapid growth of the sterling value of the 'turn' earned by the banks on the difference between lending and borrowing rates. Banks' earnings on this lending are offset by interest paid on the amounts by which liabilities exceed assets, and, although there was some rise in net liabilities, a lower eurocurrency rate caused a reduction in the outflow. For balance of payments purposes, the interest payment on overseas currency loans made by UK banks to UK public sector are treated as if they were paid directly overseas by the public sector. They are included in IPD debits (Table 4) and are excluded from the UK banks' net earnings referred to above and shown in Table 3. The net earnings of the banks included within credits are therefore based on total external claims and external liabilities adjusted to exclude those foreign currency deposits subsequently on-lent to UK public sector. Such lending to public sector increased rapidly after 1973 and if the UK public sector's interest payments are combined with the banks' net earnings the UK made net payments of £99 million, £55 million and £21 million in the last three years.

Interest earned on external lending in sterling (other than export credit) by UK banks and other financial institutions rose slowly before 1972 but increased rapidly thereafter. Between 1972 and 1976 it nearly quadrupled. The level of outstanding claims rose but of greater significance was the sharp increase in interest rates between 1972 and 1973; although they fell back a little in 1974 and 1975, they rose again in 1976. The application of exchange control to the use of sterling for the finance of trade has altered in recent years. In 1968, except where a UK merchant was involved, the use of sterling to finance trade between countries outside the sterling area was withdrawn. In 1972, when the Scheduled Territories were reduced in number to exclude most overseas sterling area countries, the application of exchange control to UK residents' transactions with those countries was deliberately drawn in wide terms. Sterling continued to be available to finance trade provided one leg of the transaction involved a country in the overseas sterling area. However, in November 1976 these facilities were withdrawn and sterling is now only available for the finance of trade between the Scheduled Territories (currently the United Kingdom, Channel Islands, the Isle of Man, the Republic of Ireland and Gibraltar) and the rest of the world. At the same time, the use by UK merchants of official exchange to finance trade between any two of the non-Scheduled Territories was terminated. These latest changes have led to a substantial once-for-all inflow of foreign currency as existing facilities have been repaid and as the facilities themselves are withdrawn. Inevitably earnings of UK banks on this sort of sterling business will, in future, be reduced, but this effect will be diminished to the extent that traders borrow foreign currency from UK banks.

Unaffected by these changes is credit on UK exports, and consequently the interest earned by the banks and suppliers that extended the credit. Interest on export credit extended between related concerns is included within the income flows of direct investment companies. The interest on export credit shown in Table 3 refers, in the private sector, to interest earned on credit extended by UK banks and by the suppliers of the goods and, in the public sector, by the banks on the credit that is refinanced by Export Credit Guarantee Department (ECGD). The interest earned by the public sector is, in fact, paid by the foreign importer to the bank (or to the supplier), but is treated as being paid direct to ECGD. Interest earned on export credit extended by the private sector grew steadily throughout the period 1964-1975. With the advent of the special export credit guarantee schemes in 1970 interest earned by the public sector on refinanced credit grew from nothing in 1969 to nearly £100 million in 1976.

The level of UK official gold and currency reserves grew from $2·3 billion at the end of 1964 to a peak of nearly $8 billion towards the end of 1974. At the end of 1976 they stood at just over $4 billion. They recovered sharply in the first few months of 1977 and stood at just over $10 billion at the end of April. At the beginning of 1964 over 90 per cent of the reserves were held in gold, but early in 1977, this proportion stood at about 10 per cent. The proportion of the reserves earning interest thus increased. Another reason for the increase in earnings on the reserves is the depreciation of sterling. The devaluation in 1967 and the depreciation of sterling since 1972 have resulted in higher sterling equivalents of earnings made in dollars and other foreign currencies.

Payments overseas (*debits*) (*Table* 4)

The earnings of foreign companies' affiliates in the United Kingdom (direct payments abroad) increased more than fivefold between the average of 1962 and 1963 and the average of 1975 and 1976, whilst the book values of foreign owned assets in the United Kingdom (that is UK liabilities) increased only slightly less. Portfolio payments abroad increased nearly six times, but the level of foreign holdings of UK portfolio investments (measured at estimated market prices) increased less than three times. The book value of foreign owned oil company assets in the United Kingdom increased nearly sixfold between the end of 1962 and 1975, but IPD debits have shown little sign of growth except in the early 1970s. There are two reasons for this. First, in recent years, there has been fierce competition in the UK market. Secondly, and probably more importantly in the last few years, the large increase in foreign owned assets in this country has resulted from the massive investments in the North Sea. However, over the last few years the companies made a net loss on their North Sea operations as abortive exploration expenditure was written off. But, as fields come on stream and profits grow, IPD oil debits are expected to increase sharply. Evidence of this was already appearing towards the end of 1976.

Interest on sterling liabilities consists of interest paid to foreign holders of British government stocks and Treasury Bills, and to foreign depositors of sterling in UK banks, local authorities and other institutions, It has been one of the largest components of IPD debits over the whole period 1964 to 1976. In 1964, this interest represented over a third of IPD debits, but, with faster growth in direct debits and interest on foreign currency borrowing, particularly by the

public sector, this share fell to just over a fifth in the mid 1970s.

Interest paid on public sector sterling liabilities consists of interest on British government stocks held by overseas central monetary institutions and international organisations, (interest paid to other overseas holders of these stocks is included in portfolio investment debits) and on all overseas holdings of Treasury bills and deposits with local authorities. Over the period 1964 to 1976, this interest paid abroad has fluctuated, reaching a peak of £221 million in 1969 as a result of both high interest rates and increasing liabilities. In spite of a large increase in overseas holdings of Treasury bills payments declined somewhat in 1970 and 1971 as interest rates fell sharply. They then increased rapidly until the early part of 1976. This increase was partly the result of higher interest rates, particularly in 1973, and partly due to the inflow of funds to London mainly from the oil exporting countries following the increase in the price of oil. Overseas holdings of Treasury bills increased almost threefold between 1973 and 1974. In 1976, interest payments fell back from these high levels in spite of very high interest rates. This was caused by the massive reduction in sterling holdings (particularly of Treasury bills) by overseas monetary institutions, mainly those of the oil producing countries, (though, throughout 1976, these institutions' holdings of British government stocks remained fairly stable).

A similar story surrounds the movements of private sector payments on external sterling liabilities which consist of external deposits with UK banks and other UK financial institutions. There was a rapid expansion in these payments in 1973 and 1974 when the oil producing countries began to build up large deposits of sterling in London following the increases in the price of crude oil, attracted, in part, by the high interest rates of these years which themselves contributed to the very large debits. The rundown of sterling balances during 1976 resulted in a significant fall in these interest payments in this year, in spite of rising interest rates.

Another area in which there has been dramatic growth between 1964 and 1976 is the interest paid on direct borrowing from abroad. In the private sector this borrowing from overseas institutions, like much overseas currency borrowings from UK banks, is largely to finance UK private investment overseas. Because of the Exchange Control rules most expansion overseas by UK companies has to be financed by foreign currency obtained from sources other than official exchange. This may be obtained from one of three main sources. A company may reinvest some or all of the earnings of its overseas affiliates; it may borrow overseas currency from UK banks; or it may borrow directly from a bank abroad. A significant proportion of the expansion in direct investment overseas in the last decade, particularly in the last few years, has been financed by borrowing from banks overseas and as a result the interest payments have increased. Borrowing from banks overseas has also been used to finance UK domestic investment and, in certain instances, UK portfolio investment overseas. Interest payments on all this borrowing were under £10 million a year until 1969, but were nearly £50 million in 1973, and by 1976 they exceeded £150 million. This rapid growth in interest payments was accentuated, particularly in 1976, by the depreciation of sterling.

Public sector interest payments on foreign currency loans have increased substantially since the introduction of the exchange cover scheme (introduced in 1969 and again in 1973). Under this scheme local authorities and public corporations have raised foreign currency for investment in the United Kingdom from financial institutions (mainly banks) overseas, from UK banks, or through foreign currency issues. The foreign currency is surrendered in exchange for sterling to the Exchange Equalisation Account and thus to the official reserves. HM Treasury agrees to sell to the borrower foreign currency to service and repay the loan at the exchange rate that applied when the loan was taken out. If there is any depreciation in sterling the EEA bears the cost. The level outstanding at the end of 1976 was £5·8 billion, and interest payments were £375 million during 1976.

The extensive use of this scheme in the 1970s has resulted in interest on all public sector direct borrowing abroad increasing from almost nothing in the early 1970's to £25 million in 1974, and to nearly £100 million in 1976. (These figures include a small element of interest paid on direct borrowing by the public sector outside the exchange cover scheme, such as borrowing by public corporations for investment overseas.) Interest paid on loans raised under the scheme through UK banks rose to about £175 million in 1976. It was noted earlier that interest paid on such loans is treated as if it were paid directly abroad by the public sector borrower. Interest paid on foreign currency issues is included in portfolio investment debits and in 1976, was about £100 million on issues raised under the scheme. In addition, in 1974, HM Government negotiated a $2·5 billion loan from a consortium of UK and international banks. This loan was drawn in two tranches (one in 1974, one in 1975). Most of the loan was raised from UK banks, and by 1976 interest paid on the whole loan was £113 million.

Concluding remarks

Perhaps the most notable features of the behaviour of IPD during the last decade have been the growth in the private sector net surplus and the expansion of public sector net IPD deficit. In 1964, official (and local authority) paym nts of interest abroad exceeded official receipts of interest from abroad by only just over £80 million. By 1976, the gap had widened to £462 million, though in 1975 it had exceeded £700 million. In the private sector, in 1964, the earnings abroad exceeded the payments due abroad by about £500 million. By 1976, the surplus had increased to over £1,700 million. The increase in the government net IPD debit is related to the growth in the overall deficit on current and capital accounts. Although together these were in surplus in 1969, 1970 and 1971, they have been in substantial deficit since then, and a large debt has built up. The debt is largely financed by, and consequently serviced by, the Government.

In recent years, an important feature has been the relative run down of sterling finance and the growth in foreign currency liabilities. In the early and mid 1960s there were a few interest payments to the IMF and on long-term loans but most (about two thirds) of government IPD debits was on sterling liabilities (British government stocks, and Treasury bills). By 1976, with the growth of borrowing under the exchange cover scheme, with the government

borrowing overseas currencies from banks and from the IMF, and with some run down of sterling balances, less than one third of the interest paid abroad by government was on sterling liabilities.

The Government has undertaken further foreign currency borrowing in 1977. A $3·9 billion loan from the IMF was negotiated at the end of 1976 and the first tranche was drawn in January 1977. Another foreign currency loan was agreed with a group of UK and international bankers in February 1977, and the first tranche of this $1·5 billion loan has been taken in the first quarter.

In conclusion, it is worth noting that developments in early 1977 may well add to this switch from sterling to foreign currency financing. In February, the Government announced its intention to offer dated foreign currency bonds to overseas official holders of sterling. At the same time, the Basle facility agreement was announced. Under the agreement - the so called 'safety net' - the United Kingdom will be able to draw on this facility if official sterling balances fall below £2,165 million the level on 8 December 1976, but only if the UK official reserves fall below £6,750 million. The trigger level of £2,165 million for official balances will be reduced to the extent of sales of the foreign currency bonds.

The current account of the UK balance of payments 1946-1976

TABLE 1

	£ million										
	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
1 Visible balance ..	−103	−361	−151	−137	− 51	−689	−279	−244	−204	−313	+ 53
2 IPD *a* credits ..	261		360	351	558	553	500	495	540	517	571
b debits ..	111		125	132	162	211	248	266	290	343	342
c net (*a*−*b*)	+85	+150	+235	+219	+396	+342	+252	+229	+250	+174	+229
3 Services and transfers	−212	−170	− 58	− 83	− 38	− 22	+190	+160	+ 71	− 16	− 74
Current account .. (1+2*c*+3)	−230	−381	+ 26	− 1	+307	−369	+163	+145	+117	−155	+208

	£ million									
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
1 Visible balance ..	− 29	+ 29	−115	−401	−140	−100	− 80	−500	−223	− 66
2 IPD *a* credits ..	583	682	658	671	676	754	842	888	992	962
b debits ..	334	389	396	438	422	420	444	495	557	575
c net (*a*−*b*) ..	+249	+293	+262	+233	+254	+334	+398	+393	+435	+387
3 Services and transfers ..	+ 13	+ 22	+ 8	− 77	− 92	−106	−187	−248	−238	−220
Current account .. .. (1+2*c*+3)	+233	+344	+155	−245	+ 22	+128	+131	−355	− 26	+101

	£ million									
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
1 Visible balance	−555	−667	−156	− 25	+280	−702	−2334	−5221	−3195	−3592
2 IPD *a* credits ..	977	1107	1338	1446	1478	1732	2892	3167	2943	3711
b debits ..	599	774	840	890	978	1206	1549	1834	2039	2603
c net (*a*−*b*)	+378	+333	+498	+556	+ 500	+ 526	+1343	+1333	+ 904	+1108
3 Services and transfers ..	−122	+ 62	+118	+202	+ 307	+ 307	+ 239	+ 508	+ 641	+1008
Current account .. .. (1+2*c*+3)	−299	−272	+460	+733	+1087	+ 131	− 752	−3380	−1650	−1476

Broad components of interest, profits and dividends 1958-1976

TABLE 2

	£ million									
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Credits										
Direct	195	238	258	249	274	330	370	400	429	438
Portfolio	107	113	125	126	134	137	143	158	153	145
Other (inc. oil) ..	380	307	288	301	346	375	375	434	380	394
Total	682	658	671	676	754	842	888	992	962	977
Debits										
Direct	95	136	137	128	134	168	203	235	204	216
Portfolio	55	49	56	51	51	63	70	78	83	85
Other (inc. oil) ..	239	211	245	243	235	213	222	244	288	298
Total	389	396	438	422	420	444	495	557	575	599
Net										
Direct	+100	+102	+121	+121	+140	+162	+167	+165	+225	+222
Portfolio	+ 52	+ 64	+ 69	+ 75	+ 83	+ 74	+ 73	+ 80	+ 70	+ 60
Other (inc. oil) ..	+141	+ 96	+ 43	+ 58	+111	+162	+153	+190	+ 92	+ 96
Total	+293	+262	+233	+254	+334	+398	+393	+435	+387	+378

	£ million								
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Credits									
Direct	568	650	710	717	911	1,450	1,490	1,583	2,051
Portfolio	164	161	171	166	164	192	232	221	234
Other (inc. oil) ..	375	527	565	595	657	1,250	1,445	1,139	1,426
Total	1,107	1,338	1,446	1,478	1,732	2,892	3,167	2,943	3,711
Debits									
Direct	329	308	360	390	552	698	609	615	1,060
Portfolio	96	100	113	135	151	180	236	288	353
Other (inc. oil) ..	349	432	417	453	503	671	989	1,136	1,190
Total	774	840	890	978	1,206	1,549	1,834	2,039	2,603
Net									
Direct	+239	+342	+350	+327	+359	+752	+881	+968	+991
Portfolio	+ 68	+ 61	+ 58	+ 31	+ 13	+ 12	− 4	− 67	−119
Other (inc. oil) ..	+ 26	+ 95	+148	+142	+154	+579	+456	+ 3	+236
Total	+333	+498	+556	+500	+526	+1,343	+1,333	+904	+1,108

Details of interest, profits and dividends—credits 1964-1976

TABLE 3

	£ million												
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Direct earnings	370	400	429	438	568	650	710	717	911	1,450	1,490	1,583	2,051
Portfolio earnings	143	158	153	145	164	161	171	166	164	192	232	221	234
Interest on export credit—public sector	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	9	20	32	44	65	96
Interest on export credit—private sector	22	28	39	43	52	67	78	71	77	103	133	138	162
Net earnings of UK banks on borrowing and lending in overseas currencies	1	−3	—	−1	2	15	16	16	44	18	16	158	266
Earnings of UK banks on other lending in sterling	36	45	42	39	50	58	57	42	57	103	145	168	211
Other interest receipts and overseas earnings of UK oil companies[1]	316	364	299	313	271	387	412	457	459	994	1,107	610	691
Total IPD credits	888	992	962	977	1,107	1,338	1,446	1,478	1,732	2,892	3,167	2,943	3,711

[1] Includes interest received on official currency reserves, overseas earnings of UK oil companies, interest on government loans, interest on holdings of SDRs, earnings on CDC investments, earnings on trusts, annuities and real estate.

Details of interest, profits and dividends—debits 1964-1976

TABLE 4

	£ million												
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Direct payments	203	235	204	216	329	308	360	390	552	698	609	615	1,060
Portfolio payments	70	78	83	85	96	100	113	135	151	180	236	288	353
Interest paid on public sector sterling liabilities	115	122	118	116	171	221	176	141	155	216	275	297	226
Interest paid by public sector on direct borrowing from abroad	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	4	6	8	26	59	99
Interest paid by public sector on overseas currency borrowing from UK banks[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	115	213	287
Interest paid on private sector sterling liabilities	65	85	101	95	99	105	114	114	137	236	348	331	298
Interest paid by private sector on direct borrowing from abroad	2	3	4	5	8	11	19	29	39	50	78	101	119
Earnings of foreign oil companies in United Kingdom	24	12	6	6	7	−18	−1	63	77	56	46	7	−18
Other interest payments[2]	16	22	59	76	63	113	108	102	89	95	101	128	179
Total IPD debits	495	557	575	599	774	840	890	978	1,206	1,549	1,834	2,039	2,603

[1] Includes interest on exchange cover scheme borrowing through UK banks; interest on the HMG $2·5 billion loan to UK banks *and* to banks overseas; and interests on a small amount of other public sector overseas currency borrowing through UK banks.

[2] Includes interest paid on import credit, IMF charges, interest paid on long-term fixed interest government borrowing, interest paid on SDRs, payments overseas on real estate.

APPENDIX

Definitions and sources and methods of IPD

IPD credits and debits are defined to include all interest, profits and dividends accruing to UK residents from non-residents or payable overseas by UK residents, after deduction of local taxes (measured on an accruals basis) and after allowing for depreciation. Profits and dividends include the earnings of overseas affiliates of UK registered companies, and the payments of profits and dividends abroad by UK based affiliates of foreign based companies. Conceptually stock appreciation and other capital gains and losses should be excluded from the flows entered in the balance of payments accounts, because they represent only valuation changes. In practice, stock appreciation and some of these gains and losses are included both in IPD and offset as reinvested profits/losses in the capital account. This is, in part, in recognition of the complexity of company accounts and the additional burden that would be placed on companies if they were to be asked to separate stock changes due to price changes from those due to volume changes. Profits retained abroad by overseas affiliates, or retained in United Kingdom by affiliates of overseas parent companies are included in the flows of IPD. All interest flows between UK residents and non-residents are included. These include payments by and receipts of interest by UK banks; interest payments by the public sector on overseas debt; interest receipts by the public sector on its loans abroad and on holdings of foreign currency assets; interest payments by companies on their overseas borrowing whether to overseas banks or to affiliated (or parent) companies abroad; interest receipts by companies in United Kingdom from overseas affiliates or parents.

IPD in the balance of payments are 'net property income' in the national accounts, and when added to GDP give an estimate of GNP.

Flows in overseas currencies are converted to sterling at the market exchange rate at the time of the transaction; where possible, at the middle market closing rate of that day. Where such precision is impossible estimates of market rates are used. For example, in some cases the average of the daily middle market closing rates for the period (either month or quarter) is used. Unremitted profits are converted to sterling at the rates used in individual company accounts.

The components of interest, profits and dividends are presented in the published accounts in three groups — direct, portfolio, and other investment income.

Direct investment income

In this context in the balance of payments the term 'direct' defines a group of transaction between companies that are financially and organisationally related and are situated in different countries. Affiliates are subsidiaries (as defined by the Companies Act 1948), associates (incorporated companies which are not subsidiaries but in which the investing company has a 'trade investment') and branches (permanent establishments as defined for UK income tax and double taxation relief purposes). The definition of direct investment in the UK accounts accords with that of the IMF. Direct investment refers to investment that is made to acquire a significant interest in an enterprise operating in an economy other that that of the investor, the investor's purpose being to have an effective voice in the management of the enterprise. (See *Balance of Payments manual*, IMF, 3rd Edition). Investments in which the investor does not have an effective voice in the management of the enterprise are defined to be portfolio investments. In practice, the dividing line between direct and portfolio investment is not clearly defined, and each individual transaction is categorised taking into account all the circumstances surrounding the investment.

Direct investment income includes interest on inter-company debt, profits from branches or other unincorporated enterprises, and earnings from subsidiaries. It includes the direct investor's portion of reinvested earnings. This treatment of unremitted profits accords with the IMF's recommendations. The principle is that all profits due to the parent are treated as if they were repatriated and thus as an income flow. That part of profits that is reinvested is then treated as an investment flow out of the parent's country into the affiliate's and appears in the capital account.

Both inward and outward direct investment earnings are estimated from the results of the Departments of Industry, Trade and Prices and Consumer Protection direct investment inquiry. In principle, this inquiry covers all UK companies (including UK public corporations) except oil companies and, in the case of overseas investment in the United Kingdom, insurance companies, that either have overseas affiliates or are affiliated to an overseas parent. The inquiry is voluntary, and response is never complete. The published statistics include estimates for non-response, which are based on all available information such as company accounts and reports, returns to previous inquiries and discussions with the firms concerned. Results of the annual inquiry are available about 15 months after the end of the year. However, each quarter a sample of companies submits returns which become available about 2 months after the end of the quarter. Since the quarterly inquiries are on a sample basis the coverage is less than that of the annual inquiries. In addition, only global figures are collected, whereas, in the annual inquiries, figures for individual countries are collected. Estimates from these quarterly inquiries are subject to some degree of revision when the annual data becomes available.

Estimates of IPD are struck after providing for depreciation, the companies' own estimates of depreciation being used. Although depreciation is estimated at replacement cost in the national accounts there is little doubt that the estimates in the balance of payments are, in the main, measured at historic cost. (Different treatments of depreciation simply result in different entries in the current and capital account, but the sum of the two entries will always be the same.) IPD are also measured after provision for local taxes. This provision should cover the tax liability incurred on curent income.

Investment income of oil companies

This is included in 'other' IPD, although the effects of oil companies' transactions on the balance of payments are similar to those of other international companies. Estimates of these items are made by the Bank of England, in conjunction with the Department of Energy.

Oil credits, broadly speaking, represent the residual on current transactions of UK oil companies resulting from their operations overseas. The companies' receipts and payments to, and from, overseas are first measured. This cash flow is allocated under the relatively readily identifiable balance of payments categories of visible transactions (crude oil, oil products, chemicals, equipment, etc), shipping and investment. The net residual is included as an IPD credit, and aligns the other entries to the balance for official financing. It includes, in addition to profits of overseas subsidiaries and affiliates, items more appropriate elsewhere in the accounts such as: the companies' merchanting profits, the value of services rendered between parents and their overseas subsidiaries and affiliates, such as current expenditure in the United Kingdom on marketing, headquarters' expenses, research etc. Timing discrepancies also affect the residual.

The credit includes the UK owned share (40 per cent) of overseas earnings of the Royal Dutch/Shell Group and is net of the earnings of the Dutch owned share (60 per cent) arising in the United Kingdom.

The earnings of UK subsidaries and affiliates of foreign-owned oil companies have been estimated since 1970 by a similar inquiry to that for direct investment. Earnings are after provision for depreciation and UK taxes. As in the direct investment inquiry the companies' own estimates of depreciation are used.

Portfolio investment income

The published estimates of income from portfolio investment relate solely to remitted amounts. Portfolio investment income accruing to the UK is the receipts of dividends and interest by UK residents on their holdings of overseas government and municipal loan stock, and stocks and shares of overseas registered companies. The published estimates include the income earned on UK residents' holdings of sterling loan stock of overseas companies and public authorities raised on the London market. More than half of this income is received by UK companies, accruing to them on their investments that are net considered to have been undertaken for trading purposes or have not led to any UK control of the overseas company. In these cases, they are treated as portfolio rather than as direct investments. Estimates of portfolio investment income are derived mainly from Inland Revenue records.

Interest payments on holdings of British Government stocks by non-residents other than central monetary institutions are included within debits on portfolio investment income. Interest paid on these stocks to central monetary institutions is part of interest paid on public sector sterling liabilities. This distinction is made on the grounds that central monetary institutions are holding stocks as part of their reserve assets, and hence as a financing instrument rather than as a portfolio investment. Portfolio debits also include interest and dividends paid on foreign currency issues by both public and private bodies, and on other UK company securities. Estimates of interest paid overseas by public authorities are made by the authorities themselves, and in the case of British Government stocks, by the Bank of England. Estimates of interest on company securities are made by the CSO, based on changes in levels outstanding supplied by the Bank of England, and on published data on earnings per share. Estimates of interest on foreign currency issues by the private sector are derived from Bank of England records of amounts outstanding. In estimates of portfolio investment income due abroad there exists the problem of 'nominee holders'. Because the main source of information is lists of holders of stocks the division between resident and non-resident holders can only be made on the basis of address. The system is effective unless a resident acts for a non-resident as a holder of the stock. It is probable that some UK residents, for example branches of overseas banks, are acting wholly for overseas investors but for others the extent of their nominee operations is not known and there is therefore the chance of underestimating debits.

'Other' investment income

Credits include interest receipts on the UK official foreign exchange reserves. This consists of the interest received on the UK foreign currency investments. The interest is recorded with the Exchange Equalisation Account, and converted monthly to sterling at the monthly average of the daily exchange rates for each relevant currency. London forms a large part of the Eurocurrency market and banks and certain other institutions in United Kingdom receive a large amount of deposits in overseas currency (that is all currencies except UK sterling) from the rest of the world. The banks on-lend these deposits in part to UK residents, but mainly to non-residents. There are, therefore, large flows of interest between UK banks and the rest of the world. For balance of payments purposes, the interest flows associated with overseas currency loans made by UK banks to UK public sector are treated separately from the other interest flows. The payment of interest by the public sector is treated as if it were made directly overseas rather than to the UK banks which act as intermediaries, and is therefore included within IPD debits. Other interest flows associated with overseas currency borrowing and lending of UK banks are treated net and appear as a credit and are precluded from debits. The banks' net earnings depend on the 'turn' earned on lending, that is the difference between the lending and borrowing rate of interest, and their net external asset or liability position (after allowing for the loans made to the public sector). If the banks' (external liabilities exceed their assets then net earnings will be less than the 'turn' by the interest paid on the net liability. If external assets exceed liabilities than net earnings will be the greater. Details of interest paid to and received from non-residents by UK banks on their overseas currency transactions are returned by the banks as part of the new banking statistics. (For details see *Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin* June 1975.) Returns are completed quarterly by all banks and other authorised dealers in overseas currencies in the United Kingdom and the estimate is thought to be reasonably good. The banks' net earnings included in IPD credits are measured by deducting the estimates of public sector interest payments on its overseas currency loans through UK banks from the total measured in the inquiry.

Another important component of IPD credits is the earnings of UK banks (and others) on sterling lending to non-residents. Interest on 'unrelated' credit extended to non-residents for the purchase of UK exports is estimated

separately by applying appropriate interest rates to the amount of outstanding credit on which interest is thought to be chargeable. It is assumed that no interest is charged on credit of less than 6 months, because it is thought that in these cases the interest charged will be rolled up in the price of the goods. It is assumed that all long-term credit is extended under the special schemes for exports run by the Export Credit Guarantee Department. These schemes provide credit at a fixed (for the duration of the loan) rate of interest. The Bank of England provides information derived from banking statistics on the amount outstanding at each fixed rate of interest and so an accurate measure of the interest receipts can be determined. For credit extended for between 6 months and 2 years the level outstanding is estimated from information collected in the Department of Industry's inquiry into export credit. The interest rate assumed is related to the market lending rates. Sterling lending to non-residents by UK banks that is not export credit consists of finance for UK imports and for trade between third countries (no longer permitted under Exchange Control rules). Interest receipts on these consists of the interest paid by non-residents on loans, advances, bills and acceptances. Estimates of interest on loans, advances and bills are, like earnings on overseas currency dealing of UK banks, obtained from the Bank of England's statistics from UK banks. Earnings on acceptances are estimated separately from levels outstanding (obtained from the Bank of England's figures) and an appropriate interest rate.

There are also a few small credit items. These include interest receipts on government loans to overseas countries, figures for which are obtained from the departments responsible for making the loans, mainly the Ministry of Overseas Development, the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and HM Treasury. The UK Government earns interest on its holdings of special drawing rights (SDRs) with the IMF. Accounting data from the Bank of England are used. Interest is also earned on trusts and annuities and real estate held overseas. Exchange control acts as the main source of this information. Finally, the earnings of the Commonwealth Development Corporation are included with 'other' credits. The Corporation supplies accounting information of these earnings.

'Other' investment income debits comprise largely interest paid on certain of UK sterling liabilities by both the public and the private sectors. These liabilities consist of other countries' exchange reserves held in sterling (commonly referred to as 'official sterling balances'), and other non-resident holdings of banking and money market liabilities in sterling (commonly referred to as 'privately held sterling balances', though, in fact, some of these are held by governments). Other countries' exchange reserves in sterling consist of holdings by central monetary institutions of UK Treasury bills, British government stocks including government guaranteed stocks, deposits with local authorities, and external deposits of sterling with UK banks and other financial institutions (for example finance houses). The other liabilities consist of external deposits with UK banks, local authorities and finance houses, and a small amount of Treasury bills. Figures of interest paid on British government stocks held by central monetary institutions are derived from Bank of England sources. The Bank maintains a list of holders of these stocks and can therefore accurately measure the flow of interest to overseas official holders (interest flows associated with these stocks held by non-residents other than central monetary institutions are treated as portfolio income). Similarly, the Bank provides figures of interest on Treasury bills and local authority deposits to overseas official and private holders the Bank of England's banking statistics provides the information on interest payments on external deposits with the UK banks. As we have already seen, this inquiry produces data of good quality.

Public sector payments of interest on borrowing overseas currency from UK banks are included in IPD debits. Much of this borrowing is by HM government or by local authorities and public corporations under the exchange cover scheme. Data on interest payments on these loans are available in the Bank of England. Interest payments on other public sector borrowing in foreign currency from UK banks is measured from Exchange Control sources—the lender having to make applications to the Control for permission to use official exchange to make the interest payments.

Both public and private sectors borrow directly from abroad. (In this context, the word 'direct', refers to the fact that the overseas currency borrowing is from banks or other financial institutions abroad, rather then from a UK intermediary such as a UK bank). Some of the public sector borrowing under this heading is by HM Government and some is by local authorities and public corporations under the exchange cover scheme. Interest payments on these public sector loans are known. Interest payments by the private sector are based on levels of outstanding liabilities available from Exchange Control sources.

HM Government makes interest payments on its longer term loans from other countries. These loans are mainly from North America and include Lendlease and Line of credit loans. The interest payments are known and recorded by HM Treasury which services these loans.

There are a number of smaller items included within IPD 'other' debits. These include interest payments on import credit which is estimated mainly by applying an appropriate rate of interest to the levels of long-term credit outstanding. IMF charges (net of receipts) and charges on SDRs are components known from records at the Bank of England.

Round-up: what's new in economic statistics

Department of Employment Gazette

The June issue of the *Gazette* contains two articles of particular importance. The first, 'Pay differentials and dispersion of earnings' looks at historical trends in the relative earnings of different groups and examines recent compressions of pay differentials. The second article, 'The characteristics of the unemployed in 1976', describes the most recent investigation, on the basis of a sample survey carried out in June last year, of the composition of the unemployed register and the employment prospects of the people concerned. The survey compares with a similar one carried out in 1973. Other articles include the latest labour force projects to 1986 and the annual review of stoppages of work in 1976.

Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin

The June issue of the Bulletin includes an abbreviated version of a paper presented to a convention in Paris, 'Financial forecasts in the United Kingdom' which describes the process by which short-term financial forecasts are constructed by the Bank and the Treasury.

Another article continues the annual series of estimates, in sterling terms, of the UK's external assets and liabilities and includes end 1976 figures.

A record year for 'invisibles'

The leading article in the June issue of the Treasury's *Economic Progress Report* looks at the massive contribution which invisible earnings make to the balance of payments. More than £1 in every £3 earned abroad comes from 'invisible' transactions – mainly from services such as transport, tourism, banking and insurance, and interest, profits and dividends earned on UK investments overseas.

Companies' accounts

An article in the 10 June issue of *Trade and Industry*, analyses listed companies' accounts for the financial year 1975/76. Tables summarise the published accounts of some 1,100 large listed companies engaged mainly in manufacturing, distribution, construction, transport and property services. The tables are derived from a regular analysis of company accounts carried out by the Economics and Statistics division 6A of the Departments of Industry, Trade and Prices and Consumer Protection, full results of which are published annually in *Business Monitor M3 Company finance*.

Investment intentions

Forecasts of Industry's investment intentions are given in the 10 June issue of *Trade and Industry* based on replies so far received from the latest Department of Industry survey which confirms expectations of increased investment in 1977 and 1978.

Estimates of household expenditure

Last year the Central Statistical Office made available a paper which compared the grossed-up results of the Family Expenditure Survey with national accounts' estimates of consumers' expenditure for 1970–74. An updated version of this paper, covering 1970–75, is now available and may be obtained on application to Mr B. G. Hilton, CSO, Great George Street, London SW1P 3AQ.

New publications

Survey of personal incomes 1974–75 (price 50p)

This booklet gives the main results of the survey pending full publication of Inland Revenue statistics 1977. The tables include distributions of personal income before and after tax and distributions by marital status, size of family and type of income. There is also a summary table showing incomes allocated to smaller areas on the basis of the new regional boundaries as adjusted following local government reorganisation.

Index of sources

Data given on page **5** may be more recent than that shown elsewhere in the publication.

United Kingdom balance of payments; National income and expenditure. In addition to the series indexed below, further detailed statistics are included in the regular quarterly articles (see inside back cover).

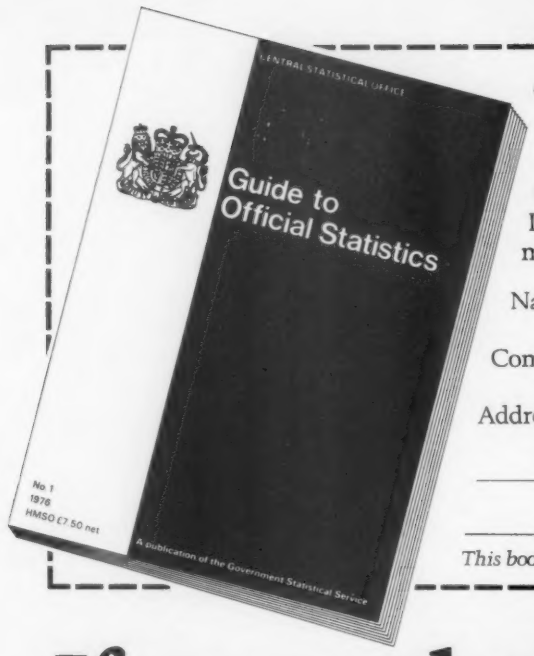
	Page	*Source*	*Further statistics*
Average earnings (see Earnings)			
Balance of payments		Central Statistical Office	Financial Statistics Quarterly articles in Economic Trends
Current balance	5,46,48		
Invisibles	46		
Official reserves	48		
Balance for official financing	48		
Bank advances (see Banking)			
Banking		Bank of England	Financial Statistics
Bank advances	60,62		
Deposits with the banking sector	60		
Eligible liabilities, reserve ratio, special deposits and supplementary deposits	62		
Bank of England's minimum lending rate (see Interest rates)			
Building societies		Central Statistical Office Building Societies Association	Financial Statistics
Average prices of new dwellings on mortgage (see Housing)			
Net increase in shares and deposits	20		
New commitments for mortgages	20		
Recommended share rate (see Interest rates)			
Car registrations and production (see Motor vehicles)			
CBI Intentions Inquiry (see Fixed investment)			
Coal (see Fuel and power)			
Commercial vehicles, production (see Motor vehicles)			
Companies		Central Statistical Office	Financial Statistics
Appropriation account	58		
Financial companies			
Financial account, net acquisition of financial assets	56		
Saving	56,58		
Gross trading profits	58		
In relation to total domestic income	14		Monthly Digest of Statistics
Income	58		Financial Statistics
Industrial and commercial companies	58		
Financial account, net acquisition of financial assets	56		
Fixed investment	60		
Liquid assets, sources, and uses of funds	60		
Saving	56,58,60		
Security prices and yields (see Interest rates)			
Stock appreciation	58		
Taxes	58		
Consols (see Interest rates)			
Construction industry		Department of the Environment	Housing and Construction Statistics
Index of industrial production (see Industrial production)			
Orders received	18,20,30		
Output	30		
Consumers' expenditure		Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Component categories	10		
In relation to personal income	10		
In relation to total final expenditure	14		
Per capita	14		
Current balance (see Balance of payments)			

	Page	*Source*	*Further statistics*
Distributive trades			
Output	28	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
(see also Retail sales; stocks)			
Domestic income (see Incomes)			
Dwellings (see Housing)			
Earnings (average)		Department of Employment	Monthly Digest of Statistics Department of Employment Gazette
All employees	5,40		
Employees in manufacturing industry	40		
Effective exchange rate of sterling	44	HM Treasury	Financial Statistics
Electricity (see Fuel and power)			
Eligible liabilities (see Banking)			
Employed labour force	34,36	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Employees in employment		Department of Employment	Monthly Digest of Statistics Department of Employment Gazette
All industries and services	34,36		
Index of production industries, manufacturing industries	34		
Energy (see Fuel and power)			
Engineering industries		Department of Industry	Monthly Digest of Statistics Trade and Industry
Sales and orders: total, home market and export	30		
Eurodollar - 3 month rate (See Interest rate)			
Expenditure (see Total final expenditure)			
Exports			
Of goods		Department of Industry	Monthly Digest of Statistics Trade and Industry
Unit value index	44		
Value	5,46		
Volume index	44		
Of goods and services in relation to total final expenditure	8	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Of passenger cars, commercial vehicles (see Motor vehicles)			
Orders: engineering industries (see Engineering industries)			
Final expenditure (see Total final expenditure)			
Financial accounts, analysis by sector	56	Central Statistical Office	Financial Statistics
Financial companies (see Companies)			
Fixed investment			
By industrial and commercial companies (see Companies)			
By sector and by type of asset	16	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics Trade and Industry
Dwellings (see Housing)			
In relation to total final expenditure	8,14		Monthly Digest of Statistics
Manufacturing industry			
CBI Intentions Inquiry	18	Confederation of British Industry	Industrial Trends Survey
Contractors' orders for private industrial work	18	Department of the Environment	Housing and Construction Statistics
In plant and machinery, new buildings and work	18	Department of Industry	Monthly Digest of Statistics Trade and Industry
Investment Intentions Inquiry	18		
Fuel and power			
Consumers' expenditure on fuel and light	10	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Industrial production: index for gas, electricity and water industries	26		
Primary fuel input: total, coal and petroleum	24	Department of Energy	Monthly Digest of Statistics United Kingdom Energy Statistics Energy Trends
Public supply: gas and electricity	24		
Gas (see Fuel and power)			
Gross domestic fixed capital formation (see Fixed investment)			
Gross domestic product	6	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
And components of final expenditure	8		
In relation to output	28		
In relation to stocks	22		
Per capita	14		
Gross national product *per capita*	14	Central Statistical Office	Not published elsewhere

	Page	Source	Further statistics
Gross trading profits of companies (see Companies)			
Hire purchase debt	12	Department of Industry	Monthly Digest of Statistics Trade and Industry Financial Statistics
Hours worked	36	Department of Employment	Monthly Digest of Statistics Department of Employment Gazette
Housing			
Average price of new dwellings mortgages approved	20	Department of the Environment Building Societies Association	Housing and Construction Statistics
Consumers' expenditure on housing	10	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Fixed investment in dwellings	16,20		
Orders received by contractors for new houses	20	Department of the Environment	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Starts and completions	20	Scottish Development Department	Housing and Construction Statistics
Imports			
Of goods		Department of Industry	Monthly Digest of Statistics Trade and Industry
Unit value index	44		
Value	5,46		
Volume index	44		
Of goods and services in relation to total final expenditure	8	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Incomes		Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Company income (see Companies)			
Income from employment as a percentage of total domestic income	14		
(see also Wages; Earnings)			
Personal disposable income	10		
Per capita	14		
Personal income before tax	10		
Total domestic income	14		
Industrial and commercial companies (see Companies)			
Industrial production: index	5,26	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
By market sector	26		
By selected industries	26		
In relation to output	28		
In relation to stocks (manufacturing industries)	22		
Inter-bank 3-month rate (see Interest rates)			
Interest rates	64	Central Statistical Office	Financial Statistics
Bank of England's minimum lending rate		Bank of England	
Building Societies Association recommended share rate		HM Treasury Building Societies Association	
Consols		*Financial Times*	
Eurodollar - 3 month rate		Institute of Actuaries	
Financial Times index of industrial ordinary shares		Faculty of Actuaries	
Inter-bank 3-month rate			
Local authorities 3-month deposit rate			
London clearing banks base rate and 7 day deposits			
Sterling certificates of deposit			
US $ deposits in London			
Invisibles (see Balance of payments)			
Local authorities 3-month deposit rate (see Interest rates)			
London clearing banks rates (see Interest rates)			
Manufacturing industry (See Banking; Employees in employment; Fixed investment; Hours worked; Industrial production; Output per person employed; Stocks; Wage rates; Wages and salaries)			
Money stock	5,50,52	Bank of England	Financial Statistics
Velocity of circulation	50	Central Statistical Office	

	Page	*Source*	*Further statistics*
Motor vehicles			
Consumers' expenditure on cars and motor-cycles	10	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
New car registrations	5,12	Department of the Environment Department of Industry	Monthly Digest of Statistics Trade and Industry
Production of passenger cars and commercial vehicles: total and for export	32	Department of Industry	
National disposable income	6	Central Statistical Office	
Net acquisition of financial assets	56	Central Statistical Office	Financial Statistics
Notes and coin in circulation with the public (see Banking)			
Official reserves (see Balance of payments)			
Orders received			
By construction industry (see Construction)			
By contractors for private industrial work	18	Department of the Environment	Housing and Construction Statistics
By engineering industries (see Engineering)			
Output			
By construction industry (see Construction)			
By engineering industries (see Engineering)			
Index numbers by industry groups	28	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Per person employed	34		
Overseas trade (see Exports; Imports; Visible trade)			
Personal disposable income (see Incomes)			
Personal income before tax (see Incomes)			
Petroleum (see Fuel and power)			
Population			
Estimates *per capita*, income, product and spending	14	Central Statistical Office	Not published elsewhere
Working	36	Department of Employment	Monthly Digest of Statistics Department of Employment Gazette
Prices			
Average price of new dwellings on mortgage (see Housing)			
Pensioner price indices	42	Department of Employment	Department of Employment Gazette
Retail prices index	5,42		Monthly Digest of Statistics Department of Employment Gazette
Wholesale prices index; input and output	5,42	Department of Industry	Monthly Digest of Statistics Trade and Industry
World commodity prices index	44	Department of Industry	Trade and Industry
Private sector			
Financial account, net acquisition of financial assets	56	Central Statistical Office	Financial Statistics
Gross fixed investment	14,16		Monthly Digest of Statistics
Housing starts and completions (see Housing)			
Production (see Industrial production; Motor vehicles)			
Profits (see Companies)			
General government consumption of goods and services	8,14	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Public sector		Central Statistical Office	Financial Statistics
Borrowing requirement	52,54		
Expenditure	54		
Financial account, net acquisition of financial assets	56		
Fixed investment	14,16		
Housing starts and completions (see Housing)			
Receipts	54		
Purchasing power of the pound	42	Central Statistical Office	Not published elsewhere
Reserve ratio (see Banking)			

	Page	*Source*	*Further statistics*
Retail prices index (see Prices)			
Retail sales			
Volume index numbers	5,12	Department of Industry	Monthly Digest of Statistics; Trade and Industry
Value index numbers	12		
Ratio of distributors' stocks to retail sales	22	Central Statistical Office; Department of Industry	
Regional unemployment rates (see Unemployment)			
Salaries (see Wages and salaries)			
Saving, company (see Companies)			
Savings ratio, personal	10	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Special deposits (see Banking)			
Steel production and consumption	32	Department of Industry	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Sterling certificates of deposit (see Interest rates)			
Sterling effective exchange rate	44	HM Treasury	Financial Statistics
Stock appreciation, company sector (see Companies)			
Stocks			
Changes by industry groups	22	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics; Trade and Industry
Ratios: total stocks to GDP(e), manufactured stocks to manufacturing production, distributors' stocks to retail sales	22		
Total changes in relation to GDP(e)	8		Monthly Digest of Statistics
Supplementary deposits (see Banking)			
Taxes		Central Statistical Office	Financial Statistics
On capital	54		
On income	54		
On expenditure	54		
Payment of taxes by companies	58		
Terms of trade	44	Department of Industry	Monthly Digest of Statistics; Trade and Industry
Total domestic income (see Incomes)			
Total final expenditure on goods and services	8,14	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Trade competitiveness index	44	HM Treasury	Not published elsewhere
Unemployment		Department of Employment	Monthly Digest of Statistics; Department of Employment Gazette
Regional unemployment rates	38		
Total unemployed; unemployed excluding school-leavers and adult students; including school-leavers	5,36		
Unfilled vacancies	5,36	Department of Employment	Monthly Digest of Statistics; Department of Employment Gazette
Unit values of exports and imports (see Exports; Imports)			
Vacancies notified and remaining unfilled (see Unfilled vacancies)			
Velocity of circulation (see Money stock)			
Visible trade (see also Exports; Imports)	5,44,46	Central Statistical Office; Department of Industry	Monthly Digest of Statistics; Trade and Industry
Wage rates, basic weekly	40	Department of Employment	Monthly Digest of Statistics; Department of Employment Gazette
Wages and salaries			
In relation to personal income before tax	10	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Per unit of output	40	Central Statistical Office; Department of Employment	Monthly Digest of Statistics; Department of Employment Gazette
Wholesale prices index (see Prices)			
Working population (see Population)			



Cut out this coupon and post to HMSO (217A), Cornwall House, Stamford St. London SE1 9WY.

Please send me . . . . . copies of 'Guide to Official Statistics' @ £7.50 + 70p P&P each.
I enclose cheque/postal order for £ . . . . .
made payable to HMSO.

Name_____

Company_____

Address_____

_____

_____

This book could save busy people hours of work.

If you worked out the time you spend on fact finding, you'd cut out this coupon now.

£7.50 buys you a personal introduction to 2,500 statistical sources.

How many hours do you and your staff spend every year trying to track down the official sources of the statistics you need?

The Government's new Guide to Official Statistics could do most of this work for you.

This 350-page source book is the most comprehensive one of its kind ever produced in Britain.

It divides into nearly 800 topics, covering most subjects of national interest. And for each it describes what official and important unofficial statistics are available, and where. This takes in not only sources published regularly, but also occasional reports and articles.

Around 2,500 sources are identified, and relevant publication details are listed in a separate bibliography. There is also an ABC index containing some 3,000 "key words" to make fact finding even simpler. More than 100 contact points in Government are identified for follow-up information.

The new Guide to Official Statistics took three years to compile. Yet it takes only minutes to benefit from all this research.

So cut out the coupon today and get your copy.

A PUBLICATION OF THE GOVERNMENT STATISTICAL SERVICE.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT
SCOTTISH DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
WELSH OFFICE

Transport Statistics Great Britain 1965-75

Transport questions concern everyone. *Transport Statistics Great Britain* contains many of the answers.

How does car ownership affect people's travel habits? How much public expenditure goes towards road or rail investment? Are road accidents on the increase?

Transport Statistics Great Britain provides the statistics which put these and many other transport issues in a factual framework. Published annually, it presents over 250 tabulations and charts covering all aspects of inland transport in Great Britain. It also contains a selection of tables dealing with air and sea transport, and some international comparisons.

The latest edition, *Transport Statistics Great Britain* 1965–75, includes for the first time tables dealing with employment in the transport industry, offences relating to motor vehicles, and visitors to and from the United Kingdom.

Price £5·50 net

ISBN 0 11 550432 X

Obtainable from:

Her Majesty's Stationery Office

at addresses on back cover or through booksellers.

A publication of the Government Statistical Service

Printed in England for Her Majesty's Stationery Office
by Bemrose & Sons Limited, Derby.

Dd 496229 K34 6/77

ISBN 0 11 724972 6
ISSN 0013-0400

Articles published in *Economic Trends*

National income and expenditure. An article containing quarterly figures is published every January, April, July and October

UK balance of payments. An article showing quarterly figures is published every March, June, September and December

Cyclical indicators for the UK economy. An article showing individual indicators is published every February, May, August and November

Other articles

1975

March	Cyclical indicators for the United Kingdom economy Insolvency statistics for England and Wales A calendar of economic events
April	United Kingdom overseas trade, unit value and volume index numbers and the terms of trade 1970-75 Summary input-output tables for 1971
May	Private non-profit-making bodies serving persons Further estimates of regional gross domestic product An additional series of agricultural price indices
June	Private non-profit-making bodies serving persons: balance sheets for 1969 and 1970
August	Distribution of income statistics for the United Kingdom, 1972/73: sources and methods
September	Structure of company financing Movements in the retail prices index from April 1973 to April 1975
October	Additional tables on national income and expenditure Revised estimates of the consumption and stock of fixed capital
November	International comparisons on the basis of purchasing power parities
December	International comparisons of taxes and social security contributions 1969-73 The effect of changes in household composition on the distribution of income

1976

January	Developments in methods of estimating manufacturers' stock changes
February	Effects of taxes and benefits on household income 1974 Employment in the public and private sectors 1959-74
March	New supply of persons qualified in engineering, technology and science and first employment of those who were university graduates 1958-74
April	Summary input-output tables for 1972
May	International comparisons of public sector financial balances
June	Estimates of the distribution of personal incomes for United Kingdom 1973/4 Estimates of gross domestic product for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland
August	The energy coefficient and the energy ratio The importance of the 'Top 100' manufacturing companies
September	Conveyancing since 1973
October	Additional tables on national income and expenditure The stock of fixed assets in the United Kingdom: how to make best use of the statistics
November	United Kingdom regional accounts Trends in UK energy prices International comparisons of taxes and social security contributions 1969-74
December	Effects of taxes and benefits on household income 1975 Economic prospects to end-1977

1977

January	A review of the effects of taxes and benefits on household incomes 1961-1975
February	Employment in the public and private sectors 1971-75
March	Government income and expenditure in the national income accounts: a change in presentation Note on Budget forecast
April	Income distribution in the United Kingdom 1974/75
May	Improvements to the engineering series for the index of industrial production Department of industry survey of company liquidity: comparison with the financial accounts Public sector debt

For articles published in earlier issues reference should be made to:

NEW CONTRIBUTIONS TO ECONOMIC STATISTICS

Studies in Official Statistics

Sixth series November 1969-November 1971 (*No. 19*) (HMSO) May 1972 (Price 80p net)
Seventh series December 1971-December 1973 (*No. 24*) (HMSO) March 1975 (Price £2.65 net)
Eighth series January 1974-February 1975 (*No. 28*) (HMSO) February 1977 (Price £4.75 net)

A limited number of offprints of recent articles are available and copies may be obtained from the Publications Unit, Central Statistical Office, Government Offices, Great George Street, London, SW1P 3AG Telephone: 01-233 7596

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

Government Bookshops
49 High Holborn, London WC1V 6HB
13a Castle Street, Edinburgh EH2 3AR
41 The Hayes, Cardiff CF1 1JW
Brazennose Street, Manchester M60 8AS
Southey House, Wine Street, Bristol BS1 2BQ
258 Broad Street, Birmingham B1 2HE
80 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JY
Government Publications are also available through booksellers

£1.95 net
(Annual Subscription including annual supplement and postage, £28.72)